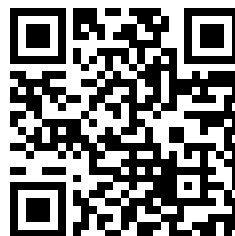


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# HISTORY

## BENTON, WASHINGTON, CARROLL, MADISON, CRAWFORD, FRANKLIN, AND SEBASTIAN COUNTIES ARKANSAS.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, INCLUDING A HISTORY  
DEVOTED TO THE PRESENTATION OF HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND  
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND PRIVATE HISTORY, WITH  
A TREATISE UPON THE HISTORY OF THE  
CIVILIZATION, AND THE

### ILLUSTRATIONS

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS





HISTORY  
—OF—  
BENTON, WASHINGTON, CARROLL,  
MADISON, CRAWFORD, FRANKLIN,  
AND SEBASTIAN COUNTIES,  
ARKANSAS.

---

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, INCLUDING A DEPARTMENT  
DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF SUNDRY PERSONAL, BUSI-  
NESS, PROFESSIONAL AND PRIVATE RECORDS; BESIDES  
A VALUABLE FUND OF NOTES, ORIGINAL  
OBSERVATIONS, ETC., ETC.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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## PREFACE

The typescript of the original copy of this book is somewhat faded in places, due to its age and the unevenness of the original printing. Although we have done our best to compensate for these flaws, there may be small areas of print that are still difficult to read. We apologize, but feel the importance of this information indicates that it should be reprinted and made available to researchers.





## PREFACE.

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This volume has been prepared in response to the prevailing and popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana, 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; Kansas, 20,000; Tennessee, 20,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The entire State of Arkansas has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive historical and biographical research is more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence, than to abstract from insufficient contemporaneous data remote, doubtful or incorrect conclusions. The true perspective of the landscape of life can only be seen from the distance that lends enchantment to the view. It is asserted that no person is competent to write a philosophical history of his own time; that, owing to imperfect and conflicting circumstantial evidence, that yet conceals, instead of reveals, the truth, he cannot take that correct, unprejudiced, logical, luminous and comprehensive view of passing events that will enable him to draw accurate and enduring conclusions. The duty, then, of an historian of his own time is to collect, classify and preserve the material for the final historian, of the future. The present historian deals in fact; the future historian, in conclusion. The work of the former is statistical; of the latter, philosophical.

To him who has not attempted the collection of historical data, the obstacles to be surmounted are unknown. Doubtful traditions, conflicting statements, imperfect records, inaccurate public and private correspondence, the bias or untruthfulness of informers, and the general obscurity which, more or less, envelops all passing events, combine to bewilder and mislead. The publishers of this volume, fully aware of their inability to furnish a perfect history, an accomplishment vouchsafed to the imagination only of the dreamer or the theorist, make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. They feel assured that all thoughtful people, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of their undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.



In the preparation of this volume the publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. The subscription list was much smaller than the publishers hoped and expected to receive; and although the margin of profit was thus cut down to the lowest limit, no curtailment or omission of matter was made from the original extensive design of the work. No subject promised is omitted, and many not promised are given. The publishers call special attention to the great quantity of fact crowded into the volume, to the excess of matter over their agreement, and to the binding, which is full morocco instead of half morocco as promised in the prospectus. Special care was employed and great expense incurred to make the volume accurate. In all cases the personal sketches have been submitted by mail, and in most instances have been corrected and approved by the subjects themselves. The publishers disclaim responsibility for the substance of the matter contained in the Biographical Appendix, as the material was wholly furnished by the subjects of the sketches. The publishers, as usual, stand ready to correct by errata sheet, which will be sent to all subscribers, the few errors or omissions which may appear in the volume, upon prompt notification of the same to the main office. With many thanks to our friends for the success of our difficult enterprise, we respectfully tender this fine volume to our patrons.

January, 1889.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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# HISTORY OF BENTON COUNTY.

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## LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

THE county of Benton lies in the extreme northwestern corner of the State of Arkansas, and is bounded north by McDonald and Barry Counties in the State of Missouri, east by Carroll and Madison Counties in Arkansas, south by Washington County in the same State, and west by the Indian Territory. The meridian of longitude 94 west from Greenwich, England, or 17 west from Washington, passes through the eastern part of the county near the village of Garfield, and the parallel of latitude  $36^{\circ}$  and  $20'$  north, passes east and west through the county near its center. The boundary lines of the county are described as follows, to-wit: "Commencing on the State line between Missouri and Arkansas at the northeast corner of fractional Section 8, Township 21 north, Range 27 west; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 8, Township 18 north, Range 27 west; thence west eight miles to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 18 north, Range 28 west; thence south two miles to the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 18 north, Range 29 west; thence west eighteen miles to the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 18 north, Range 32 west; thence south five miles to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 17 north, Range 32 west; thence west three miles to the northeast corner of Section 21, in the same township and range; thence south three miles to the southeast corner of Section 33; thence west nine miles (more or less) to the southwest corner of the county at the corner, to Townships 16 and 17, and Ranges 33 and 34; thence north on the eastern boundary line of the Indian Terri-

tory, on a bearing of about 10° west, twenty-nine miles, more or less, to the northwest corner of the State; thence east on the State line to the place of beginning."

### TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

The site of Benton County is the plateau of the Ozark Mountains, the greatest unbroken portion of which in this State lies west of White River, in the counties of Benton and Washington. The elevation of the county above sea level averages from 1,400 to 1,600 feet, and the summit of Poor Mountain, in the northeastern part, is probably the highest point. With the exception of a strip of land about two miles wide, extending from Rogers to the southern boundary, the whole surface of the county lying east of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad is so broken and uneven that it is mostly unfit for cultivation, except in the valleys of the streams. In the north central portion of the county, extending several miles on both sides of Sugar Creek, is also a large tract of broken and hilly land. There is an elevated, broken and uneven ridge, or water shed, extending north and south through the county, mostly in Range 32 west, along the line of which much of the land is too rough for cultivation. With these exceptions, together with the steep hills or bluffs bordering on the streams, the balance of the county, and by far the greater portion thereof, consists of elevated plateaus of gently undulating or rolling prairie and timbered lands, all of which are susceptible of a high state of cultivation. These latter lands are classed as the table lands of the State, and are in fact the beginning of the prairie region which covers the southern part of the Indian Territory.

"The ascent from the level of White River, on the east, to the table lands, is 375 feet; the ascent from the level of Elk River, a tributary of the Grand River fork of the Arkansas, is 406 feet; and the ascent from the Illinois fork of the Arkansas is 394 feet. The area of the county is 900 square miles, or 576,000 acres. The proportion of unmodified prairie is, approximately, 86,000 acres; oak barrens or modified prairie, 175,000 acres; wooded mountain or ridge territory, 200,000 acres; and river and creek valley lands, 86,000 acres."



*Streams, Springs, etc.*—The southeastern and extreme northeastern portions of the county are drained by White River and its tributaries. This river enters the county on its southern boundary, near the line dividing Ranges 28 and 29, and flows thence in a northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly direction, and in fact toward all points of the compass, in its tortuous route, and finally leaves the county at its eastern boundary, from Section 5, in Township 20 north, Range 27 west. Its principal tributaries on the east are War Eagle and Little Clifty Creeks, and on the west are Spider, Indian, Prairie and Esculapia Creeks. White River, after crossing the northwest corner of Carroll County, enters the State of Missouri, in which it forms a bend, and then returns to Arkansas, and flows in a southerly direction, and empties into the Mississippi about twelve miles above the mouth of the Arkansas River. A portion of the extreme northeastern part of the county is drained by tributaries of Big Sugar Creek, flowing generally in a northwestern direction. The north central part of the county is drained by Little Sugar Creek and its numerous tributaries. This creek rises in the northeastern part of the county, and, after flowing in a general western direction about fifteen miles, it bears to the northwest, and enters the State of Missouri near the middle of Range 31 west, being also near the center of the north boundary line of the county. The south central and southwestern portions of the county are drained by the Osage fork of the Illinois River and its various tributaries, the main one of which has its source at the noted Osage Spring, at the home of Ezekiel Dickson, in Section 16, Township 19 north, Range 30 west. The Osage fork flows in a general west-southwest direction, and leaves the county near its southwest corner, where it enters the Indian Territory. The west central portion of the county is drained by Flint and Spavinaw Creeks and their tributaries. The former runs in a direction west of southwest, and crosses the western boundary line of the county in Section 23, Township 18 north, Range 34 west, and the latter runs in about the same direction, and leaves the county from Section 10, Township 19 north, Range 34 west. The extreme northwestern portion of the county is drained by creeks which flow mostly in a northwestern direction, and



empty into the Neosho River. All the streams here mentioned, excepting White River and its tributaries, eventually flow into the Arkansas. On the larger streams, especially White River and War Eagle, excellent mill-sites abound, and a few have been improved, the most noted of which is at War Eagle Mills, on War Eagle Creek. This creek was named after an Indian chief called "War Eagle."

Benton County has the great advantage of having many springs from which flow pure, soft water, "as clear as crystal," and of a quality unsurpassed in any country. There are several groups or systems of springs distributed throughout the county, the most noted of which are White Sulphur Springs, in the northwestern part; Siloam Springs, in the southwestern part; Crystal Springs, near Bentonville, and the Electric and Esculapia groups, near Rogers. Some of the springs have medicinal qualities, mention of which will be made elsewhere in this work. There are also hundreds of individual springs, some of which produce a stream large enough to furnish good water-power, if properly utilized. Prominent among the individual springs is the one at Springtown, another one at the residence of Oliver I. Anderson, in Anderson Township, and the Osage Spring, before mentioned. According to tradition the latter derived its name from the following incident: An Indian belonging to the Osage tribe visited the spring to quench his thirst, and was shot and killed by one belonging to the Delaware tribe, who had concealed himself in a tree-top overlooking the spring, hence the name. These tribes are said to have then been at enmity. An abundance of good water on the uplands is obtained by digging or boring for it at various depths, ranging from fifteen to eighty feet, and much water is obtained from this source. Cistern water is also used to some extent by many who prefer it to any other water. Away from the streams stock water is frequently obtained from ponds of rain water kept in artificial excavations, the sub-soil or bottoms thereof being of such a nature as to hold the water and prevent its sinking. Upon the whole the supply of water is abundant, and its quality is first-class.

*Timber.*—The table lands and ridges of the county, where not improved, are mostly covered, and in some places densely

covered, with the several varieties of the oak, the black, or "jack oak," predominating, and hickory. Some chestnut is also found on these lands. In the valleys and along the streams sycamore, hackberry, elm, black walnut, butternut, gum, ash, several kinds of oak, and other varieties of timber exist. Many trees of sycamore, hackberry and elm grow from two to five feet in diameter at the base, but all of them have a short, scrubby growth, so that but few trees will produce more than two saw-logs each. In the southeast corner of the county is a tract of land, six miles north and south by about eight miles east and west, covered with pine timber, much of which is large enough for lumber, and of it there is a seemingly inexhaustible supply. The best white oak timber is found in the gulches of the mountainous portion of the county, the ridges being covered with black oak of a short, scrubby growth. When the settlement of the county began (in the early part of the present century) all of the comparatively level upland was called prairie, while in truth there was but little real prairie. The timber was then very thin, the trees stood far apart, and the country which is now covered with a dense growth of young timber was then so open that the wild deer could be seen anywhere at a distance of several hundreds of yards. The entire surface of the earth was then covered with a rank growth of vegetation, consisting of the native grasses and wild flowers, which gave to the landscape, especially in the timbered lands, a more beautiful appearance than it now has. Annually, after this rank growth of vegetation became dead and dry, the Indians set fire to it, and burned it from the entire surface of the country. This they did to destroy the places of concealment for the wild game, the better to enable them to secure their prey. This burning of the decaying vegetation also destroyed the germs or sprouts, and thus prevented the growth of young timber. When this practice ceased the germs of underbrush and young timber began to grow, and the surface of the timbered lands, where they have not been cleared, are now covered with a dense growth of young timber and bushes. The supply of this young timber, all of which has grown in the present century, is so abundant that there is much more wood now in the county than when its settlement began. As yet not much of the

young timber is large enough for lumber, but much of it can be made into rails.

*Geological.*—But little can be definitely said upon the subject of geology, as there never has been made a geological survey of the county. The surface, especially the broken portion thereof, is underlaid with limestone, sandstone, vermicular and cavernous rocks, and in many places in the bluffs along the streams the rock crops out and forms perpendicular walls of immense height. Where the rock is thus exposed many caves are found, and from many of them streams of pure, cold water are flowing. The surface of the ridges and broken lands is composed of earth intermixed with pieces of flint and chert rock about the size that rock is generally broken into for the making of macadamized roads. This rock is so abundant that it is only necessary to clear a highway and use it in order to have a road as good in quality as the best of macadamized roads. In the beds of the streams and along their margins a sufficient supply of this naturally prepared rock can be found to thoroughly macadamize all the roads in the county.

At a point on White River, about five and a half miles southeast of Rogers, there is a large deposit of rock composed of fine, white sand, which is believed to be of the best quality for the manufacture of glass. It has, however, not been tested. Minerals are believed to exist in considerable quantities at various places in the county. Lead has been taken out at Cherokee City and on Spavinaw Creek, and specimens have been found at other places in the county; but no measures have yet been taken to ascertain its quantity. Indications of the existence of copper and zinc have been discovered in the county. It is believed also that silver exists, but in such limited quantities that its mining cannot be made profitable. A controversy is at present going on between the State geologist and certain citizens of the State, in regard to the existence of silver in Arkansas. The former claims that with the possible exception of Silver City, there is not sufficient silver in the State to pay for its mining.

*Soils.*—"As due to geological origin and the local modification—the soils having been derived from the red and yellow upper strata of the sub-carboniferous group, and also from disin-



tegration of magnesium and sub-carboniferous limestone—the following distinct bodies of land are found distributed throughout the county: A rich and strong barren soil, a gravelly and cherty ridge soil, a compact soil on a foundation of stiff clay; a fourth, a dark brown soil lying in the valleys adjacent to the streams; and a fifth, the best of all, a soil of brown color, upon a foundation of red clay, and with a timber growth of black and red oaks, sugar maple, locust, hickory and walnut. This is in the interior. In the marginal areas, as in the broken country forming the eastern and northern boundaries, the characteristic types of interior lands are lost to an extent in coarser soils of a pale brown, and of a darker color, more silicious or more compact, as the case may be, and imposed upon a subsoil of no greater depth above the bed rock, excepting, of course, from this classification, the alluvial valley lands of White River.”\*

The soils of Benton County are well adapted to diversified agriculture, a system that has been adopted and practiced by the farmers. With proper cultivation, corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables can be produced in great abundance, and a large proportion of the soil produces the finest quality of tobacco. While the county is well adapted to diversified agriculture, its greatest advantage, perhaps, is its complete adaptability to horticulture. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and all manner of small fruits are grown in great abundance. The climate being mild and the atmosphere pure, all manner of fruits adapted to this latitude grow in Benton County to perfection. It has acquired the cognomen of “The apple orchard of America,” this fruit being so successfully and so extensively grown. Hereafter, in its proper place, more will be said about the agricultural and horticultural interests of the county. Comparative tables of the quantities produced, and the future prospects for obtaining wealth in Benton County will be mentioned.

*Climate.*—“Benton County is generally accepted to have a climate as that of the Piedmont region of Virginia, which is borne out in its annual mean temperature of approximately 60° F., and in the following approximate temperature: Spring, 60°; summer, 78°; autumn, 60°; winter, 40° F. The annual rainfall is from thirty-two to forty-four inches.”

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\*Col. M. L. DeMalher.

## SETTLEMENT.

*The First.*—While it is not positively known, it is believed that Adam Batie, who settled on the prairie that now bears his name, near the present site of Maysville, was the first settler in Benton County. The date of his settlement has not been ascertained, but it is presumed to have been prior to the year 1830. Batie Prairie and the creek that flows from it are both named in honor to this early and first settler. In 1830 John McPhail and his father settled on that prairie. Soon thereafter Martin Mays settled on the present town site of Maysville, and William Bird Keith settled near by. The above named five persons were the only residents on Batie Prairie in 1838. Soon thereafter Judge English, Robert Cooper, Lemuel Tynnon and several others followed, until the whole of the prairie was occupied.

One of the first settlers of the county was William Reddick, who settled early in the thirties or late in the twenties at the place since known as Elkhorn. He and his son-in-law, Samuel Burks, also an early settler, came from Illinois. Reddick was a politician and a prominent citizen. For many years he controlled the politics of the Sugar Creek settlement, and that settlement usually controlled the politics of the county. Jacob Roller, from Hawkins County, Tenn., settled where his son William now lives, on Roller's Ridge. This ridge lies northeast of Garfield, and is about four miles long, east and west. It is so called by reason of Roller's settlement thereon. Two improvements had been made on this ridge prior to Roller's settlement, one on the east and one on the west end. Mr. Roller erected and for a number of years kept a whisky distillery where he settled. He was thrice married and had twenty-four children. His third wife, who survived him, is still living. There were other settlers in that neighborhood by the name of Roller. James Jackson, from Overton County, Tenn., settled near the site of Garfield in 1829. Daniel Ash was a very early settler near the State line north of Garfield, and in 1849 Jacob R. Forgery, from Scott County, Va., settled in the same neighborhood. The Pascals were early settlers in the country southeast of the site of Garfield. Before the organization of the county Henning Pace, from Tennessee,



the father of the first sheriff of the county, settled on Sugar Creek, a few miles north of Bentonville, and one or two of his sons settled lower down on the same creek. Chris. C. Pace, who is still living at a very advanced age, settled south of Bentonville. Henry Ford, and other Fords, were also among the early settlers on Sugar Creek.

*Others.*—Three miles east of Bentonville was the Woods' Settlement, where Samuel and William Woods, of Tennessee, located. They both raised large families, and lived there until their deaths. George P. Wallace, at whose house the county was organized, settled one mile and a half east of Bentonville. He was a large and powerful man, being nearly seven feet in height, and had several sons who were his equal in stature. He subsequently sold his first improvement and moved to another place in the county, a few miles further north. It is said that when he wanted to raise a house he did not invite his neighbors to assist, for he and his stalwart sons were always equal to the task. John B. Dickson, the first clerk of the county, settled on what is now Deming's Addition to the town of Bentonville. He subsequently settled at Osage Springs, where Ezekiel Dickson now lives, and afterward moved to Texas, where he died. He came to this county from Bedford County, Tenn. James Jackson and his sons, and Samuel Williams, his father-in-law, settled one mile west of Bentonville, and the locality was afterwards known as the "Jackson and Williams Settlement." Robert Dickson and his son Joseph settled one-half mile west of Bentonville, and Uncle Ezekiel Dickson, a brother to Robert, settled about eight miles west from Bentonville. The Dicksons all came from Bedford County, Tenn. James, Joseph and David McKissick settled from five to eight miles west of Bentonville, and Edward Cunningham settled at the Cunningham Springs, about six miles from Bentonville. About a mile south of these springs William Pelham settled. He subsequently became surveyor-general of the State. He was a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Conway. Rev. James Harris, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and probably the first preacher in the county, settled about three-fourths of a mile west of Bentonville. In 1836 Col. Hugh A. Anderson brought his family from Kentucky, and settled

where his son Oliver I. Anderson now resides, nine miles southwest of Bentonville. A large spring, heretofore mentioned, is at this place, and Col. Anderson used to keep a deer park so enclosed that the deer had access to the spring branch.

Phineas Holmes settled about five miles southwest of Bentonville, and John Kinchelve settled near the same place on Osage Creek. The latter took an active part in the organization of the county, and was for many years a justice of the peace for his township. A few miles southeast of Bentonville was the Graham settlement, where George and Joseph Graham located with their families. An early settler, still surviving, says "there were a host of the Grahams." Robert and James Cowan settled about eight miles south of Bentonville. A brother-in-law of the Cowans, by the name of Colville, settled in the same locality. Colville Township derives its name from the latter. Colville went to California in 1850, and on one occasion he left the camp of himself and comrades and went out prospecting, and was never afterward heard from. Robert Hubbard, the first representative of Benton County in the State Legislature, settled near the Cowans, and Benjamin and Jefferson Hubbard settled lower down on the Osage. The Maxwells also settled in the Cowan neighborhood. Isaac Horton, from Tennessee, settled near the site of Lowell, in 1830. All of the foregoing named individuals, whose date of settlement is not mentioned, were living at the places mentioned in 1838, when Judge Alfred B. Greenwood came from Georgia and settled in Bentonville. Many of them had settled several years prior to that time.

In 1833 Felix G. Lindsey came from Kentucky and settled about three miles west of Sulphur Springs. In 1835 Christopher C. Pace and his son J. H. Pace, also from Tennessee, settled about six miles east of Maysville. In 1840 Solomon Phillips and his son Pleasant, from Tennessee, settled about one and a half miles north of Maysville. Among the first children born in Benton County were John and Elijah Keith, who were born about three miles southeast of Maysville, the former in 1834 and the latter in 1836. Among the later settlers near Maysville was A. T. Hedges, from Indiana, who located one and a half miles southeast of that place in 1844. Henry R. Austin and his mother,



Ellen Austin, came from Bedford County, Tenn., in 1845, and settled west of Nebo, where Elijah Austin, son of Henry R., now lives. Mrs. Ellen Austin has survived her son, and is now living with her grandson, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years, and is yet active and intelligent. She was well acquainted with Gen. Jackson and with President Polk, and is such a staunch Democrat that she declares that if she could control a thousand votes she would give them all to "Grover."

In 1839 Richard Burgess and his family, including W. W. Burgess, who now lives at Springtown, came from Bedford County, Tenn., and settled on Lick Branch, near the Osage, where Ed. Maxwell now lives. The same year Walter Thornberry and his son-in-law, David Brickey, came from Virginia, and John Edwards from Tennessee, and settled on the same branch. About the same time Joseph Neal and Charles Kincheloe settled on Brushy Creek. In the fall of 1840 Archey Wilson and his brother Samuel, also from Bedford County, Tenn., settled in the Burgess neighborhood. This made quite a colony of Tennesseans. David Brickey was a famous hunter, and on the first night after the arrival of the Burgesses he and W. W. Burgess went out and shot and killed six turkeys. Certainly the new comers were not "out of meat." The first settlers on Flint Creek, in the vicinity of Springtown, were as follows: Isaac and Hasting Dial, the latter settling about a mile east, where John Reynolds now resides. In 1850 Robert Duckworth, Matthew Vaughan, Perminter Morgan, Wiley Jones and Maj. Jack Russell all came from Georgia, and settled in that vicinity. The following year Robert Hall and his sons, Jesse and Young, Rolly Hood, Joseph Thomas and his son Joseph, also from Georgia, Hiram Thomason and his sons, John and Sanford, and several others, settled on Flint Creek, and William Addington settled in "Coon Hollow."

Simon Sager, a German, after whom Sager's Creek was named, is believed to have been the first settler in the Hico-Siloam vicinity. He settled on the creek where John De Armon now lives, near Siloam. About the year 1844 Dr. Henry Powell settled with his family on Flint Creek, four miles north of the site of Siloam. His widow, Mrs. Anna Powell, still resides on

the place. About the same time James Riddle also settled on Flint Creek, in that vicinity. John Quinton was the first settler of the place now occupied by Col. D. Gunter, at Hico. The latter came from Tennessee in 1844, and settled where he now resides. Daniel Copeland was also a very early settler near Hico.

P. M. Phillips, of Bedford County, Tenn., came to Benton County in 1838, and in 1847 settled on Round Prairie. Col. Henry Hastings came from Tennessee in 1836, and settled seven miles west of Bentonville. He subsequently located at Corner Spring (Decatur), where he lived until his death. Thomas Quarles, from Georgia, settled on the northeast part of Round Prairie about the year 1840, and in 1844 Col. John Phagan, from North Carolina, settled at the Double Springs, on the Line Road. In 1846 David Chandler, also from North Carolina, settled on the farm which he still owns, one and a fourth miles southwest of Bloomfield. He now resides in Bloomfield. Rev. John Givens, a Baptist minister from Tennessee, was an early settler on Butler Creek. About the year 1845 Z. M. Winnery, from Tennessee, settled on the site of the village of Sulphur Springs. Near the same time Frank Lauderdale, James Thomason and Daniel Tittle, all from Tennessee, settled in that neighborhood.

The first settlement on War Eagle Creek, in Benton County, was made by two brothers known as bear hunters, their names being Isaac and Levi Borne. They came from Illinois early in the spring of 1832, and settled above the present War Eagle Mills, and each one raised three acres of corn that year. The following fall Absalom Thomas, Henry Taber, Lewis Russell, Robert Taber, William Brazeel and a Mr. Nelson all settled with their families in that neighborhood, and in December of that year Sylvanus Blackburn, Josiah Blackburn, Julius Kirk and Matthew Brewer with their families, all from Hickman County, Tenn., settled in the same neighborhood. The latter party came by way of Springfield, Mo., and, crossing what is now the line between Missouri and Arkansas, on the old State road passing north and south, they reached the cabin of John Fitzgerald, then living near the present village of Lowell, and stayed there over night. The next day, leaving their families at Fitzgerald's, they



prospect ed for and selected their respective locations, and then moved the con. Sylvanus Blackburn located on the place, at the present War Eagle Mills, where he and his estimable wife, who then accompanied him, are still residing, he being in his eightieth year at this time, and she being about the same age. Julius Kirk settled on the creek about half a mile below the mill site and Matthew Brewer about three-fourths of a mile above it. Mr. Blackburn and his wife are the only survivors of these settlers. The next year John, David and Abram Stanley, James Borne, James Matthews and Daniel Flannery settled in that neighborhood, and soon after George Crabaugh and his son-in-law, Oliver Miller. About the same time two famous hunters, Stephen Coose and John Scennett, settled on White River. The former, in order to illustrate the crookedness of this river, once related that he traveled one entire night on the river in his canoe from a point near his residence, and on landing in the morning found that he had gained so little distance that he walked home to get breakfast.

The first death that occurred in the War Eagle settlement was that of a little daughter of David Stanley, and hers was the first grave in the Austin graveyard, about four miles above War Eagle Mills. The second death was that of John B. Kirk, son of Julius Kirk, and he was buried in the first grave in the Blackburn graveyard, near War Eagle Mills. Among the first marriages that took place in that neighborhood were those of John Highland and Rachael Borne, James Blackburn and Sarah Crabaugh, Joseph Stanley and Millie Blalock, Oliver Miller and Miss Blalock, the latter being a sister to Millie.

*Later Settlers.*—About 1848 William Wells, from Washington County, Ark., settled one mile south of Sulphur Springs. In 1851 G. W. Mitchell, from Tennessee, settled on the site of the present village of Bloomfield, and H. T. Gillespie, from North Carolina, settled where he now lives on the Line Road, two miles south of Cherokee City. About the year 1855 James Ingle settled two and a half miles northeast of Bloomfield. In 1855 Jesse Benton settled where he now lives on Honey Creek, eight miles west of Sulphur Springs. He came from Georgia. Prior to 1853 the following persons settled in the upper Pea Ridge

neighborhood, near the famous battle-field, to-wit: Enoch Trott, from Tennessee; James Wardlaw, from Illinois; Mat. Cavaness, George Miser, from Tennessee; Lewis Pratt, Rev. Jasper Dunagin, Wash. Ford, John and Samuel Reddick, Wiley Foster and his two brothers, and Granville Medlin. J. Wade Sikes and his father and family, from Tennessee, settled there in 1853. H. H. Patterson and his two brothers, William Marsh, John Lee and the Morgans were also early settlers in the Pea Ridge vicinity. In 1851 Young Abercombie and his sons, James, William, John, Samuel, Hiram, La Fayette and Floyd, settled on Round Prairie.

For other early settlers the reader is referred to the biographical department of this work. It must also be borne in mind that many other persons hereinafter mentioned in connection with the organization of Benton County were early settlers thereof.

*Nativity and Character of the Settlers.*—By far the greater portion of the first citizens of Benton County came from Tennessee. Many came from Georgia and North Carolina, and a goodly number came from Virginia and Kentucky, with here and there a man from the free States. Many were descendants of the first settlers of the States from whence they came, and were thoroughly acquainted with pioneer life, and thus well qualified to open the country and establish new homes on the wild western frontier. Nearly all were farmers and hunters, without much education or polish, and with moderate ambitions and wants easily satisfied. To establish a home on a farm of greater or less extent, to live plainly, frugally and honestly, to enjoy comfort and not to work too hard seems to have been their chief desires. The majority were poor and they never became wealthy. As is the case everywhere the few only became rich. Of cultured, scholarly, enterprising and ambitious men there were a few. Many brought some money, slaves and other property to the county, established themselves comfortably from the first, and soon or eventually reached conditions of affluence. Some of the merchants and other business men were shrewd and successful. The doctors and lawyers were fair representatives of their professions. There were no gentlemen of leisure, all had duties to perform, and though they were a little rough, uncouth and unpolished, they



were free an d hearty, generous and hospitable, and on the whole  
just the rig ht kind of people to brave the storms, "subdue the  
wilderness " and press forward the line of civilization.

Some pe ople sigh for a return of "the good old times," but  
there was no more morality in the first decade of the county's  
existence than in the one just past; and on looking over the first  
indictmen ts in the courts one would conclude that there was not  
so much. There were not then so many churches, schools and  
school books in proportion to the population as at present. In-  
deed, some of the "noble old pioneers" were a little "tough."  
One of the first enterprises was the establishing of whisky dis-  
tilleries, and in those "good old days," when the intoxicating  
fluid was cheap, and free from government gaugers and revenue  
collectors, nearly everybody drank it. And notwithstanding the  
declaration that some are disposed to make, that intemperance is  
on the increase, the truth is just the opposite, as there is not  
nearly as much whisky consumed now, in proportion to popula-  
tion, as there was then. It is customary to indulge in a great  
deal of extravagance in extolling the virtues of the first settlers  
of any country. Their good qualities are extolled immoderately,  
while it is seldom, or ever, hinted that they had any vices. Our  
first settlers were men and women, with all of the virtues and  
graces, and all of the vices and frailties possessed by their ances-  
tors, and retained by their descendants. They were hospitable  
and generous, as a rule, and their successors practice the same  
virtues.

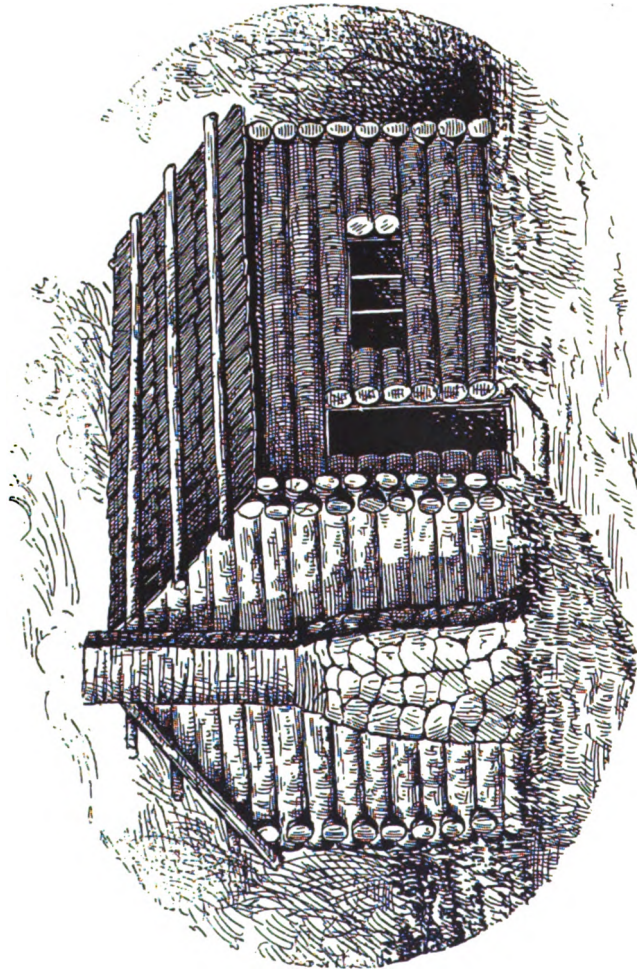
*The Pioneer's Cabin.*—Log cabins were the domiciles of the  
pioneer settlers, and the building of one was a notable event.  
The first two or three settlers had to erect their own, with the  
assistance of their families. Later, the pioneer, upon arrival in-  
to the country intended for his future operations, would stop  
and camp at the house of some former settler, and leaving his  
family there would, under the guidance of the former settler, set  
out and hunt and select a place to his liking, usually at a spring  
or some creek, and then return and move his family thereto.  
The next thing to be considered was a cabin in which to dwell.  
A day for its erection would be appointed, and the former settler  
would mount a steed and ride far and near to the habitations of the

few scattered settlers and notify them when and where the "raising" was to take place. They would come from within a radii of fifteen to thirty miles, and on the day appointed the cabin would go up; meanwhile the newcomer would clear the spot for the new house, and live with his family in the "covered wagon." Axes, with which to cut and prepare the logs, froes, with which to rive the clapboards, and augers, with which to bore holes for pins and to prepare the wooden hinges for the doors, were all the tools required. If there were enough helpers, the logs would be hewed, otherwise put up round. Ridge poles would be placed in order, and the clapboards placed thereon and weighted down with poles, and thus the cabin would be covered. A huge fireplace cribbed with logs at one end of the building, lined with stone and mud, and topped out with a stick and mud chimney, constituted the heating apparatus. The floor and door would be made of puncheons, and the door hung with wooden hinges. Thus the pioneer's cabin would be completed. With the use of the ax and auger bedsteads were made of small poles in the corners of the building. In such humble houses the pioneers dwelt, wore plain apparel and fed on humble fare—lived comfortably, happily and well. They did not sport fine clothes, but had plenty of comfortable and durable linsey and jeans and homespun cotton, much better suited to their rough-and-tumble life.

*Population.*—The increase in the population of Benton County, since its settlement, was very gradual until since the year 1880. In 1860 it was 9,285; in 1870, 13,782; in 1880, 20,255, and now it is 31,000; an increase of 10,745 since 1880. This unusual increase is due mostly to the large influx of immigrants that have come into the county since the completion of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad through it, and since the fact has been advertised that this region is unexcelled in the United States for the growing of all kinds of fruit. The population of Benton County, by race, for the dates here given, is as follows: For 1860, white, 8,905; negro, 385; Indians, 16. For 1870, white, 13,640; negro, 182; Indians, 9. For 1880, white, 20,167; negro, 128; Indians, 33. Of the present population the number belonging to each race cannot be accurately given. By a comparison of these figures it will be noticed that







A PIONEER LOG CABIN.



while the white population is rapidly increasing, that of the colored is decreasing, there being only one-third as many of the latter in 1880 as there were in 1860, and more than three times as many whites as there were then. It will also be noticed that the small Indian population doubled in the same period of time.

*Wild Animals, Game, etc.*—The wild animals that originally inhabited the territory of Benton County were buffaloes, bears, wolves, wild cats, catamounts, panthers, elk, deer, foxes, raccoons, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, etc. The buffaloes fled in advance of the approach of the white man, and but few lingered after his coming. Sylvanus Blackburn remembers having seen two soon after he settled, in 1832. Probably these were the last ones seen in the county, or, at least, among the last. Unlike other wild animals, they did not remain to annoy or be annoyed by the settlers, but sought new pastures farther toward the setting sun. The bears, not willing to abandon their native haunts, lingered and struggled with their exterminators. Many were killed by the "bear hunters," who loved the dangerous sport. In the open country they have become extinct, but occasionally one is yet found in the mountain fastnesses. They were very annoying to the early settlers, and destroyed many of their hogs. The wolves were very numerous and troublesome, and destructive to sheep, pigs and young cattle. Sylvanus Blackburn relates that they killed nine of his sheep for two successive nights.

The bears would kill the largest hogs, and the wolves would generally take the pigs. The bears were hunted and killed for their meat and skins, and for their extermination. Many were killed simply to gratify the love of the adventure. The wolves being unfit for food, and their skins being of no value, were hunted and killed with a view of their extermination. They are not wholly exterminated, but are no longer troublesome. A few yet remained in the broken country distant from the settlements. The wild cats, catamounts and panthers, once very numerous and annoying, have become so nearly extinct as to cease to be troublesome. The elk became extinct many years ago. The deer were numerous but not annoying. They were hunted and killed for



food. Their skins were also valuable. Josiah Blackburn, son of Sylvanus Blackburn, was a great hunter. He killed forty deer one winter on one "hunting snow." The old gentleman, though not a professional hunter, sometimes killed as high as three deer per day. Many of the surviving old settlers say that they often went out and killed a deer before breakfast. Many a deer lost its life by approaching too near the "clearings" of the old settlers, who always had their trusty rifles near at hand. The other animals mentioned above, though not so numerous as they formerly were, still abound in considerable numbers.

Wild fowl, of various kinds, especially turkeys, were numerous. The turkeys, like the deer, were easy of acquisition, and were extensively used by the early settlers for food. The wild fowl still exist, but in very limited numbers. The varieties are those common to all parts of America in this latitude. In the hollow trees of the forests wild bees and their honey were found in great abundance by the early settlers. Had there been a market near at hand, the quantity of honey that could have been gathered from the forests would have been a considerable source of revenue, but, as it was, it was only gathered for home consumption. When a bee tree was found, the next thing to be done was to kill a deer and skin it. Then the deer skin, by true pioneer ingenuity, was formed, and tied up so as to form a sack that would hold about two bushels. Into this deer skin sack the honey would be placed and carried home, the sack hung up in a safe place, and left hanging until the honey was consumed. The reader may think this was a novel vessel in which to put the honey, and so it was. In those days the people were not close to market where they could purchase earthen and wooden vessels to suit their conveniences, and consequently were obliged to improvise many things that we would not think of using at the present day. Sylvanus Blackburn and other surviving pioneers can testify to the truth of the foregoing concerning the wild bees and their honey.

*Hardships, Advantages, Disadvantages, etc.*—The first settlers labored under great inconvenience from the want of grist and saw-mills, post-offices, blacksmith and other mechanical shops, there being none within convenient distance. The pio-

neer, before entering the extreme frontier, would provide himself with a supply of meal, which would last for a short time after making his settlement, then a new supply had to be obtained. Then came the test of pioneer life—some corn had to be obtained by making a long trip to some point back from the frontier, or to some distant settler, who had “made” a crop and had a few surplus bushels. Mr. Sylvanus Blackburn, of War Eagle, and those that settled with him, went to Richland, about twenty-five miles distant, to get their corn. Many others had to go a greater distance. The corn being obtained the next thing to be done was to reduce it to meal, and in the absence of mills how was it to be done. The following is the method as related by the old settlers, who of necessity had to use it: First a large tree was felled, so as to leave a stump with a level surface, then a fire was kindled and kept burning on the center of the top of the stump, while the outer portion or rim thereof was kept wet to prevent its burning. In this way a hole would be burned into the stump, and when it was of sufficient depth to form a good bowl, the fire would be taken out and the hole cleaned, the coals adhering to the wood would be scraped out with some edged instrument, and a bowl thus formed sufficient to hold a quantity of corn. Then a pole with one end hinged to a forked post set near the stump, and extended horizontally over the stump, and a pedestal or maul suspended to the pole over the bowl in the stump, completed the pioneers’ grist-mill. The corn would then be placed in the bowl, and one or two persons (often the settler and his good wife) would take hold of the loose end of the pole or “sweep” and move it up and down, thus causing the pedestal to pound the corn into meal. Such were the pioneer grist-mills on which the corn was ground for the hardy settler, his wife and little children. The first few grindings would be considerably mixed with the black, burned wood of the stump, and the meal would be of a dark color. Bread or “hoe-cakes,” made of such meal, together with wild meat, of which they had a great abundance, and a little coffee and sugar—the two latter articles being very inconveniently obtained—usually constituted the diet of the pioneers for the first year and until they could raise a crop.

*Clothing.*—Their clothing consisted of what they brought

with them, which they subsequently made out of cloth manufactured at home with the spinning wheel and loom; and while it was not the finest in quality or of the most fashionable style, it was withal very comfortable. Until stores were opened on the frontier, it was very inconvenient for the settlers to obtain such goods as they could not manufacture. Another great inconvenience was the absence of post-offices. It took as many months, or more, as it now takes days for the news of the East to reach the settlers on the frontier. Many were the inconveniences, too numerous to mention here, which they were compelled to endure. Children should remember with gratitude the parents who endured these hardships and deprivations for their benefit.

*Later Mills.*—The stump and pedestal mills were superseded by "horse mills," and these by small water mills. Among the first of the latter kind erected was one put up by John E. Turner, on War Eagle Creek, about six miles below the present War Eagle Mills. This was probably in what is now Washington County. There is no mill there now. The first mills at War Eagle were put up in 1848. The early settlers in the western part of the county went to the Elk Mills, in Missouri, to get their grinding done. Subsequently the Hilterbrandt Mills were erected on Flint Creek, in the Indian Territory, about twelve miles southwest of the present village of Bloomfield. For many years these mills were patronized by the people of the western part of the county. Finally the Hico, the Bloomfield and other mills were erected within the county, and now it is well supplied with both saw and grist-mills. Several of the flouring mills are supplied with the latest improved machinery and apparatus for making the roller process flour. The most noted ones are mentioned in the history of the towns in which they are located.

Although the early settlers had to endure many hardships and privations, they certainly had many of the sweets of life along with the bitter. After having raised and gathered a crop, and thus secured a supply of breadstuffs and vegetables for their families, they lived on the fat of the land, which was then "flowing with milk and honey." The milk was supplied by the cows that fed upon the luxuriant wild grasses, and the honey was procured from the hollow trees, where the busy little bees had stored it in



great quantities, the latter costing nothing but the labor of securing it, and, perhaps, an occasional sting. Yes, with plenty of bread and vegetables, wild honey, venison, turkey and other wild game to suit their tastes, they could certainly prepare meals such as kings and potentates, in the midst of magnificent splendor, never dreamed of enjoying.

*Pioneer Weddings.*—The courting of the young people, in the frontier settlements, was attended with some inconveniences. For the want of house room it was often difficult to visit and woo a young lady except in the presence of her parents. No costly parlors furnished with upholstered chairs, into which the young couple might retire to tell of their loves and expectations, then existed, and it was seldom that a young man had the pleasure of escorting his lady love to church or to Sunday-school. But there were "frolics" and dances on the puncheon floors, and in spite of the many inconveniences the young people enjoyed themselves. The climate being mild, there is no doubt but that the native forests were often utilized by young lovers for pleasure walks, and that on such occasions, underneath some beautiful shade tree, the question was asked and the answer given that forever bound their hearts together. A pioneer wedding could not compare, in point of elegance and finish, with one of these days, for there were lacking the paraphernalia of display, and the pomp and circumstances attendant, in this age, upon affairs of that character. In those days the wedding trousseau was not costly and elegant, but plain and simple. The bridal toilet was neither expensive, elaborate, fanciful or showy, but it was sensible, for it was sufficient and appropriate to the times, the manners and circumstances. Yet she was as well dressed as the groom with his coon-skin cap, his jeans coat, his linsey or cotton shirt, his jeans or coarse linen trousers, his feet in home tanned shoes, and without a glove to his hand or name. But for all the discomforts and disadvantages, the marriages were as fortunate and felicitous, and the weddings themselves as joyous, as any of those of modern times.

Early weddings were sometimes attended with some public amusement. A shooting match was sometimes common, and foot races and other athletic sports were frequently indulged in. At night a dance, in which all participated, was common. The

wedding feast was well worthy the name. The champagne was good old whisky, manufactured at some local distillery, clear and pure as mountain dew. Then there were venison steaks and roasts, turkey and other wild meats, and other delicious edibles, sufficient to appease the appetites of the most fastidious guests. The particulars of the first marriage or marriages in Benton County cannot now be given, nor the names of the first parties married, unless they were some of those mentioned in connection with the War Eagle Settlement. If any public record of the early marriage was made, it has been lost or destroyed, as no such record can be found in the clerk's office prior to the year 1860.

The record was commenced in 1861, and records only three marriages for the year 1860, viz.: March 28, Thomas Wells and Miss Adaline Baker; August 30, James Riddle and Mrs. Emla\* McWilliams; October 9, T. J. Holum, aged twenty-three years, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, aged forty-one years, all being solemnized by Rev. H. Powell. Sixty marriages are recorded for the year 1861, and six in January, 1862, and then no more are recorded until July, 1865, after which forty-two are recorded for that year. The war suspended marriages, or else they were not recorded. For subsequent years the record shows the number of marriages in the county to have taken place as follows: For 1866, 108; for 1870, 133; for 1880, 142; for 1887, 243, and for the present year, up to August 7, 142.

#### INDIANS.

*Tribes.*—At the beginning of the settlement of the territory now embraced in this county, it was occupied by roving bands of the Osage and Delaware tribes of Indians, though it was not then and had not been the permanent location of these tribes. While the tribes were at enmity with each other, they were at peace with the whites, and friendly to the early settlers.

*Removal.*—The Indians were not numerous here, and did not remain long after the settlement by the whites began. In 1837 the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to the Indian Territory began. There were several thousand of them, and

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\* So spelled on the record.



before the removal took place they were divided into two parties, under the respective leadership of two chiefs, named John Ross and John Ridge. They were accordingly designated as the "Ross Party" and the "Ridge Party." In treating for their removal, the Government recognized the Ridge Party, whereupon Ross and his party claimed that Ridge and his party had no authority to enter the treaty, and at first refused to be removed. But upon further negotiations Ross entered into a contract with Gen. Scott to remove his party, by which it cost the Government about \$54 per head for their removal. In making the removal the Cherokees were divided into several detachments of about 1,000 each, and each detachment was properly officered with white men. A military escort and provisions were furnished by the Government.

They started on their journey in the fall of 1837, but, like Moses in the wilderness, they lingered by the way, and did not reach their "promised land" until the spring of 1838. They congregated at and started from Calhoun, on the Hiwassee River, in McMinn Co., Tenn. The detachments started at different times, and one of them, belonging to the Ridge party, traveled westward, and crossed the Mississippi at Memphis. The others came by way of Nashville, Tenn., crossed the Ohio River at Golconda, and the Mississippi at Green's Ferry, thence westward, passing through Benton County to their destination, some of them passing directly through Bentonville.

Judge A. B. Greenwood, now of Bentonville, then a young man, was appointed commissary for one of the detachments, and came with it as far as Nashville, then resigned, and returned to Georgia for his family, and moved directly to Bentonville, where he has ever since resided. He was here to witness the passing of the Indians on their way to the Territory.

For a number of years following the Indians would come out of the Territory and establish camps in Benton County from which to hunt game. Being unmolested they became bold and a little treacherous, and did not at all times confine themselves to the capture of wild game, but began to appropriate the hogs which the settlers had turned out to feed upon the mast. Being discovered in their thefts they were finally ordered by the cit-



izens to retire from the county, and not return again for the purpose of hunting. The order was obeyed, and no further trouble was had. On one occasion, in 1840, a band of Indians encamped on Flint Creek, about a mile above the present site of Springtown. After committing some thefts a body of armed citizens met to drive them out, peaceably or otherwise. W. W. Burgess, now of Springtown, was in this party, and on their way he killed a deer, near the site of Springtown, and threw it into the big spring there to keep it cool until their return. Arriving near the Indian camp the citizens notified them to leave instant, which they did, and thus all further trouble on that occasion was avoided. Aside from killing a few hogs and committing some petty thefts the early settlers of Benton County were not molested by the Indians.

### COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

*First County Court.*—Benton County was organized in accordance with an act of the General Assembly passed or approved September 30, 1836. In accordance with the act the first term of the county court, Judge George P. Wallace, presiding, was held in April, 1837, at the residence of said Wallace, one and a half miles east of the present site of Bentonville, when and where the organization of the county was completed. The first county officers were as follows: George P. Wallace, judge of the county court; John B. Dickson, county clerk; Gideon G. Pace, sheriff; Henry C. Hastings, treasurer; Henry Ford, coroner, and A. McKissick, surveyor.

*The County Seat.*—According to the act creating the county, an election was held for the selection of three commissioners to select and fix upon a site for the county seat. On counting the returns it was found that Robert Cowen, Robert Weaver and Thomas Swaggerty were elected as such commissioners. On the 7th of November, 1837, they filed with the county clerk a report of their proceedings in the words and figures following, to-wit:

We, the undersigned commissioners elected under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, after having been duly qualified, and giving the notice required by law, and having duly examined the various situations, donations and conveniences, beg leave to report that we have selected a site,

to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, in Township 20 north, Range 30 west of the fifth principal meridian, as presenting to your commissioners, duly considering its situation, the donations offered, and its eligibility for a county seat, more advantages and conveniences than any other situation which was presented for the consideration of your commissioners. They have, after selecting the same, in accordance with the powers vested in them as commissioners, proceeded to lay off a town thereon, leaving a square and 136 lots, and have named and called said town Bentonville; all of which is respectfully submitted to the court.

[Signed.]

ROBERT COWEN.  
ROBERT WEAVER.  
THOMAS SWAGGERTY.

The report was addressed to the circuit court, to which tribunal the law required it to be made, and on the second day of the first term of that court, which was held in November, 1837, the report was presented to the judge thereof, and the following entry was ordered to be made of record, viz.:

And now on this day comes the commissioners elected to locate a county seat for the county of Benton, and present their report, which is approved by the court and ordered to be filed and recorded. And it appearing to the court here that a court-house will be prepared for the reception and use of the court by the next term thereof, it is therefore ordered by the court that the clerk of the Benton Circuit Court do move all the files, records and papers of his office to the town of Bentonville, the county seat so selected by said commissioners, or within one mile thereof, at least thirty days before the next term of this court. And that the town so selected be established as the seat of justice for said county, and be called and known by the name of Bentonville, in honor to the Hon. Thomas Hort Benton, and that all writs and process hereafter issued from this office, shall bear test and be made returnable at the court-house in the town of Bentonville, county of Benton.

In accordance with this order the books and papers of the court were moved to the court-house in Bentonville before May, 1838, in which month the second term of the court was held in the established county seat, which has ever since remained as such.

*Lost Records.*—The records of the proceedings of the county court from its organization to the year 1857, and again for a number of years including the war period, have been lost or destroyed. It is thought that many of them were destroyed by soldiers during the war. In consequence of the absence of the records some important items of the proceedings of the county court, that might otherwise appear, will necessarily have to be omitted.

The major part of the business of this court in the early history of the county consisted in the appointment of commissioners to lay out and establish public roads, and to accept and approve, or reject, their reports, to audit accounts, to make contracts for public improvements, to examine and approve the reports of guardians and administrators, to exercise jurisdiction over all county and probate business in general and to levy and superintend the collection of revenues for both county and State.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Court-houses.*—The first court-house was a small hewed log building, which stood on the north side of the public square, in Bentonville. It was built in 1837. Being only a temporary “makeshift,” to be used only until a better building could be constructed, it stood only two or three years, or until the second court-house, a more permanent building, was completed. This was a two-story brick structure about fifty feet square, and stood upon the center of the public square, where the well is now located. The court room was in the first story, and the county offices and jury rooms in the second. John and William Walker were the contractors, who built it, as it is said, at a loss to themselves. This house stood until some time during the late Civil War, when it was destroyed by fire.

Immediately after the close of the war a temporary court-house was built on the lot near the old jail, it being on the north side of the street, a short distance east of the northeast corner of the public square. This was a two-story frame building, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,000. It was used until the present court-house was erected, after which it was moved to and now stands on the county “poor farm.”

On Monday, January 4, 1870, the county court made the following entry on the record of its proceedings: “Whereas, there being no suitable court-house in the county of Benton in which to hold the courts of said county, and no jail for said county, therefore it is hereby ordered by the court that a court-house and jail be erected in the town of Bentonville, in said county of Benton, in the State of Arkansas.” William W. Reynolds was then appointed commissioner of public buildings within



and for the county, "and there being no suitable ground belonging to the county on which to erect said buildings," the commissioner was ordered to select a proper piece of ground in the town of Bentonville for that purpose, and to purchase the same and take a good and sufficient deed of conveyance in fee simple therefor, and to make report of his proceedings to the court at his earliest convenience. Commissioner Reynolds accepted his appointment, and on the same day filed his report in the words and figures following:

*Hon. County Court of the County of Benton, State of Arkansas:*

The undersigned commissioner of public buildings, instructed by order of your honorable court to purchase a suitable lot of ground for the erection of a court-house and jail thereon, beg leave to submit the following report: That he has (subject to your approval) purchased, of Joseph R. Rutherford's estate, Lots Nos. 90, 91, 94 and 95 of the town of Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark. In arriving at the consideration for the property purchased, the kind of payment was considered, and from the fact that such payment would be made in county warrants, the sum of \$1,250 was agreed upon as the consideration for said lots. These lots could have been purchased with greenbacks for the sum of \$1,000. The deed for said lots to the county of Benton, in fee simple, is herewith submitted and asked to be taken as a part of this report. As a confirmation of the contract of your commissioner, he would ask your honorable court that county warrants to the amount of \$1,250 be issued to the said Joseph R. Rutherford in consideration of said property. Most respectfully submitted.

[Signed.]

W. W. REYNOLDS,  
*Com. of Public Buildings.*

The report was accepted and approved by the court, and county warrants to the amount of \$1,250 were ordered to be drawn in favor of J. R. Rutherford in full payment for the lots named therein, the warrants to be issued in such sums as he might desire. The commissioner was then ordered to make out and submit to the court, at its next term, a plan or plans, with an estimate of the probable cost of a court-house and jail, to be erected on the grounds purchased for that purpose. At the next term of the court Commissioner Reynolds submitted plans and specifications for the proposed building, drawn by W. T. Ritter, architect, together with an estimate of its cost, at \$35,000. The plans and specifications were adopted by the court, and spread in full length upon its records. ["A" pages 121 to 127 inclusive.]. The commissioner was then ordered to proceed to let the contract for the building of the court-house and jail combined to

the lowest responsible bidder, after giving at least twenty days' notice of the time and place and terms of the letting, the commissioner to receive sealed bids from any and all parties until 12 o'clock of the first day of May, 1871, and to open all bids on that day in the presence of the Court. A sufficient amount of bonds, not exceeding \$50,000, was then ordered to be issued for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of the proposed building, the first \$10,000 to be made payable in one year after date, the second \$10,000 in two years after date, and so on until the contract should be fully paid, or the \$50,000 exhausted; all bonds to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent.

On the first day of May following, the court being in session, the following entry was made upon its record of proceedings: "Now, on this day comes W. W. Reynolds, commissioner of public buildings of the county of Benton, and at 12 o'clock M. of this day, proceeded and did open, in the presence of this Court, the several bids for the erection of the court-house and jail, in accordance with the advertisement of the commissioner in this behalf. Whereupon the following bids were presented, to-wit: J. H. Neely and Samuel H. Kelton, of Bentonville, \$33,000; A. H. Leady, of Springfield, Mo., \$36,575; M. A. Rowles, of Illinois, \$36,500; W. T. Ritter & Co., of Springfield, Mo., \$34,735; J. Oliver, of Springfield, Mo., \$31,910."

After an examination of the several bids, the contract was awarded to John H. Neely and Samuel H. Kelton, at \$33,000, whereupon the contractors immediately filed their bond conditioned for the fulfillment of their part of the contract, in the sum of \$66,000, with good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the court. In June following Commissioner Reynolds reported to the court the progress of the work, and that the work done on the new court-house and jail, together with material purchased, amounted to \$7,900. The next month he reported the sale of bonds made by him on the 24th day of June preceding, amounting to \$7,669, with the following credits, to-wit: Receipt of Neely & Kelton, contractors, \$6,115.51; receipt of R. & T. A. Ennis for printing bonds, \$80; receipt of Cory & Cook and A. B. Cory, printing, \$24; receipt of M. B. Maxwell for surveying, \$6.25; total credits, \$6,225.76.



On the 15th day of August, 1871, a petition signed by John A. Dickson, J. V. Lee, J. C. Woods and twenty-eight others was presented to the court, praying for the abandonment of the bond system. The petition reads as follows:

We, the undersigned tax payers of Benton County, would most respectfully represent to the Honorable County Court, that, whereas, they did, at the April term of said court, according to Act 66 of the Acts of the Assembly of 1871, authorizing them so to do, order the commissioner of public buildings to have \$50,000 in interest-bearing bonds struck, \$10,000 of which have already been sold; and whereas, said bonds cannot be cashed except at such rates as proves ruinous sacrifice to the people, we would therefore pray your honorable body to dispense with the use of the remaining Benton County Court House and Jail Bonds amounting to \$40,000, and make such modification with the contractors as will be equitable and satisfactory to them and the court, for the erection of the building, levying cash tax according to the law for raising revenue for county expenses; provided you find you are authorized so to do by the law. Believing that you will save the public money on the balance of the bonds, and meet the approval of almost the entire population, who feel deeply aggrieved by the bond system. All of which is most respectfully submitted by your petitioners.

Then, in response to a citation issued to them, Messrs. Neely and Kelton came into court, as also did the petitioners by their attorney, and the Court took into consideration the matter of the petition. The contractors refused to accept any change from the bond system, showing that they could not use county scrip at all, and that the bonds would furnish them cash in hand, and further that they could not accept the payments from a direct tax in lieu of their contract, for the reason that it would take eight or ten years to realize the amount due them.

Then follows of record the following entry: "Therefore the Court, after due and respectful consideration, is of the opinion (as the petitioners have wholly failed to show any plan that is satisfactory to the contractors, by which one cent would be saved to the county, but on the contrary the plans submitted would cost the county a large amount in excess of the present system), that it would be unwise to change the present bond system." Upon request of the contractors, the court then ordered the second year's bonds, being for \$10,000, to be offered for sale by the commissioner of public buildings, to the highest bidders for cash, at the door of the court-house, on Monday, September 4, 1881. In October following, Commissioner Reynolds



reported a further sale of bonds, and that the whole amount then paid to the contractors was \$14,569.25.

In January, 1872, the court (having undergone a change in its formation, being then composed of a board of supervisors) found that the contractors could not proceed with the building without additional aid, and that unless the bonds could be converted into money the enterprise would of necessity be retarded in its progress, and that the deplorable condition of the finances of the people of the county, as shown by the last effort of the commissioner to sell the bonds, satisfied the court that the policy of again offering the bonds for sale at public outcry would be attended with failure, as in the sale of the last installment. It further appeared to the court by written assurance of Denton D. Starke, a banker of Fayetteville, that he had negotiated with the contractors for the purchase of the bonds, at such price as to enable them to proceed with their work, and complete the building within the time specified, provided the court would issue the whole of the bonds remaining unsold, and turn them over to the contractors. To remove all obstacles and to secure the speedy completion of the building, the court ordered that the remaining \$30,000 in bonds should be issued, and turned over to the contractors at 75 cents on the dollar, in full payment of their contract for the construction of the building, and that the commissioner should take their receipt in duplicate for the same, and file one with the clerk of the court and retain one in his possession. It was further ordered that before turning over said bonds the contractors should give bond to the court, in the sum of \$30,000, conditioned for the delivery of the bonds to said Starke, as aforesaid, within fifteen days from date of the order. And it was further provided that the funds arising from the sale of the bonds should be drawn from said Starke, as follows: \$500 on or before April 1, 1872, and \$2,500 monthly thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by the court, until the whole amount of the proceeds of the sale should be exhausted, except the proceeds arising from the sale of the \$7,500 of reserve fund, which was to remain in the bank subject to the special orders of the court. The contractors filed their bond as required, received the bonds for the \$30,000, and turned them over to Starke, the banker, at

Fayetteville, and filed his duplicate receipt for the deposit of the same, with the court, as directed.

In May following Commissioner Reynolds filed with the court the following report, to-wit: "To the Honorable County Court of Benton County: The commissioner of public buildings respectfully submits the following report, to wit: The amount paid contractors as per last report, \$14,569.25. Amount of contingent fund, \$175.75. Work done to this date: Excavation, \$150.00; stone wall, \$1,500.00; cut stone, \$800.00; guion corners, \$1,000.-00; door sills, \$50.00; brick in wall, \$8,500.00; cut stone window sills, \$300.00; well and pump, \$100.00; rods and anchors, \$350.00; carpenter work, \$1,700.00. Total, \$14,450.00. Material ready for use, \$500.00; cut stone ready, \$600.00; cut post ready, \$150.-00; iron cornice, \$1,400.00; vault doors, \$375.00; iron columns, \$500.00; ceiling joists, \$160.00; oils and paints, \$300.00; 35,000 feet lumber, \$1,050.00; 5,000 feet walnut, \$160.00. Total, \$5,195.00. Whole amount of work done and material ready for use, \$19,645.00."

At this time the court found that the constructors had failed to negotiate with D. D. Starke for the sale of the \$30,000 in bonds, or to realize any money from the bonds. The contractors then returned the bonds for that amount to the court and took up their receipt, whereupon the court rescinded its former order by which the bonds were issued, and they were burned by order of and in the presence of the court. The commissioner was then ordered to prepare three hundred interest-bearing bonds of the denomination of one hundred each, and to offer for sale a sufficient number of them to raise the sum of \$5,075.75, less 15 per cent on said amount in currency. "That said bonds should bring five cents on the dollar, and should be sold one at a time at the court-house door of said county, for cash to the highest bidder, commencing on Saturday June 1, 1872, and to continue from day to day until the full amount required was sold," and it was further provided that if no sales were made, the commissioner should pay to the contractors the amount in bonds at 75 cents on the dollar. On the 3d of July following the commissioner reported that the bonds had been offered for sale as per order, and that one of them, No. 54, was sold to C. H. Davis for \$75.05

and all the others were sold to the contractors for 75 cents on the dollar.

In January, 1873, the court found that the contractors, Neely & Kelton, had failed to finish and complete the court-house and jail by the 1st of September, 1872, according to contract, and called upon them to show why their said contract should not be declared forfeited. In response the contractors replied that they had nothing to say; whereupon the court declared and ordered the contract forfeited by the default of the contractors, Neely & Kelton. On the 15th day of February following the offered resignation of Commissioner Reynolds was accepted, and S. G. Elliott was appointed his successor. In April, 1873, the court ordered that forty-six one hundred-dollar interest-bearing bonds should be issued, and that the commissioner should proceed at once to negotiate their sale by private contracts to the best advantage of the county, provided that he should not sell any of them for less than 75 cents on the dollar, and if he could not thus dispose of them he was authorized to offer them for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. He was also authorized, as soon as practicable, to contract with one or more responsible persons "for the completion of the walls, roof, windows, doors and second-story rooms of the court-house of said county." And if he failed to get money by the sale of the bonds, he was to pay the workmen with the bonds at such discount as in his judgment justice would be done the county.

In May, 1873, the county court, then consisting of a board of supervisors, ordered Commissioner Elliott to let out to the lowest bidders the contract for finishing the work on the court-house, the bids to be received June 2, 1873, and the work to be completed on or before the second Monday of September following. Accordingly, on the 3d of June, contracts were entered into as follows: To F. A. Johnson, Robert Anderson and P. Q. O. Rabb, the wood work remaining undone, for the sum of \$800; to J. C. Alexander, the tin roofing, spouting and capping and covering cornice for \$230; to James Haney, the brick, stone and plastering work remaining undone, for \$830. In July following the court found the court-house completed as per the last aforesaid contracts.



In July, 1874, W. C. Lefors, the county treasurer, submitted the following report:

*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Benton County, Ark.:*

I hereby certify that all the court-house and jail bonds that has ever come into my hands as collector of revenue for 1871, and as treasurer for the years 1872 and 1873, amount to the sum of \$37,570, and that I have paid out on 254 bonds.....\$29,599 71  
On court-house warrants and coupons..... 7,236 37

Total amount paid out less commission.....\$36,836 08  
Leaving in treasury July 22, 1874..... \$124 18  
All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

W. C. LEFORS, *County Treasurer.*

It is not known just what the court-house and jail actually cost the county, but it is estimated that on account of the interest and discount on the bonds actually issued and sold, and the depreciated county scrip, that it cost nearly \$60,000. It is, according to the plans and specifications, a three-story brick building, 56x76 feet in size, set on a stone foundation. The first story, twelve feet in height, contains the county offices, halls and stairs; the second story, eighteen feet in height, the court-rooms, and the third story, twelve feet in height, the jail with cells, etc., for prisoners.

*The County Jails.*—The first jail for Benton County, which was erected immediately after its organization, stood on the north side of the east and west street, about sixty yards east of the northeast corner of the public square, in Bentonville. It was a small building, consisting of a double wall of squared logs, with a cavity of several inches space between the walls. In this cavity poles were stood upon end, thus making what might be called a third or interior wall.

In April, 1860, the county court made the following entry upon the record of its proceedings, to-wit:

This being the day heretofore appointed by this Honorable Court to take the vote whether a direct tax should be levied for the purpose of building a county jail, and the court being satisfied that notices have been put up in every township, as required by law, and there being a number of the justices of the peace of the county present, and they having unanimously voted for the levying of a direct tax \* \* \* on all property now assessed for the year 1860, for

county purposes, and also a poll tax of 25 cents per capput, which said tax can only be paid and received by the sheriff in gold or silver.

It is therefore ordered by the court that a county jail be built, and that a direct tax of twenty per cent\* be levied on all property now assessed for the year 1860, for county purposes, and also that a poll tax of 25 cents per capput for the year 1860 be levied, and the sheriff is hereby ordered to receive and collect in discharge of both of said taxes only gold or silver.

At the July term following plans and specifications were adopted for the building of a jail, forty feet long by twenty-two feet wide, from outside to outside, the wall of the first story to be eighteen inches thick and nine feet high, with two partition walls thirteen inches thick across the building. The second story of the building was to be eleven feet high, and the whole was to be set upon a solid stone foundation. Full details for the construction of the building were given in the plans and specifications. At the following August term of the court the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to E. R. McKeen, the lowest bidder, for \$3,475.

The political campaign of 1860 was now on, and probably the results which followed were foreseen or apprehended by the contractor, for nothing further was done with this jail, it never being built. The next county jail was the one constructed in the third story of the present court-house. Proceedings pertaining to the construction of the present jail were commenced in October, 1887, when Robert N. Corley was appointed commissioner, to let the contract or contracts for its construction, and to superintend the work. The contracts were let in January, 1888, to different parties, as follows: Stone mason work to H. G. McWhirter for \$1,693; brick work to William D. Kelton for \$475; carpenter work to Duffey & Fristoe for \$475; iron work to Clapp, McGrunder & McAdams for \$682; steel cages, etc., to the Paulling Jail Co. for \$3,000; tin work (roofing, etc.), to Hobbs & Co. for \$82; excavation to different parties, estimated at \$50.

At this writing the building is not wholly completed; the painting, construction of sewerage, etc., remains to be done. It will cost when completed, according to the plans and specifications, including sewerage, about \$7,500. It is located on the

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\* This must have been intended for 20 cents on each \$100, instead of twenty per cent, as written on the record.



court-house grounds on the north side thereof. It is a one-story building, forty-two feet two inches by thirty-two feet two inches in size, outside measure. It contains a hall, which extends all around the building inside of the brick wall, and on the interior the place proper for the prisoners is a space thirteen feet square, containing two cells six and a half feet square, and a corridor six by thirteen feet. It is so arranged that the prisoners cannot have access to the outer wall. It sets about three feet below the level of the ground, and has an excavation of that depth, and about six feet wide, all around it. The roof of the building extends over this surrounding excavation. Upon the whole, it is a very substantial building, and so arranged that the jailor need never come in contact with the prisoners.

*Poor-House.*—In April, 1857, the county court, finding it necessary and expedient to establish a poor-house in the county of Benton, ordered that Samuel Woods, James Jackson and Dysert Woods be appointed to act as commissioners to select a proper site for such building. At the following October term of the court two of these commissioners, James Jackson and Samuel Woods, reported that they had not been able, as yet, to select such a place as in their judgment would be suitable for such purpose, and asked for further time, which was granted until the next regular term. The court then ordered its clerk to make or draw a warrant upon the treasurer of the county, in favor of the commissioners, for the sum of \$1,200, provided they or a majority of them call for the same, to enable them to purchase a farm or site for a poor-house. It seems, however, that this order was not called for. In January, 1858, the commissioners, all joining, reported to the court that they had selected a site for the poor-house on forty acres of land lying north of Bentonville, owned by William Clements, together with five acres off of a tract owned by William McDaniel, including a spring or interest in the spring, and had made a contract, therefor, at the sum of \$300. They further reported that there was a log house on the same without floor, ten acres in cultivation, and about four acres in wheat, and recommended the place as the most eligible site they had been able to select, and asked the adoption of their report.

The report was adopted, and a warrant for the \$300 was



ordered to be issued and paid to the said Clements upon his making, to the commissioners and their successors in office, a warrantee fee simple deed for the lands aforesaid. The court then authorized the commissioners to enter at the United States Land office at Fayetteville, forty acres of land lying due north of the forty-acre tract already purchased. Afterward, in April, 1858, Jacob Candill, county surveyor, in obedience to a former order issued to him, made to the court a survey of the poor-farm, showing that it embraced the east half of the southwest quarter, and four and a half acres out of the southeast corner of the southwest one-fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 20, in Township 20 north, Range 30 west, as surveyed by him February 26, 1858. As soon as the necessary buildings on the poor-farm were put in order, the paupers of the county were removed thereto and placed under the care of a superintendent engaged for that purpose. In November, 1875, the court appointed Zach. Baker commissioner to let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, after giving ten days' notice, for the removal of the old frame court-house to the poor-farm, and for repairing the same so as to make it suitable for a poor asylum. In January following Commissioner Baker reported in full to the court, whereupon it was ordered that a county warrant for the sum of \$330 should be issued, payable out of the public building fund, to William Stewart and J. V. Lee, for removing the old court-house to the poor-farm, and for materials for fitting it up and putting it in order; and that another warrant for the sum of \$120.50 should be issued to James Haney for materials furnished and work and labor performed by him in fitting up the same building.

The pauper inmates of the poor-house average from eight to ten in number. The method of keeping them is by letting or renting the poor-farm to a superintendent, who takes care of them for a stipulated price. Temporary relief is also administered in a limited degree, to a few persons not confined in the poor-house, by small appropriations from the county treasury.

#### MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS.

*Roller Township.*—The loss of records prevents the formation and organization of the original municipal townships of Benton

County from being satisfactorily ascertained and given. The first change appearing of record was made in January, 1857, when John Roller and sixty-one other citizens filed a petition with the county court asking for the formation of a new township in the northeast corner of the county, within the following boundary lines, to-wit: "Commencing at Henry Moor's on the line of Walnut Township, and running to Burks' tanyard; thence with the State road north to the Missouri line, including all the inhabitants on said road; thence east to the Madison County line; thence south with the Madison County line to the Walnut Township line; thence with said line to the beginning." The prayer of the petition was granted, and the territory included, with boundary lines described therein, was declared to be a new township by the name of Roller, and Jacob Roller, Samuel Burks and David Gunner were appointed judges of elections, with the election precinct at the house of William Herds. The name of the township has since become "Roller's Ridge."

*Prairie Creek Township.*—In April, 1859, John B. Putnam, with fifty other citizens of Sugar Creek, White River and Big Spring Townships, filed with the county court a petition for the formation of a new township taken from the above townships and bounded as follows, to wit: "Commencing at Henry Moor's; thence to the mouth of Prairie Creek; thence up White River to William Graham's farm; thence to George Callahan's on the State road; thence to and with Osage Township line to Sugar Creek; and thence up Sugar Creek, making the bed of said creek the line up to Blankenship's farm, and thence to Henry Moor's at the beginning." The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the township was named Prairie Creek, and the voting place was established at Job R. Mona's mill.

*Alterations.*—No further proceedings pertaining to the municipal townships appear on record until March, 1873, when the following entry was made of the proceedings of the court:

*Ordered,* that the sixteen political townships or voting precincts as existed in 1860, in the county of Benton, be recognized and re-established as they stood in said year 1860, and that all elections hereafter held in said county be held at the original voting precincts in each original township, respectively, as they were in 1860; and that this order take effect from and after the tenth day of March, 1873.

Ten years later, at the October term, 1883, of the court, the following order was made:

Now, on this day it appearing to the court that the records of the county court have been destroyed, showing the true boundary lines between the townships of the county. It is therefore ordered by the court that the township lines as shown by the map of Benton County, Ark., issued by S. B. Robertson, in 1883, be, and the same are hereby declared to be the correct and true lines between said townships of Batie, Sulphur Springs, Dickson, Osage, Mount Vernon, Sugar Creek, Roller's Ridge, Walnut, War Eagle, Esculapia, Bright Water, Colville, Big Spring, Anderson, Wager, Ball, Flint, Hico, Round Prairie, Eldorado Springs and Wallace. That said townships be as they are hereby established and set forth, and designated in said map as published by said S. B. Robertson in 1883.

*Decatur Township.*—Following the above proceeding, a petition was filed for a new municipal township, to be called Decatur Township, whereupon the court, after due consideration of the matter, ordered that "the said new township, which is called Decatur, should be composed of and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 34, in Township 20 north, Range 32 west, and running due south along the west boundary of Section 34, and on west side of Sections 3, 10, 15 and 22, Township 19 north, Range 32 west, to the southwest corner of Section 22, thence on south boundary of Sections 22, 23 and 24, Township 19 north, Range 32 west, and on south boundary of Sections 19, 20 and 21 to the southeast corner of Section 21, Township 19 north, Range 31 west; thence due north along the east line of Sections 21, 16, 9 and 4, Township 19 north, Range 31 west; thence west to southwest corner of Section 33, Township 20 north, Range 31 west; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 33, Township 20 north, Range 31 west; thence due west along the north line of Sections 31 and 32, Township 20 north, Range 31 west, and on the north side of Sections 36, 35 and 34, to the northwest corner of Section 34, Township 20 north, Range 32 west, to the place of beginning."

By clerical error the above description places Decatur Township just six miles east of where it is actually located. To correct the error, Township 31 west should read 32 west, and Township 32 west should read 33 west.

*Garfield Township.*—In July, 1884, A. J. Wilks, J. N. Ingram, J. B. Lamkins, J. C. Vandagriff and others filed with the court



a petition for the formation of a new township within the following boundary lines, to-wit: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 26, in Township 21 north, Range 28 west; thence west to the northeast corner of Section 29; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 20; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 19; thence south in Range 29 to the northeast corner of Section 25; thence west to the northwest corner of same; thence south to the township line between 20 and 21; thence east to the range line of 28 and 29; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 18, in Township 20 north; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 14; thence north to the beginning." The prayer of the petition was granted—the township being established as prayed for, and it was named Garfield, and the voting place for the township was established at Garfield Station, on the railroad.

*Yell Township.*—On the 29th day of April, 1886, A. Twiggs and others presented to the court a petition for the formation of a new township, to be composed from parts of Ball, Flint and Hico, and bounded as follows, to-wit: "Commencing at section corner between 15 and 16 and 21; thence north one mile and a half to center of sections 9 and 10; thence west on said half mile line to the line of Hico Township; thence north to the line of Flint Township; thence northwest with said line to the center or half-mile corner between Sections 15 and 22, Range 33; thence east on said section line to the present line between Flint and Ball; thence with the original line to the starting point." The prayer of the petition was granted—the township as thus described being established and named Yell.

*Washington Township.*—On the 1st day of May, 1886, J. C. Hopkins, B. C. Martin, Martin R. Walker and others presented to the court a petition for the formation of a new township within the following boundary lines, to-wit: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 22, in Township 18 north, Range 30 west, and running north to the northwest corner of Section 27, in Township 19 north, Range 30 west; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 30, in Township 19 north, Range 29 west; thence south to the Washington County line; thence west to the place of beginning." The prayer of the petitioners was

granted, and the township organized as prayed for, and named Washington. The voting place was established at the village of Lowell.

The descriptions of the boundary lines of the civil townships, formed since the county map was published, in 1883, have been given in full, so that the reader can trace and mark them on the map if he so chooses. The names of all the civil or municipal townships in the county, beginning in the northeast corner and going west on the north tier to northwest corner, thence east and west successively, after the manner that sections are numbered in Congressional townships, are as follows, viz.: Roller's Ridge, Garfield, Sugar Creek, Mount Vernon, Dickson, Sulphur Springs, Batie, Eldorado, Wallace, Osage, Bright Water, Walnut, War Eagle, Esculapia, Anderson, Decatur, Round Prairie, Flint, Wager, Colville, Washington, Big Spring, Yell, Hico and Ball—twenty-five in all. Some of them are very irregular in shape.

#### PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

*Line and State Roads.*—There are two noted highways passing through Benton County, known as the "Line Road" and the "State Road." The former passes on or near the boundary line of Benton County and the Indian Territory, hence the name "Line Road." It is also known as the "Old Military Road," having been cut out and established by the general government from Fort Scott, in Kansas, to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, for the purpose of opening and establishing communications between those important points. In some places this road runs on the boundary line, especially at and for a few miles south of Maysville, but it lies mostly on the Benton County side. It passes through Maysville, Cherokee City and Silvan in Benton County. The State Road leading from Fort Smith, bearing a little to the east of north, passes through the eastern part of Benton County, along the general route of the "Frisco" Railroad, into the State of Missouri. Before transportation was provided by the railroads, this State Road was the great thoroughfare over which Texas cattle were driven in large droves to the north, and mules were driven southward. All along this road, at convenient points accessible to water, were formerly "taverns" or "stands," as they



were called by the drovers. There were two such noted taverns in Benton County, one at Bright Water and one at Cross Hollows. Large yards for confining stock were always connected with these "stands." The remains of the old tavern at Cross Hollows are still standing.

*Ferries.*—The particulars concerning the laying out of the early highways cannot be given on account of the loss of the records. In January, 1857, a license was granted to Abner Jennings to establish and keep a ferry "across White River, at the crossing of the Blackburn mill road," and he was authorized to charge the following rates of ferriage: Each footman, 5 cents; man and horse, 10 cents; one-horse carriage, 20 cents; two-horse carriage, 25 cents; four-horse carriage or wagon, 35 cents; three yoke of oxen, or six-horse wagon, 50 cents; each head of loose stock of all kinds, 2 cents. It was ordered that the ferry should be known and called by the name of Jennings's Ferry, and that Mr. Jennings should pay for his license or privilege a county tax of \$1 per annum.

The same year, in October, William Early was granted permission to establish and keep a ferry across White River, at or near the crossing of the Bentonville and Huntsville road, and the same was declared a public ferry. He was authorized to charge the following rates of ferriage: Footman, 5 cents; man and horse, 25 cents; wagon and two horses or oxen, 50 cents; wagon and four horses or oxen, \$1; wagon and six horses or oxen, \$1.50; each head of loose stock, 2½ cents. He was charged \$1 per annum for his license.

*Other Roads.*—In 1857 a road was established "to commence on the State line near Shell's mill, at the termination of a road leading from Neosho, thence running to the Elkhorn tavern, to meet a road leading from said tavern on the road to Huntsville, in Madison County." At the same time Joseph Blackburn was appointed overseer of the Blackburn Mill road from the first crossing of Cleptny to where it intersects the War Eagle road. David Baylston was appointed overseer of the same road from the Poor Mountain to the crossing of White River. C. C. Squires was appointed overseer of the Smith Mill road down Sugar Creek, to commence at the first



crossing of the creek, and terminating at the State line. John F. Jenkins was appointed overseer of "class No. 1, of the Springfield road, commencing at Bentonville on the line near James Woolsey's, thence to A. C. Young's; thence along a neighborhood road to near the corner of Mrs. Jefferson's field; thence along said road to where the same intersects the old Springfield road near Warren Wright's, or Sugar Creek road; thence along said old road to the first crossing of the river channel of Sugar Creek." John L. Booth was appointed overseer of the State road from Robert Sikes' place to the Cross Hollows district. The Sikes place is now the site of Rogers.

There are no macadamized roads in Benton County, but many of the ridge roads in the broken and mountainous portions are equally as good, the surface of the lands being so completely filled with small chert and flint rocks of the proper size, that all that is necessary to have a road macadamized by nature is to clear it and travel it. Of course this does not apply to the roads through the prairie and more level lands of the county, which form by far the greater portion. There is an abundance of this small chert and flint rock of proper size along the ridges and in the beds of the streams to thoroughly macadamize every mile of the public roads of the county without breaking a stone. Of course in some places it would have to be hauled a long way.

#### RAILROADS.

An effort to secure the building of a railroad through Benton was made prior to the breaking out of the Civil War, as will be seen by reading the following order of the county court, made at its July term in 1860: "Ordered by the court that the sum of \$500 of the industrial improvement funds, so soon as that amount shall be accumulated in the hands of the commissioners of Benton County, be paid over by said commissioners into the hands of C. W. Rice, Sr., to be retained by him and disposed of in the manner following: "It is contemplated to have a survey made in order to determine the nearest and most practicable route for building a railroad from Van Buren, Crawford Co., Ark., through the counties of Crawford, Washington and Benton, to intersect at the most practicable point the southwest branch of the Mis-

souri Pacific Railroad. Now, if the counties of Crawford and Washington, or the citizens of each in their individual capacity, shall appropriate and expend upon said survey an equal amount, then the said Rice shall, and is hereby authorized, to pay to the person or persons bearing the expenses of said survey the said sum of \$500, he taking his or their receipts therefor, and filing the same in the clerk's office of Benton County, provided that the same shall be expended exclusively within the limits of Benton County upon said survey. The said Rice is required to retain said funds until it is certain that the same will be expended as last above directed. It is further ordered that the order heretofore made by this court for a similar purpose is annulled."

This was the effort made on the part of the county to secure a railroad; but for some reason, perhaps the apprehended danger of the trouble following the result of the political campaign of 1860, the proposed survey was not made, and, consequently, the \$500 appropriated for that purpose was not expended.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, which runs through the eastern part of Benton County, giving an outlet to the great States both north and south, was completed through the county in the summer of 1881. It has stations within the county at Garfield, Bright Water, Avoca, Rogers and Lowell. The railroad leading from Bentonville to Rogers was built by the Bentonville Railway Company, at a cost of about \$42,000. It was completed in 1883.

#### PUBLIC LANDS AND THEIR SURVEYS.

The rectangular system of surveying the public lands now in use by the United States, and by which the lands in Benton County were surveyed, was inaugurated and adopted by Congress at or near the beginning of the present century. The first surveys made under the system, and before it was fully perfected, were made in what is now the State of Ohio. Under this system the lands are surveyed into strips six miles wide, running both east and west, and north and south, those running east and west are called "townships," while those running north and south are called "ranges." The squares—six miles each way—formed by the crossing of these strips, are called Congressional

townships, each of which (if full) is subdivided into thirty-six sections, containing each 640 acres, more or less. The "townships" are numbered north and south from a given base line, and the "ranges" are numbered east and west from a named meridian, called a principal meridian. The "first principal meridian" is the State line between the States of Ohio and Indiana; the "second principal meridian" runs through the State of Indiana only, a few miles west of the city of Indianapolis; the "third principal meridian" runs through the central part of Illinois, a few miles west of Bloomington; the "fourth principal meridian" runs through the western part of Illinois, from a point near Bardstown, on the Illinois river, to the Mississippi on the north; the "fifth principal meridian," which in part governs the surveys of this county, passes through Arkansas near the ninety-first degree of west longitude from Greenwich, or the fourteenth degree from Washington. It extends northward through the States of Missouri and Iowa. The "base line," which, together with the last named principal meridian, governs the surveys of Arkansas and the States north of it, runs east and west through the central part of Arkansas, from a point on the Mississippi River near the mouth of St. Francois river, to the Indian Territory on the west, passing about five miles south of the city of Little Rock.

From this base line and the fifth principal meridian the lands of Benton County are found to embrace parts of Townships 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 north of the base line, and Ranges 27 to 34, inclusive, west of the meridian. The public surveys in Benton County were made late in the thirties and early in the forties. Among the persons making them were Elias Conway, Robert W. Mecklin and Matthew McClellan. As soon as surveyed the public lands became subject to entry at the land office, then at Fayetteville. Scattering entries were made by the early settlers prior to 1858, and from that date to 1861 the entries for the greater bulk of the lands that have been taken up were made. Land entries still continue, and there still remains a large quantity of land subject to entry. The unentered lands are mostly broken and undesirable. They will probably become desirable on account of their timber, and their adaptability to growing fruits.



## AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

*Farm Statistics.*—Benton County has been mainly an agricultural county, other industries not having been, until recently, introduced. While the soil is not as rich as it is in some counties, it produces well, although but little scientific farming has ever been applied to it. The farm areas and farm values of the county, as ascertained by the census of 1880, were as follows: Number of farms, 2,725; acres of improved lands, 121,874; value of farms, including land, fences and buildings, \$2,256,424; value of farming implements and machinery, \$112,193; value of live stock, \$580,425; cost of building and repairing fences, \$30,621; cost of fertilizers purchased, \$1,272; estimated value of all farm productions (sold, consumed or on hand) for 1879, \$509,458. From the same census it is found that the principal vegetable productions of the county for the year 1879 were as follows: Barley, 200 bushels; buckwheat, 183 bushels; Indian corn, 1,119,834 bushels; oats, 245,382 bushels; rye, 1,300 bushels; wheat, 156,087 bushels; value of orchard products, \$4,265; tons of hay, 2,376; cotton, 126 bales; Irish potatoes, 28,165 bushels; sweet potatoes, 14,058 bushels; tobacco, 395,982 pounds. Also from the census of 1880 the "live stock and its productions" of Benton County are found to have been as follows: Number of animals—Horses, 5,864; mules and asses, 2,233; working oxen, 69; milch cows, 5,397; other cattle, 6,307; sheep, 12,919; swine, 46,516; pounds of wool, 36,764; pounds of butter, 298,346; pounds of cheese, 700.

By comparing these statistics with like statistics of all other counties in the State, it is found that according to the census of 1880 Benton stood first in the production of oats, Irish potatoes, tobacco and butter, and second in the production of Indian corn and wheat (Washington being first), and in the number of horses, sheep and swine, and in the production of wool. Where Benton County stands second Washington generally stands first, and where Benton stands first Washington is second. Benton was pre-eminently first in the production of tobacco, as she produced more than ten times as much as any other county in the State. Boone was the next best tobacco producing county, and its

product was 34,089 pounds. White with 28,184 pounds was next, and Washington with 26,357 pounds next. Benton County's large production of tobacco accounts for its being second in some other things.

The following quotations from the pen of Col. M. L. DeMalher, who has recently written up the resources of Benton County, show the increase and decrease of products since 1880: "Number of bushels of corn produced in 1887, 1,679,751; increase over the production of 1879, 559,917 bushels. Bushels of oats produced in 1887, 378,093; increase over 1879, 122,691. Bushels of wheat produced in 1887, 234,130; increase over 1879, 78,143. Bushels of rye produced in 1887, 2,040; increase over 1879, 680. Value of orchard products in 1887, \$500,000; increase over value of orchard products in 1879, \$496,735; number of tons of hay mown in 1887, 3,519; increase over 1879, 1,173 tons; pounds of tobacco raised in 1887, 400,000; pounds of wool clipped in 1887, 31,480; bushels of potatoes produced in 1887, 42,247; dozens of eggs marketed in 1887, 485,000, valued at \$52,000."

The value of live stock in the county assessed for taxes is \$639,065, divided as follows: Number of horses 7,774, value \$298,854; number of mules 3,184, value \$151,072; number of cattle 18,123, value \$144,290; number of sheep 10,732, value \$6,806; number of hogs 31,653, value \$29,043. The abstract of the tax books also brings out the fact that the number of wagons in use in the county is 3,333.

*Tobacco.*—"Intimately related to the mixed farm pursuits and to the present and prospective total production, argued in the fact of the subdivision of its territory into small farms, is the production of tobacco. It is both the chief tobacco county of the State, and one of the few districts in which, together with other varieties, the famous White Burley attains perfection. But at the same time this is established, its agricultural conditions being flexible, and the farmer left free to avoid the pressure of the tobacco market, it transpires that from 1880 until the improvement last year in price, Benton County had almost lapsed in the production of tobacco. The industry was not killed, but so long as the farmer had to work against his interest, and re-



course was had in other profitable crops, its production was lessened until the price of tobacco had improved, and indeed, that in its adaptable agriculture, which applies to tobacco, may be said to apply to every other production of the county. If, upon economic grounds, the production of one kind of crop does not pay, the pressure can be overcome by the production of another kind, for nothing is truer of Benton than its agricultural conditions, affording the farmer perfect freedom to adopt his methods, and his productions to varying states of the market.

"Of the area of the county it is accepted that 200,000 acres are adapted to the profitable growth of tobacco. The varieties grown are notably the White Burley, Virginia Golden Leaf, Yellow Pryor and Orinoco. The production of 1877 was the same as in 1880, approximately, 400,000 pounds. The relative proportion of types was as follows: Dark shipping leaf, 15 per cent; fillers, 25 per cent; bright wrappers, 10 per cent; non-descript, 35 per cent.

"In this connection it should be added that instead of going wholly abroad, much of the crop, the best at least, finds a market at home, the Arkansas Tobacco Company, of Bentonville, being large consumers of the superior product of the county. The company, dating from October, 1887, is a successor of Trotter & Wilkes, who had for the first time in the history of the county worked up the tobacco manufacture to the advantage offered in the superior production of the region. Flowing out of the experience of the old firm, and the acquisition of good manipulators and a superior equipment, they have already carried the business of the present year to twice the volume of 1887, with a prospect of a like result following during the remainder of the year. It is an incorporated stock company, backed with capital sufficient to the purchase of the production of the county, and hereafter in turn may be expected to control the tobacco crop of Benton County.

"The secretary and general manager of the company is J. W. Trotter, formerly of the firm of Trotter & Wilkes. Their superintendent has had a life-long experience in handling tobacco, acquired in Virginia. The president is W. B. Deming, a local capitalist, formerly of Abilene, Kan."



*Fruit Growing.*—Fruit growing has recently become one of the leading industries of Benton County, and the prospects are that with one or two more railroads to give sufficient transportation, it will become the leading industry, and will bring the greatest income. The completion of the "Frisco" Railroad through the county, giving it an outlet north and south, gave a great impetus to the business of growing fruit. A great surplus of fruit has long been grown in the county, but, until the completion of this railroad, there was substantially no way of getting it to market. Since an outlet has thus been obtained men have set out and are still setting out large orchards of various kinds of fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc. Many have also gone into the cultivation of small fruits, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Fruits grow here to great perfection, and the crop is always certain. The young apple orchards that have been set out consist of trees that have been grafted into the best varieties suitable for growing in this climate, and the same may be said of the peach orchards that have recently been set out by professional or skillful fruit growers. It seems, however, that before the fruit growing interest was opened up but little attention was paid to raising a good quality, especially of peaches. One will observe in passing through the county, that the great bulk of bearing peach trees are only seedlings, and many of them occupy the fence corners along the highways. At this writing (August), they are loaded with small and inferior fruit. It will soon be discovered that budded peach trees produce a superior and more profitable fruit than seedlings, and will take the place of the latter.

The climate and natural conditions are so superior for the production of fruit that this is destined to be a great fruit center. It is estimated that if all the orchards in Benton County now in cultivation were consolidated into one, it would cover a tract of land equal in size to a congressional township—six miles square. At the rate that new orchards are now being planted and established, the area now devoted to the raising of fruit will soon be doubled and tripled. Now is the time to purchase the lands and establish the orchards, so that they will come into bearing by the time the greater facilities for transportation are obtained.

Certainly there can be no place found in the States where fruit trees grow more thrifty, or with cleaner bark, or where a greater quantity can be grown, than in Northwestern Arkansas. In consequence of the large amount of fruit already produced, a number of evaporators, or drying factories, have been erected, and more are contemplated. A canning factory is also in full and successful operation, and more are projected. It is believed that enough of these factories will soon be established to dry or can all the surplus fruit that cannot be shipped to market in the natural state. The factories already running have established a home market for the fruits, and given employment to a large number of men and women. These factories will be mentioned individually in connection with the history of the towns where they are located.

Another important industry of Benton County is its fruit tree nurseries, the largest of which is located near Bentonville, and of which G. C. Davis is the proprietor. There is no need of sending abroad for trees, as all kinds best adapted to the place can be purchased at the home nurseries.

*Benton County Horticultural, Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.*—This fair association was organized in the summer of 1888 at Rogers, where its exhibitions will be held. The officers of the association are J. Huffman, president; W. R. Felker, treasurer; W. J. Todd, secretary. The directors, aside from the officers, are Charles Warbritton, W. A. Miller, J. A. C. Blackburn, J. S. Miser, J. W. Scroggs and G. F. Kennon. The association has secured several acres of land at Rogers for a fair ground, and have fitted it up with a race track and appropriate buildings, and have published their catalogues announcing premiums offered, and the dates of October 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1888, for the first annual fair. Very liberal premiums are offered.

#### BENTON COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial condition of Benton County is so good that but little pertaining to it has to be said. The following is the recapitulation of the taxable property of the county for the year 1887: Number of acres of land assessed, 349,940; assessed value of the lands, including town lots, \$1,780,018; assessed

value of personal property, \$1,672,568; total value of real and personal property, \$3,452,586. This is the assessed value of the property for the purpose of taxation, but by no means the true value. Property is not usually assessed for taxation at half of its real value; so in order to ascertain the true value of the taxable property of Benton County its assessed value must at least be multiplied by two. This would make the approximate real value stand at about \$7,000,000 in round numbers.

The amount of revenue collected in 1887 for both State and county purposes was \$37,733.30. To this should be added \$10,279.93, special school tax collected, making the total amount collected \$48,013.23. These taxes were divided as follows: State tax, \$6,905.17; State sinking fund, \$3,452.58; State school tax, \$6,905.17; county tax, \$15,191.37; poll tax, \$5,279; special school tax, \$10,279.93.

Benton County has no bonded indebtedness whatever. It has, however, a small indebtedness in the way of outstanding county scrip, which, according to the report for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, amounted to \$1,693.30. It may, therefore, be said to be substantially out of debt.

#### SOCIETIES.

*Benton County Medical Society.*—The Benton County Medical Society was organized in 1875, with only five members. It was organized auxiliary to the State Medical Society, and it now has seventeen members. All graduated physicians of the county, possessing other proper qualities, are eligible to membership. The present officers are Dr. Theo. A. Coffett, president; Dr. Thomas W. Hurley, secretary; Dr. W. R. Davis, treasurer. The society meets monthly, usually at the city of Bentonville.

*Harmonial Vegetarian Society.*—This society was organized in 1860, and on the 29th day of October, in that year, J. E. Spencer and Martha, his wife, for the consideration of \$6,000, conveyed by warranty deed to A. D. Tenney, John Murphy and Milton Vale, trustees of the society, the following parcels or tracts of land, to-wit: The southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 20



north, Range 34 west and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 21 north, Range 34 west, containing in all 520 acres more or less. These lands were conveyed, as expressed in the deed, "for the following uses and purposes, or trusts, and for no other purposes:

*"First*, in trust, to hold the same for the sole use and benefit of the said Harmonial Vegetarian Society, composed of the following named persons, to-wit: A. D. Tenney, Rachel S. Tenney, William Tenney, J. D. Potter, Irena Potter, John Murphy, Milton Vale, Mercy G. Vale, John M. Adams, Henry E. Dewey, Sarah J. Dewey, Benjamin F. Stites, Charles G. Foster, Ada M. Foster, Deborah Brackett, Phebe A. Rodgers and Angeline A. Dunn.

*"Second*, in trust for the use and occupancy of the said society, for agricultural, mechanical, mercantile and manufacturing purposes.

*"Third*, in trust, to convey said lands and premises in fee simple absolute, to such person or persons, and upon such terms, as the members of said society, or a majority of them, shall direct."

According to the rules of this society, "they had all things in common," and all married persons joining it had to renounce their marriage contracts, and contribute to the society all their property, so that there was no individual ownership thereof—all property being owned in common. While marriage was not recognized in the society, the members were allowed to choose or select their "mates," by lot, and it was intended that the children born of members were to be considered the offspring of the society rather than that of the parents. No meats or greasy substances therefrom were allowed to be used for food—the diet was strictly vegetable, as it was believed that a purely vegetable diet would prolong life.

Immediately after purchasing the lands the society took possession, and as soon as possible erected a large three-story building, containing from eighty to ninety rooms, for a home and hospital, a large bath house, machine shop, a spring house over the spring, a saw and grist-mill, blacksmith shop, and a building for a general store, also a printing office, and opened up and cultivated the large farm, and made everything prosperous. For

about one year they published a paper called the *Theocrat*, in which they advocated the theory of living in societies, with all things in common, and upon a purely vegetable diet.

They lived exclusively to themselves in a social way, and had but little to do with the outside world except in a commercial capacity. They had their own physicians and teachers, and while marriage was not recognized, strict order and strict rules were enforced for their government. The society was in operation about four years, during which time they were not known to have a death. In case of sickness they would admit "outsiders" into the hospital, where they would treat them for a consideration. Water was pumped from the spring, by means of a hydraulic ram, to every room in the home and hospital. During the civil war the buildings of this society were used part of the time by the armies, and about the close of the war they were all burned. Soon thereafter the property was sold and the proceeds divided among the members, all of whom left the county except Henry E. Dewey, who remained and ran a grist-mill for a few years on Honey Creek. The male members of the society dressed in the Quaker style, and the females wore "bloomers." They were all active and industrious and had no drones.

### ELECTIONS.

The first general election in Benton County was held in August, 1838, being for the election of governor, members of the Legislature and county officers. The whole number of votes cast in the county on that occasion was 272. Politically the county has always been strongly Democratic, and that party has always elected its officers with the exception of the period following the war, when Democrats who had participated in the Rebellion were disfranchised. During that period Republican officers were elected, and since that time up to the present year the Republicans of Benton County have not had a ticket in the field. The Democrats being so largely in the ascendancy, there is not now, and never has been, much political excitement in the county. On the 21st day of July, 1888, the Republicans met in convention in Bentonville and nominated a full county ticket. They had a fine procession, which marched entirely around the



public square, led by a martial band. At the head of the procession Mr. C. G. Metheny, of Sulphur Springs, carried the "stars and stripes," and it was claimed that this was the first time for thirty years that the old flag had been carried around the public square of Bentonville by a political procession. Following this, on the Saturday prior to the late election, the Democrats met in convention in Bentonville and nominated a full county ticket, all of which was elected at the election following. On the day of their convention the Democrats raised a handsome pole and hoisted thereon the "stars and stripes," all now recognizing it as "the flag of our country."

At the late election the question of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and also for the call of a convention to amend the State constitution, was submitted to the voters. The following are the returns of the election held in Benton County in September, 1888:

Total vote cast, 4,561.

Governor—J. P. Eagle, 3,049; C. M. Norwood, 1,384.

Secretary of State—B. B. Chism, 3,094; G. R. Terry, 1,369.

Treasurer—W. E. Woodruff, 3,101.

Auditor—W. S. Dunlop, 3,094; A. W. Bird, 1,338.

Attorney General—W. E. Atkinson, 3,101; W. J. Duval, 1,338.

State Land Commissioner—Paul M. Cobb, 3,098; R. H. Morehead, 1,335.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Wood E. Thompson, 3,085; B. P. Baker, 1,334.

Chief Justice—S. R. Cockrill, 3,095; O. D. Scott, 1,339.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. W. Walker, 1,194; M. R. Baker, 1,670; S. M. Johnson, 1,227.

Representatives—D. M. Setser, 3,177; P. A. Rodgers, 3,050; A. Hollingsworth, 1,146; Eli Bacon, 1,242; W. N. Hemingway, 119.

For County Judge—S. A. Cordell, 3,037; I. B. Lawton, 1,291.

Circuit Clerk—C. C. Huffman, 3,114; E. L. Allen, 1,236;

C. R. Craig, 83.

County Clerk—E. L. Taylor, 3,155; James C. Tune, 1,279.

Coroner—R. N. Corley, 3,083; J. C. Pennington, 1,246.



Sheriff—E. P. Galbreath, 2,445; W. C. Lefors, 1,721.  
Treasurer—H. C. Smith, 3,243; James Elam, 1,159.  
Assessor—W. H. Haines, 3,229; P. W. Roberts, 1,247.  
Surveyor—J. A. Murray, 3,145; M. B. Maxwell, 566.  
For license, 2,311; against license, 1,760.  
For convention, 600; against, 3,035.

### COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

The following are lists of public officers serving in, or representing Benton County, from the date of its organization to the present time, together with dates of service:

*Circuit Court Judges.*—Joseph M. Hoge, 1837–39; Lewis B. Tully, 1839–40; Joseph M. Hoge, 1840–44; Sebron G. Sneed, 1844–48; William W. Floyd, 1848–50; Alfred B. Greenwood, 1850–53; Felix I. Batson, 1853–58; John M. Wilson, 1858–61; Joseph J. Green, 1861 (vacant during war period); Elias Harrell, 1865–67; William Story, 1867–68; E. D. Ham, 1868–73; J. H. Huckleberry, 1873–75; J. M. Pittman, 1875–79; James H. Berry, 1879–83; J. M. Pittman, present judge, elected in 1882 and re-elected in 1886.

*Circuit Court Clerks.*—John B. Dickson, 1836–42; John Smith, 1842–48; Joseph D. Dickson, 1848–52; A. G. Williams, 1852–56; John Galbreath, 1856–58; R. S. Williams, 1858–60; J. R. Woods, 1860–64; Charles W. Rice, 1864–66; J. W. Sikes, 1866–68; J. R. Rutherford, 1868–72; Hugh A. Dinsmore, 1872–74; John Black, 1874–80; B. F. Dunn, 1880–86; C. C. Huffman, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

*Sheriffs.*—Gideon G. Pace, 1836–42; John H. Hammock, 1842–46; John Galbreath, 1846–56; H. Hammock, 1856–58; J. R. Wood, 1858–60; Joseph Henry, 1860–62; R. E. Doak, 1862; Alfred Dean, coroner, acting sheriff, 1865–66; J. W. Norwood, 1866–67; John W. Simmons, 1867–68; W. C. Lefors, 1868–72; William Isbell, 1872–74; John W. Simmons, 1874–78; J. H. McClinton, 1878–82; R. A. Hickman, 1882–84; F. P. Galbreath, 1884–86; W. H. Cloe, present incumbent, 1886–88.

*County Court Judges.*—George P. Wallace, 1836–38; Matthew English, 1838–40; T. M. Duckworth, 1840–42; David Mitchell, 1842–44; J. A. P. Carr, 1844–46; T. M. Duckworth, 1846

to September; James Jackson, from September, 1846, to 1848; J. M. Rogers, 1848-50; W. J. Howard, 1850-52; J. W. Cowan, 1852-54; William McDaniel, 1854-56; Enoch Trott, 1856-58; John Kincheloe, 1858, resigned, and J. W. Cowan filled the vacancy to 1860; H. Marley, 1860-64; D. Woods, 1864-68; J. McPherson, 1868-72; D. Woods, 1872-74; Harvey Marley, 1874-76; S. N. Elliott, 1876-82; T. D. Bates, 1882-86; S. A. Cordell, 1886-88.

*County Court Clerks.*—Prior to the year 1872 there was but one clerk for both the offices of circuit and county courts. During the years 1872-74 the law required a clerk for each office. In 1872 John Black was elected clerk of the county court, and Hugh A. Dinsmore was appointed by the governor as clerk of the circuit court. From 1874 to 1880 the law only required one clerk for the two offices. In 1880 the offices were permanently separated, and since that time the office of the county court clerk has been continuously in the hands of John Black, the present incumbent.

*Treasurers.*—Henry C. Hastings, 1836-46; S. Langston, 1846-48; William McDaniel, 1848-54; H. C. Hastings, 1854-58; E. W. Smith, 1858-60; S. Langston, 1860-62; E. W. Smith, 1862-64; S. Langston, 1864-68; Joseph Thomas, 1868-72; John Galbreath, 1872-74; Haley Jackson, 1874-76; B. F. Dunn, 1876-80; Thomas Wood, 1880-82; T. H. Wood, 1882-86; H. C. Smith, 1886-88.

*Coroners.*—Henry Ford, 1836-38; James Beaman, 1838-40; James Jackson, 1840-48; W. B. Covey, 1848-50; H. O. Gilbert, 1850-54; John Wilcox, 1854-56; Hardy Wilson, 1856-58; William Morgan, 1858-60; Alfred Dean, 1860-62; John Galbreath, 1862-64; Alfred Dean, 1864-66; I. S. Reynolds, 1866-68; J. C. January, 1868-72; J. E. Plummer, 1872-74; J. H. Hogan, 1874-76; J. W. Bland, 1876-78; P. H. Throne, 1878-80; R. W. Hansard, 1880-82; R. N. Corley, 1882-88.

*Surveyors.*—A. McKissick, 1836-38; W. H. McLean, 1838-40; James White, 1840-42; W. H. Woods, 1842-44; Dr. Hayden, 1844-46; D. Chandler, 1846-50; J. McBrown, 1850-52; \* \* \* M. B. Maxwell, 1854-56; J. Candill, 1856-58; M. B. Maxwell, 1858-64; \* \* \* M. B. Maxwell, 1866-72; S. Peak,

1872-74; M. B. Maxwell, 1874-82; D. W. German, 1882-84; M. B. Maxwell, 1884-86; S. B. Robertson, present incumbent, 1886-88.

*Assessors.*—J. N. Curtiss, 1868-72; W. L. Cowan, 1872-78; H. Higfill, 1878-80; A. G. Gamble, 1880-84; W. H. Haynes, 1884-88.

*Representatives in Congress.*—Following is a list of Representatives in Congress from the district of which Benton County has composed a part: Archibald Yell, 1836-39; Edward Cross, 1839-45; Archibald Yell, 1845-47; Robert W. Johnson, 1847-53; A. B. Greenwood, 1853-59 (three terms); Thomas C. Hindman, 1859-63 (the civil war prevented him from taking his seat in 1861); W. W. Wilshire (ousted by T. M. Gunter, contestant), 1873-75; T. M. Gunter, 1875-83 (four terms); Samuel W. Peel, the present Representative, was elected in 1882, and re-elected in 1884 and again in 1886, and has served continuously since entering Congress in 1883. Prior to 1847 the whole State had but one member of Congress. The State having been divided into two districts, there were two Congressmen elected in 1847. Subsequently other districts were formed, until the State became divided, as at present, into five Congressional Districts, this being the fifth, composed of the counties of Benton, Washington, Madison, Carroll, Boone, Newton, Searcy, Marion, Baxter, Fulton and Izard.

*United States Senators from Arkansas.*—A. H. Sevier (resigned), 1836 to 1849; Solon Borland (resigned), 1848 to 1855; R. W. Johnson, 1855 to 1861; Chas. B. Mitchell,\* 1861; B. F. Rice, 1868 to 1873; S. W. Dorsey, 1873 to 1879; J. D. Walker, 1879 to 1885; J. K. Jones, 1885 to 1891; W. S. Fulton (died), 1836 to 1841; Chester Ashley (died), 1844 to 1848; W. K. Sebastian,† 1848 to 1865; ‡1865 to 1868; Alex McDonald, 1868 to 1871; Powell Clayton, 1871 to 1877; A. H. Garland, 1877 to 1889;§ J. H. Berry, 1885 to 1889.||

\*Mitchell was elected for the term ending March 4, 1867, but did not occupy his seat after the secession of the State.

†Sebastian was expelled from the United States Senate on suspicion of sympathy with the rebellion of 1861. In 1878 the resolution of expulsion was reversed by the Senate. Sebastian was elected for the term ending March 4, 1865, but did not occupy his seat after the winter session of 1860-61.

‡Both seats were unoccupied or vacant for the remainder of the term of Sebastian and Mitchell after March 4, 1861.

§Appointed Attorney General of the United States.

|| Elected to fill Garland's unexpired term. During the first session of the (Murphy) Legislature



*Senators of the Arkansas Legislature.*—Following is a list of State Senators of the senatorial districts of which Benton County formed a part, from its organization to the present time, to-wit: Benton, Madison and Washington Counties, O. Evans and A. Whinnery, 1836–40; Benton and Madison, A. Whinnery, 1840; Benton and Madison, J. G. Walker, 1842–45; Benton and Madison, J. B. Dickson, 1846–49; Benton and Madison, J. Berry, 1850–55; Benton and Madison, I. Murphy, 1856–57; Benton and Madison, M. Douglas, 1859–62; Benton County, J. Dungan, 1862; Benton and Madison, E. D. Ham, 1864–65; Benton County, J. Dungan, 1864; Benton and Madison, J. Dungan, 1866–67; Seventh District, Benton and Washington, T. J. Hunt, 1868–69; A. Caraloff, 1871–73; J. Dunagin, 1874; Twenty-fourth District, Benton and Madison, C. J. Reagan, 1874–77; E. P. Watson, 1879–81; J. T. Walker, 1883–85.

*Representatives in the Arkansas Legislature.*—The following is a list of representatives sent from Benton County to the State Legislature, beginning with 1840: Robert Hubbard, 1840; Alfred B. Greenwood, 1842–43; A. B. Greenwood and R. Hubbard, 1844–45; J. H. Hammock and William Thompson, 1846; J. H. Hammock and W. H. Howell, 1848–49; D. Chandler and J. Jackson, 1850–51; J. H. Hammock and W. J. Howard, 1852–53; M. Douglas and A. Whinnery, 1854–55; M. Douglass and T. Quarles, 1856–57; R. E. Doak and T. Quarles, 1858–59; J. Dunagin and J. P. Putnam, 1860–62; J. H. Hammock and W. B. Fain, 1862; R. H. Wimpey and J. Shortis, 1864–65; W. B. Fain, 1864; William E. Gould and W. W. Reynolds, 1866–67; Seventh District, Benton and Washington Counties, S. Bard, J. Yoes, E. D. Fenno, and J. F. Owen, 1868–69; J. F. Owen, Martin F. Tygart, Thomas Wilson and James M. Pittman, 1871; David Chandler, James H. Berry, D. Bridenthal and T. W. Thomason, 1873; \* \* \* Benton County, James Putnam and J. H. Rice, 1874–75; J. Dunagin and E. P. Watson, 1877; D. H. Williams and W. M. Keith, 1879; E. S. McDaniel and J. Dunagin, 1881; H. H. Patterson,

of 1864 Elisha Baxter, on May 2, 1864, W. M. Fishback, on May 5, and W. D. Snow, on December 30, were respectively elected to the Senate for the terms ending March 4, 1865 and 1867. None of them were admitted. Charles B. Mitchell and Robert W. Johnson, in 1862, were elected Confederate State Senators, and served as such. Mitchell died September 18, 1864, and A. H. Garland was elected to his vacancy. Johnson and Garland served until the fall of the Confederacy. John T. Jones and Andrew Hunter were elected senators by the Legislature of 1866; Hunter resigned. Neither were admitted by the Senate.

Jr., and S. S. Graham, 1883; James A. Rice and Z. Baker, 1885.

*Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.*—The first constitutional convention of Arkansas was held January 4 to January 13, 1836. This was prior to the organization of Benton County. The next constitutional convention was held March 4 to 21, and May 6 to June 3, 1861, and the delegates in this convention from Benton County were A. W. Dinsmore and H. Jackson.

Another constitutional convention was held from January 4 to January 23, 1864, in which there were no delegates from Benton County. In the convention held January 7 to February 18, 1868, Benton County was represented by W. W. Reynolds. In the last constitutional convention, held July 14 to October 31, 1874, Benton County was represented by H. H. Patterson and A. M. Rodgers.

*Notaries Public in Benton County*—as per report of Secretary of State published in 1886, with dates of expiration of terms: Hugh Elliott, October 7, 1886; James S. Harris, January 18, 1887; G. P. Rogers, February 6, 1887; L. H. McGill, April 28, 1887; E. S. McDaniel, May 9, 1887; O. V. Wager, February 11, 1888; John F. Mitchell, April 28, 1888; W. D. Wasson, April 30, 1888; Charles R. Bruce, May 17, 1888; Sydney H. Denham, August 1, 1888; J. D. Walter, September 3, 1888; David Chandler, November 1, 1888; B. C. Martin, January 2, 1889; S. A. Cordell, February 28, 1889; W. J. Blackburn, March 7, 1889; Samuel Box, March 20, 1889; Thomas Keith, July 21, 1889; James M. Tucker, January 2, 1890; D. Shafer, January 23, 1890; S. D. Bullock, February 13, 1890; Charles R. Craig, February, 13, 1890; M. E. Smith, April 9, 1890; Dr. R. Hammer, April 16, 1890; B. S. Beach, June 18, 1890; A. J. Wilkes, July 7, 1890; W. T. Hudson, February 27, 1887; H. C. King, October 6, 1888; William Keever, November 22, 1888; J. K. Gibson, January 26, 1889; F. M. Garvin, January 31, 1889; R. E. Underwood, February 26, 1889; R. S. Armitage, November 20, 1889; James F. Gillick, February 22, 1890.

## THE COURTS.

*County Court.*—The origin of the county court of Benton County, and the time and place of holding its first term, has been given under the head of "Organization." For many years



—up to 1873—the court was composed of a county judge and two associate justices. The judge was elected by the people, and the associate justices by the several justices of the peace, who met at the county seat in January each year for that purpose. In 1873, under a change in the law, the court was made to consist of a board of supervisors consisting of three persons, Dysert Woods, John W. Phagaen and B. F. Davis, who were appointed by the governor. The first term of the court thus organized was held in May, 1873, when the supervisors met and selected Dysert Woods as president of the board. The court continued thus organized until January, 1875, when, according to another law, it was composed of a single judge elected by the people, and so it has ever since remained.

The county court has always had, and still retains, jurisdiction over the levying and collection of revenues; the erection of public buildings; making of contracts for public improvements; laying out of highways; auditing all accounts against the county, and of all county business proper. It also had jurisdiction of all probate business from its original organization until 1873, at which time the probate business was, by law, transferred to the circuit court. The circuit court had jurisdiction of this branch of business one year, until 1874, and then the separate probate court was established, with full original jurisdiction over all probate business. The county court judge is also judge of the probate court. The county court meets in regular session four times a year, commencing the sessions on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, and the probate court meets the same number of times, commencing the sessions on the third Mondays of the same months.

*First Probate Business.*—The first letters of administration granted in Benton County were granted April 17, 1837, to Mrs. Mary Blair, to administer on the estate of John C. Blair, deceased. Also to Elizabeth Johnston, to administer on the estate of Spencer B. Johnston, deceased. In September following letters of administration were issued to James McKissick, to administer on the estate of Madeline Catharine White, deceased.

The following is a copy of the first "will" on record in Benton County:



I, Samuel Tenan, of the County of Benton and State of Arkansas, being weak in body, but of strong mind and memory, thanks be to God for the same, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in the manner and form as follows:

*First:* I give my soul to God, who gave it to me, and my body to earth, to be decently buried by my executor hereafter named.

*Second:* I request that my negro boy, Jack, be sold, and that some of my connection buy him, and that the money be divided equally between my brother, L. Tenan, and my two sisters, Mary Allen and Zebe Yunt.

*Third:* I require my executors to take all my personal property, with notes and accounts, and pay all my just debts; and after all are paid, together with my funeral expenses, then the balance to be divided equally between my brother and sisters as before named. I do hereby appoint Abner Allen my executor, and also request that my executor take my negro boy, Jack, and attend to selling him.

Given under my hand and seal this twentieth day of August, 1837.

Test: W. B. WOODY, }  
WILLIAM REED. }

His  
SAMUEL X TENAN.  
mark.

This will was probated January 15, 1838, and letters testamentary to Abraham Allen\* as sole executor of the will were granted.

*First Deed Recorded.*—Though not belonging to probate business, the following, which is a copy of the first deed recorded in Benton County, will be read with interest, inasmuch as the property conveyed consisted of slaves, conveyed in manner and form the same as real estate, viz.:

Know all men by these presents, that for and in consideration of the sum of \$400 to me in hand paid by James M. Dickson, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I, Ezekiel Dickson, of the County of Benton, in the State of Arkansas, do hereby bargain and sell unto the said James M. Dickson, a negro woman named Till, about forty-five years of age, also a negro boy child named Jack, about five or six years of age, which said negroes I hereby sell and convey as slaves for life. And I do hereby warrant and defend the title of said negroes to the said James M. Dickson, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 7th day of February, 1837.

EZEKIEL DICKSON.

Witness, JAMES McKISSICK.

The next instrument found on record was dated January 26, 1837, and was for the conveyance by Phineas Holmes and Rachel, his wife, of Lucinda, Guilford, Andy and Clarisa, four slaves, to James H. Wallace, for the consideration of \$3,000.

The first instrument on record for the transfer of real estate in Benton County is that of Samuel Whitehead and wife to

\*This name appears Abner Allen in the will, as recorded, and Abraham Allen in record of the probate.

Singleton Lankston, for the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 20 north, Range 30 west, being now a portion of the site of Bentonville. It was dated February 27, 1838.

*Circuit Court.*—When the State of Arkansas was organized it was divided into but few circuits, each containing many counties, or at least much more territory than at present. As the population and business increased, the State was redistricted, or certain circuits were changed from time to time. Additional circuits were formed and the size of the old ones reduced. Prior to the last change, the fourth judicial circuit, of which Benton County composes a part, embraced Marion, Boone, Searcy, Newton, Madison, Carroll, Benton and Washington. In 1887 the General Assembly reduced it in size, and made it to contain, as it is now organized, only the counties of Benton, Carroll, Madison and Washington. Only two sessions of this court are held during the year, and the sessions in Benton County commence on the first Mondays of January and July. For a list of the names of the judges who have presided over the Benton Circuit Court, see "County and District Officers."

Following is a copy of the caption of the record of the proceedings of the first session of the circuit court held in Benton County:

"At a circuit court begun and held at the house of George P. Wallace (the temporary seat of justice of Benton County), for the county of Benton, State of Arkansas, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1837. Present, the Hon. Joseph M. Hoge, judge of said court."

*First Grand Jury.*—The court being convened, the sheriff returned the following "panel of good and lawful men" to serve as the first grand jury, to-wit: Joseph McKissick, foreman; Philip Dumas, William Reddock, William Ford, Christopher S. Pace, George Graham, Joseph Dickson, Robert Cooper, John B. Robinson, Jonathan Duff, Samuel P. Woods, Dioclesian Jackson, Ezekiel M. Dickson, Ambrose G. Williams and Henry Ford, who, being duly sworn and charged, retired to consult of their duties. Being selected as grand jurors, it follows that these were representative pioneers of Benton County. All are now dead except-

ing Christopher S. Pace and Ambrose G. Williams, who are still living in the county.

*First Petit Jury.*—The first petit jury was selected on the same day to try a civil case between Samuel Vaughan and John Rose. Their names were James Anderson, Robert Hubbard, John Maxwell, George W. Ford, Samuel B. McLean, Ezekiel J. A. Dickson, Henry Hastings, John Hammock, Nathan Coughman, Samuel Black, David Woods and Samuel Woods. The only survivor of these twelve old pioneers of Benton County is Ezekiel J. A. Dickson, who now lives at Osage Springs, a few miles southeast of Bentonville.

*Important Trials.*—The first case before the Circuit Court was that of the State against Samuel Vaughan, George W. Vaughan, Abram Hamilton, Price McMurty, John Meeks and Reese Butler for committing a "riot." The indictment not having been preserved, the full particulars of the matter cannot be given. Some of the defendants did not live in Benton County, neither was the riot committed in this county. On being arraigned for trial the defendants moved to quash the indictment, and after hearing the arguments of counsel on the motion, the court ruled that the indictment was not sufficient in law to maintain the action, and thereupon discharged the prisoners. They were immediately re-arrested and held under bonds for their appearance at the next term of court. Hon. L. D. Evans was then the prosecuting attorney. The next day a new indictment was returned by the grand jury against these defendants for the same offense. At the next term of the court, which was held at the new court-house in Bentonville, beginning May 7, 1838, the defendants were tried, and four of them, Samuel Vaughan, George W. Vaughan, William Vaughan and John Meeks, were found guilty as charged, and Samuel Vaughan was fined \$85, George W. Vaughan \$75, and the other two \$50 each. The defendants' attorneys then made a motion for arrest of judgment and reduction of fines, whereupon the judge reduced the fine of Samuel Vaughan to \$25, and that of the others to \$20 each. At this trial John Rose was fined \$1 for contempt of court, it being for using profanity when deposing as a witness.

The first civil suit in the Benton Circuit Court was that of



Parnell, Lamont & Co. vs. J. and J. M. Holmes on attachment. On being called the plaintiffs' attorney dismissed the case, and the costs were assessed to plaintiffs. The next civil case was that of Robert Weaver against Socrates Stone on an appeal from a justice of the peace. The parties appeared and submitted their case to the judge, who gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$15. This was the first actual trial in the Benton Circuit Court, though not the first on the docket. The first jury trial was that of Samuel Vaughan vs. John Rose, which was tried by the first petit jury heretofore named on the first day of the court at its first term. The jury disagreed and the case was continued. At the same term an indictment was found against Edward Cunningham for assault and battery, and another was found against John Rose for forgery. This ended the business of the first term of the court.

State of Arkansas vs. Mary Ridinghour and William Spencer: At the third term of the court, commencing November 3, 1838, these defendants were indicted for adultery, it being the first prosecution in the county for that misdemeanor. Mary was arrested, but Spencer escaped. On being arraigned she plead "not guilty." The trial was by jury, and the verdict was "guilty as charged in the indictment," and her fine was fixed at \$40. Judgment was rendered accordingly, and she was to stand committed until the fine and costs were paid. Thereupon she appeared in court and made oath that she had no effects out of which to pay the fine and costs assessed against her, whereupon she was discharged from custody, and thus freed from further punishment. It seems that her accomplice, Spencer, remained away, and was never apprehended.

*First Trial for Murder.*—State of Arkansas vs. Edward Welch: The first trial in Benton County for murder took place at the May term of the court in 1841. The prisoner, Edward Welch, was arraigned on an indictment for murder, and plead not guilty. He was then tried by the following jury, to wit: Thomas Carle, William Hammock, Warren Wright, Daniel Mayes, John B. Walker, David McKissick, Joseph McKissick, James M. Pope, Alfred M. Wallace, Nicholas Skillern, Hampton Clark and Benjamin Hubbard. The verdict of the jury was, "We, the jury,

do find the within named Edward Welch not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter, in manner and form as charged in the within bill of indictment, and do say that he be punished by imprisonment for the term of seven years, and that he be fined the sum of \$10,000," Thomas Carle, foreman.

The court then passed the following sentence, to wit: "It is therefore considered, adjudged and sentenced by the court here, that the said Edward Welch do pay unto the State of Arkansas the sum of \$10,000 as assessed, and that he be imprisoned in the common jail of the county of Benton and State of Arkansas for the term of seven years next ensuing, and that this day be computed as one day thereof, and that he stand committed until the fine aforesaid and costs of this prosecution be fully satisfied and discharged." This trial was on a change of venue from some other county, consequently the crime was not committed in this county.

*State of Arkansas vs. Harrison Oliver:* The first prosecution in Benton County for retailing liquors without license was that of Harrison Oliver, who was tried for that offense in November, 1841. The trial was by jury, the verdict was "guilty as charged," and he was fined \$1, and sentenced accordingly.

*State vs. John B. Dickson:* At the same term of court John B. Dickson was indicted for shooting at some one with whom he had some difficulty. He was tried before a jury, which found him guilty, and assessed his fine at \$50 and his imprisonment at one minute. He was sentenced accordingly. Mr. Dickson was then clerk of the court.

*State vs. Edward Brown et al.:* Also at the same term of court Edward Brown, John Moore and Joseph Kear were indicted for murder. On being arraigned for trial the defendants plead "not guilty." They were tried and acquitted.

*State vs. Wat Foreman:* At the November term, 1842, Wat Foreman, a Cherokee Indian, was indicted for the murder of another Indian. On being arraigned he plead not guilty, and the case was continued to next term, when he was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The following is a copy of the sentence of the Court. "It is therefore considered adjudged and sentenced by the Court here that the said Wat Foreman, the defendant, on Friday, the 16th day of June, 1843, between the



hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, be hung by the neck on the public gallows, in the county of Benton, in the State of Arkansas, until he is dead. And it is further ordered by the Court that the clerk make out a warrant directed to the sheriff of Benton County requiring him to execute the foregoing sentence." For some reason the sentence was not executed at the time specified, and in May, 1844, the prisoner was taken before the judge of the circuit court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court finding that the prisoner could give no sufficient reason why the foregoing sentence should not be executed, ordered that the sentence should be executed between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the 14th day of June following. Defendant then appeared by his attorney and filed his reasons why the sentence of death should not be carried into execution. The Court did not consider the reasons sufficient in law, and overruled them. Defendant excepted and filed his bill of exceptions, which was signed, sealed and made part of the record. On appeal to the supreme court the judgment of the lower court was confirmed, and the defendant was executed according to the foregoing sentence.

*State vs. Robert Armstrong.* In May, 1845, the defendant, Robert Armstrong, was indicted and tried for the crime of murder, and acquitted. The offense was committed in another county.

*State vs. Charles G. Duncan.* In May, 1847, Charles G. Duncan was indicted for the crime of murder, and on being arraigned for trial plead not guilty. He was tried and acquitted.

*State vs. Henry Miser.* Some time prior to April, 1851, Henry Miser and Joseph Hardwick had a fight in a church near Miser's Springs. Hardwick was stabbed, the wound causing his death. In April, 1851, Miser, the defendant, was indicted for the murder of Hardwick, and in October following he was tried and acquitted. The State failed to prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the defendant did the stabbing.

*State vs. Doghead Glory.* In April, 1852, Doghead Glory, a Cherokee Indian, was indicted for the murder of another Indian named David Scoutie. In October following he was tried for the offense, and the following is the verdict of the jury: "We, the



jury, find the within named defendant, Doghead Glory, guilty of the murder of the within named David Scoutie in the first degree, in manner and form as charged in the within indictment in this behalf. (Signed) WILLIAM WHITE, *Foreman*."

A bill of exceptions was filed and made part of the record. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and a } second bill of exceptions was filed and made part of the record. The prisoner was then sentenced as follows: "It is considered, sentenced and adjudged by the Court, that you, Doghead Glory, be remanded to the common jail of Benton County, from whence you came, there to remain until the nineteenth day of November, 1852; from thence you will be taken on said day by the sheriff of said county to the place of execution, and between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, there be hanged by the neck until you be dead! dead!! dead!!! And may the Lord have mercy on your soul." An order followed to the sheriff to execute the sentence. The defendant then prayed an appeal to the supreme court, which was granted, and the Court then ordered the appeal to operate as a stay to all proceedings in the cause, until the 4th day of February, 1853, when, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, aforesaid sentence should be executed. The supreme court confirmed the judgment of the lower court, and the unfortunate wretch was hanged accordingly.

*State vs. Cow-sa-low-a.* In April, 1852, Cow-sa-low-a, an Indian, was indicted for the murder of another Indian. In April, 1853, he was tried and found "not guilty as charged in the indictment."

On account of the loss of all the trial papers of the circuit court, before the Civil War, it has not been possible to give the names of the killed or murdered, for whom the aforesaid defendants were prosecuted.

*State vs. Franklin Saunders and William King.* At the March term, 1871, of the circuit court, Franklin Saunders and William King were indicted for the murder of James M. Lefors. The indictment charged that on the 25th day of January, 1871, at Mitchell's Mill, in Benton County, Franklin Saunders, with a club, struck and killed Lefors, and that William King was present,

aiding and abetting. Both were charged as principals. King was arrested and arraigned for trial in September, following. The case was continued until March, 1872, when he was tried and acquitted. Saunders ran off and has never been apprehended.

*State vs. Girsham P. Hoytt and Cornelius Hammon.* In October, 1875, these defendants were indicted for the murder of Columbus Hancock, which took place in White's Hollow, near White River, in Benton County, on the 4th day of August, 1875. The murder was committed in Section 16, Township 19, Range 28. On being arraigned, the prisoners plead "not guilty." Hoytt asked for a separate trial, which was granted, and upon application he was granted a change of venue to Washington County, where he was afterward tried and found not guilty. Hammon was put upon trial, and from the evidence it appeared that on the occasion of the murder he and Hancock, in company with a lewd woman, went to White's Hollow, where the dead body of Hancock was found. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Cornelius Hammon, guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the second count of the indictment. Signed—John W. Floyd, foreman." A motion for a new trial was made by the defendant, and overruled by court. On application an appeal to the supreme court was granted. The next day the prisoner appeared before the court and was addressed as follows:

Cornelius Hammon, you have been indicted by the grand jury of Benton County, State of Arkansas, at the present term of this court, for the murder in the first degree in killing Columbus Hancock. On this indictment you were arraigned, and interposed thereto your plea of not guilty. Upon that issue you were tried by a jury of said county, selected and chosen by yourself, and they have found you guilty of murder in the first degree. You have had at each step of the progress of the trial the advice and assistance of able counsel, appointed by the Court to defend you. They have been zealous and untiring in their efforts in your behalf; nothing within their power has been left undone by them that would in the slightest degree tend to show your innocence or extenuate your offence. Now have you any legal cause to show why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced upon you?" To this the defendant answered: "No other except what has already been interposed." The Court then proceeded:

The judgment which the law provides for murder in the first degree is death by hanging, and it now becomes the painful duty of the Court to pronounce that sentence upon you. For the short time which the law in its mercy extends you for a preparation of soul to meet the Almighty Judge of mankind,

I earnestly exhort you that you betake yourself to that earnest work. I can hold out for you no hope on earth, and your only hope is in the mercy of the Giver of all life. The judgment and sentence of this court is that you be taken hence to the jail of this county, thence on the 14th day of January, 1876, to be taken by the sheriff of Benton County, Ark., to some point to be selected by him, within two miles of the court-house of said county, and to a gallows to be by him erected, and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the evening of said day, to be by him hanged by the neck until you are dead! And may God have mercy upon your soul!

He was executed accordingly. Hoytt was tried at Fayetteville and acquitted.

*State vs. Jesse Thompson.* In April, 1884, Jesse Thompson was indicted for the murder of his wife, Annie Thompson, which was alleged to have been committed on the first day of that month. The case was continued until the fall term, when, upon application, the defendant was granted a change of venue to Washington County, where he was afterward tried and acquitted.

*State vs. S. J. Yantis and her children.* In October, 1884, a party consisting of F. M. Yantis and his alleged wife, S. J. Yantis, and their children, William, Oliver and Ida, were moving through the county toward the Indian Territory, and camped over night near Siloam. On this occasion F. M. Yantis was killed. Afterward the woman, S. J. Yantis, and the children were indicted for the murder. In April, 1885, the children were tried separately from their mother and were acquitted. The mother was tried, and from the evidence it appeared that she killed her husband in self-defense, and thereupon was acquitted. The killing was alleged to have been done with an ax.

*State vs. Jack Gates.* In October, 1885, Jack Gates was indicted for the murder of Ferdinand Cherry, which took place on the tenth day of the preceding August. In March following he was tried and found guilty of manslaughter, and his punishment was assessed at two years' service in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and his sentence was pronounced in accordance with the verdict of the jury.

*State vs. R. O. Chambers.* On the 1st day of October, 1886, R. O. Chambers was indicted for murder in the second degree. The indictment charged him with the killing of a man named Ellis, a few miles west of Bentonville. He was tried April 21, 1887, and found by the jury "not guilty."



*Benton County Bar.*—The first attorney of the Benton County bar was A. B. Greenwood, now familiarly called "Judge" Greenwood. He settled at Bentonville the year the county was organized, and except when absent on official business has resided here ever since. For the first four years of the existence of the county he constituted the whole bar, being the only resident attorney. Attorneys from abroad, however, came here to practice. At a ripe old age the Judge is vigorous and active. He has had much to do in making the history of this county, and has imparted much information to the compiler of this work. [See his biography.]

Judge Joseph M. Hoge, the first judge of the Benton Circuit Court, resided in this county from about 1840 to 1845, and then went to Texas. Until recently the bar of Benton County was small, but now it has grown to be large. The following is a list of the names of the members of the bar at this writing, to wit: Judge A. B. Greenwood, E. P. Watson, James A. Rice, E. S. McDaniel, L. H. McGill, W. D. Mauck, A. Nicodemus, J. M. Peel, S. W. Peel, D. H. Hammons, W. S. Floyd, S. E. Davis, S. N. Elliott, S. A. Cordel, E. R. Morgan, F. H. Foster, C. M. Rice, A. T. Rose, E. D. Fenno. All of these reside within the county.

#### WAR RECORD.

A company of soldiers was raised in Benton County, by Capt. Henry L. Smith, for the Mexican War. They went as far as Fort Smith, but the quota having been filled they were not accepted. A portion of them, however, then joined the company of Capt. Wells, a company that was accepted but not yet full. In this company they went forward, and served in that war. On the approach of the late Civil War, when the question of "secession" was being agitated, the people of Benton County, in general, were opposed to that measure, and did not wish to sever their connection with the Federal Union. They were, however, almost unanimously in favor of the Southern cause, and when it became evident that nothing but war would suffice to settle the difficulties between the opposing sections of the country, they cast their lot with their friends of the South, and went into the conflict with a determination to fight to the end of the struggle to secure what

they believed to be their rights, and how well they did this the sequel will show.

In the spring of 1861, after the "dogs of war" had been let loose, Capt. T. T. Hays raised an infantry company on Pea Ridge, in Benton County, and Capt. Dan. McKissick raised a cavalry company, mostly from the southern part of the county, both of which companies joined the State service, and remained therein until a short time after the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, and were then disbanded. These companies did not happen to be engaged in any fights. Nearly all the men composing these companies afterward joined other companies, and went into the Confederate service.

*The Fifteenth Regiment Arkansas Infantry.*—The first company that went into the Confederate army from Benton County was Company A, of the Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment. It was raised in midsummer of 1861, by Capt. J. H. Hobbs. Soon thereafter Companies F and G of the same regiment were raised in Benton County. The former went out under Capt. William Thompson, and the latter under Capt. J. M. Richards. The regiment was organized in a camp near Cross Hollows, in this county, in the fall of 1861, served to the close of the war, and surrendered at Marshall, Tex., in May, 1865. Its first colonel was D. McRea, and afterward Capt. Hobbs, of Company A, became the colonel, and he finally resigned on account of ill health. Among the important battles in which this regiment was engaged were Pea Ridge, in Benton County, Ark.; Iuka Springs and Corinth, in Mississippi; Fort Gibson, Baker's Creek, defense of Vicksburg during the siege thereof, Prairie De Ann, Mark's Mill and Jenkins' Ferry. After the surrender at Vicksburg the regiment went into a parole camp at Washington, Ark., where it remained until after it was exchanged. Its loss during the war was somewhat heavy.

*The Thirty-fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry.*—Company F, of this regiment, was raised in Benton County, in July, 1862, and went out under Capt. C. L. Pickins. The regiment was organized at Mount Comfort, in Washington County. The more important battles in which it was engaged were Prairie Grove, Helena and Jenkins' Ferry. It also surrendered at Marshall,



Tex., in May, 1865. Company F, of Col. King's Arkansas Regiment, was raised in Benton County, and went out under Capt. John Miser, of Pea Ridge. This regiment was organized at Mulberry, in Franklin County, was brigaded with the Thirty-fourth Arkansas, and participated in the same battles and surrendered at the same time and place.

Capt. Tom Jefferson raised a company of cavalry in Benton County, for Col. Carl's regiment of Arkansas cavalry. This regiment served through the war, mostly in Missouri and Arkansas. Capt. Hugh Tinnin, of Maysville, and Capt. W. H. Hendren, each raised a company in the western part of Benton County, both of which served during the war in the Indian Territory. Capt. James Ingram raised a company of cavalry in the eastern part of Benton County, and it served in Northwestern Arkansas until October, 1863, when it went south, dismounted, joined and became a part of the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. Capt. "Bill Buck" Brown raised a company of cavalry in the southern part of Benton County, which served in Northwestern Arkansas during the continuance of the war. The captain was killed in a skirmish in the winter of 1864-65. Capt. James Cooper also raised an independent company of cavalry, which served in Northwestern Arkansas.

This gives eleven companies which were raised in Benton County for the Confederate army, all of which averaged 100 men each, thus making 1,100 men that served in the Confederate army from this county, besides several hundred who went into the service as recruits. No Federal troops were organized in this county for actual service in the war. A few months before the close of the war two or three companies of militia were organized, under the provision of the Federal Government, for the purpose of protecting the citizens from the depredations of the thieving and marauding parties not belonging to either army, that were prowling around through the country plundering, murdering and robbing the citizens.

*Skirmish on Dunagin's Farm.*—In February, 1862, when Gen. Price retreated from Missouri to join McCulloch in Arkansas, he was pursued through Benton County by the Federal forces under Gen. Curtis. His rear guard, under command of



Gen. James S. Rains, was annoyed considerably by the Federal advance, and to get rid of this Rains halted on the farm of Rev. J. Dunagin, at or near the present station of Avoca, on the St. L. & S. F. Railroad, and planted a battery in a seemingly unprotected position, at the same time having it well protected by troops concealed along the side of the approach to it. Not discovering the support to this battery, the Federal advance (cavalry) charged it, and received the cross fire of the concealed troops of the enemy. Twenty Federal soldiers and sixty horses, and two or three Confederate soldiers, were killed at once. This, of course, repulsed the Federal advance, and checked their pursuit. This was the first fight and the first reception of Federal troops in Benton County, and on this occasion the residence of Rev. J. Dunagin was set on fire and burned by the Federals, it being the first house burned in Benton in the war period. This house stood one-half mile east of the present village of Avoca. It was probably the 18th day of February, 1862, when this skirmish took place. The facts concerning it were furnished the compiler by Rev. Dunagin, who is well known to the people of Benton County.

*Battle of Pea Ridge.*—This great battle, having been fought in Benton County, deserves a prominent place in its history. On the 18th day of February, 1862, the Federal army, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Samuel B. Curtis, crossed the State line from Missouri and went into camp on Sugar Creek, near Brightwater, in Benton County, Ark. "The Third and Fourth Divisions advanced from this position twelve miles farther south to Cross Hollows, where also the headquarters of Gen. Curtis were established, and the First and Second to Bentonville, twelve miles to the southwest, while a strong cavalry force, under Gen. Asboth, went to Osage Springs. On the 23d Gen. Asboth made a dash into Fayetteville, twenty miles in advance, found the city evacuated, and planted the Union flag on the court-house." On March 1, Col. Jeff. C. Davis' division withdrew from Cross Hollows and he took his position immediately behind Little Sugar Creek, covering the Fayetteville and Springfield road, and fortified his position in anticipation of an attack from the south. On the 2d of March the First and Second Divisions, under Gen. Sigel, moved

to McKissick's farm, four and a half miles west of Bentonville. Col. Schaefer, with the Second Missouri Infantry and a detachment of cavalry, was sent to Osage Mills, six miles south by a little east of McKissick's farm, as a post of observation toward Elm Springs, and for the purpose of running the mill to grind flour for the troops.

Another detachment of cavalry was sent to Osage Springs, five miles southeast of Bentonville, to hold connection with the division at Cross Hollows. On the 5th a detachment under Maj. Conrad was sent from McKissick's farm to Maysville, on the State line, twenty-one miles west of Bentonville; and another detachment under Maj. Mezaros went to Pineville, twenty-five miles northwest, while a detachment under Col. Vandever had been sent to Huntsville, in Madison County. Meanwhile the Confederate army, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Earl Van Dorn, concentrated in the Boston Mountains south of Fayetteville, and on the 3rd it was on the march to Fayetteville and Elm Springs, its advance arriving at the latter place on the evening of the 5th. On this march Price's troops in the lead were followed by McCulloch's division, while Gen. Pike with a brigade of Indian troops brought up the rear. The Federal officers did not learn of this movement until the 5th, when the Confederates were only a day's march from Sigel's position at McKissick's farm. It was the intention of the Confederate commander to move early on the 6th, and if possible cut off and capture Sigel's two divisions before they could prepare for defense or effect their retreat. Sigel, however, was advised of the advance of the enemy in time to prevent this disaster. Col. Schaefer's outposts were attacked on the evening of the 5th, and during that night he fell back, under instructions from Gen Sigel, to Bentonville. "At 2 o'clock A. M. of the 6th Gen. Asboth's division left McKissick's farm with the whole train, followed by the division of Osterhaus. They passed through Bentonville from 4 to 8 o'clock A. M., and arrived at the camp behind Sugar Creek at 2 P. M., where the Union army was to concentrate."

For the purpose of defending the main column on its retreat, and to make observations regarding the Confederates' advance, Gen. Sigel remained at Bentonville, with about 600 men and a

battery of six pieces, after all the troops had left the place. At 10 A. M. he discovered that the Confederates were forming a battle line about a mile south of the village. With all possible haste and caution he then set out with his rear guard to follow his main army. The Confederate troops quickly followed, and skirmished with his command until they gained a point on Sugar Creek, about seven miles northeast of Bentonville. Here Sigel went up the creek toward Brightwater, where he joined the main army under Curtis. Van Dorn, the Confederate commander, left his wagon train at the crossing of Sugar Creek, and posted Green's division there to protect it, and to prevent the Federals from retreating down the valley in case of their defeat. He then advanced his army on the Bentonville and Keetsville road, passing the right of the Federal army as it was then in position facing southward, and passing north of Big Mountain, until, with Price's command, he reached the Fayetteville and Springfield road at a point north of the Elkhorn Tavern, and in the rear of the Federal army. He expected to reach this point before daylight on the morning of the 7th, but, on account of obstructions placed in the road by Col. Dodge's Iowa regiment, he did not reach it until nearly 10 A. M. of that day. During the night, while passing along the north side of Big Mountain, McCulloch's command countermarched, and returned to the west end of Big Mountain, taking position immediately west and south thereof, with his lines facing south and southwestwardly. During the night of the 6th the Federal army rested in line of battle, facing southward from behind Sugar Creek. Gen. Asboth's division held the extreme right, Col. Osterhaus was on his left, Col. Davis next, and Col. Carr, with his division, on the extreme left. The extreme right was so retired as to face southwest. Curtis expected to be attacked from the south, and had made preparations accordingly, but early on the morning of the 7th he learned that his enemy was in his rear instead of the front; and, after consultation with his division commanders at Pratt's store, he faced about and directed Col. Carr to take position at Elkhorn Tavern, while Col. Bussey was directed, with the cavalry of the different commands (except the Third Illinois) and with three pieces of Elbert's battery, to move by Leetown against the enemy



supposed to be advancing in that direction. A brigade of infantry and another battery from Sigel's command were sent to support the cavalry, and Col. Osterhaus was also directed to accompany Col. Bussey for the purpose of taking control of the movement. Davis' division then moved to the support of Osterhaus on the left to contend with the Confederate forces under McCulloch, while Asboth moved to the support and assistance of Carr's division on the right to contend with Price's command. The lines of the latter faced south, southwest and west, forming a sort of semi-circle, the left of which overlapped the right of the Federal lines.

As the lines of the respective armies were formed on the morning of the 7th, before the engagement began, Price's command of the Confederate army, under the immediate control of the commanding general, Van Dorn, lay east of Big Mountain, while McCulloch's forces lay west and southwest thereof, and thus all immediate communication between the two portions of the Confederate army was cut off. The Federal army was also divided, as before stated, in order to contend with the divided forces of the Confederates, but Gen. Curtis established his headquarters near Pratt's store, and kept up communication between the two portions of his army. When the battle opened on the morning of the 7th the Federal cavalry sent out from Sigel's command to meet McCulloch's advance was repulsed, and in turn the Confederates were checked in their onslaught by the command of Osterhaus. "At this point," says Gen. Sigel, "the speedy arrival of Col. Jeff. C. Davis' division on the right of Osterhaus, and its energetic advance, turned a very critical moment into a decisive victory of our arms. McCulloch and McIntosh fell while leading their troops in a furious attack against Osterhaus and Davis. Hebert and a number of his officers and men were captured by the pickets of the Thirty-sixth Illinois (cavalry), under Capt. Smith, and of the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, under Capt. Russell. Thus the whole of McCulloch's column, deprived of its leaders and without unity of command, was thrown into confusion and beaten back. Though a great advantage was gained on our side by the death and capture of those leaders, the principal cause of our success was rather the quick rallying and excellent maneu-

vering of Osterhaus' and Davis' forces, as well as the coolness and bravery of their infantry, supported by Welfley's, Hoffman's and Davidson's batteries. Osterhaus changed his front twice, under the fire of the enemy, to meet the dangerous flank attack and pressure of Hebert's Louisiana and Arkansas infantry, while the brigades of Davis, by striking the left of McCulloch's advancing column, threw it into disorder and forced it to retreat."

During the day the left wing of the Confederate army, under Van Dorn and Price, was eminently successful, as conceded by Gen. Sigel, who says: "In spite of the heroic resistance of the two brigades of Dodge and Vandever, and the re-enforcements sent them during the afternoon, they were forced back from position to position until Elkhorn Tavern was taken by the enemy, and our crippled forces, almost without ammunition, their artillery reduced by losses of guns, men and horses, their infantry greatly reduced, had to seek a last shelter in the woods and behind the fences, separated from the enemy's position by open fields, but not farther than a mile from our trains. They formed a contracted and curved line, determined to resist, not disheartened, but awaiting with some apprehension another attack. Fortunately the enemy did not follow up his success, and night fell in, closing this terrible conflict."

Of the Indian forces in McCulloch's column Col. Drew with his Cherokee regiment retreated to the southwest toward Bentonville, while Col. Greer, who succeeded McCulloch in command of the wing, moved with the remainder of the force during the night and joined Van Dorn, taking position on his extreme left the next morning. Col. Stand Waitie, with his Cherokee regiment, retreated to Bentonville during the second day of the fight. It is said that the hardest fighting in this battle took place between the forces of the Confederate left and the Federal right. When the battle opened the position held by the Federal right was stoutly maintained, and it was with a fearful struggle and heavy loss to both sides that they were dislodged and compelled to fall back. With repeated attacks on the Federal line it was compelled to fall back, so that when the day's engagement closed the left of the right wing rested near the foot of Big Mountain and the right a short distance east of Pratt's store. This was

confronted by the advanced line of the Confederates, who had captured Elkhorn Tavern, and formed their line west and south thereof, with their right resting at the foot of the mountain. The withdrawal of the Confederates' right wing from in front of the Federal left enabled Sigel to move eastward, with the division of Osterhaus along the south side of the mountain, to the relief and support of the right wing, which had been sorely pressed during the day. During the night of the 7th the division of Col. Davis was called in from Leetown, and this brought the Federal army all together.

On the first day of the fight, while Van Dorn and Price were so vigorously pushing their columns forward with marked success, they hoped that the right wing under McCulloch was equally successful. But learning of his death, and that of McIntosh, the repulse of the right wing, and the state of affairs in general, Van Dorn concluded to retreat, and during the night Green's division, that had been left back on Sugar Creek to guard the wagon train, was ordered to fall back and secure the train from exposure to capture. Early on the morning of the 8th the Federal line was re-formed, with the division of Asboth on the left (near the mountain), Osterhaus' division in the center, and that of Davis on the right, with Carr's division in a retired position to the rear of Davis' right, and immediately in front of Pratt's store, the whole facing generally to the east, and confronting the Confederate line. The latter, as formed on the morning of the 8th (Saturday), was as follows: Little on the right, next to the mountain and directly in front of the Federal forces under Asboth and Osterhaus; Frost next on the left; Greer and Hill next, with Gates' cavalry on the extreme left. Gen. Curtis opened the battle on the second morning with cannonading, and having selected a good position he moved on to the Confederate forces, who seemed to fight more on the defensive than on the offensive, as they had the day before. "However, opposite the left of the Federal line, near Elkhorn Tavern, Van Dorn made a determined effort to hold the spur of hills, the top of which was crowned and protected by rocks and boulders. Some of Price's infantry had already taken possession of it, and a battery was being placed in position, when Hoffmann's and El-



bert's batteries were ordered to direct their fire against them, chiefly with solid shot. Not more than fifteen minutes elapsed before the enemy evacuated this last stronghold." [Sigel.] About the same time two Federal regiments advanced from the center and right into the woods, engaged the Confederate infantry and drove it back, and another Federal regiment (the Twelfth Missouri) captured the Dallas battery. At this juncture the Federal right advanced on to the Confederate left, the latter yielding, and the general retreat of the Confederate army now began. It fell back over the same ground it had gained the day before, and the main army, which remained in order, retreated to the southeast on the Van Winkle road. Some detachments cut off from the main army retreated in other directions, being followed by Federal forces toward Keetsville, in Missouri, and to a point beyond Bentonville, in Arkansas.

It is claimed by those who served in the Confederate army that Van Dorn's only object in maintaining the fight on the second day was to enable his trains and forces to make a successful retreat. The retreat took place before noon. The Federal army remained on the field, having won the victory which the Confederates felt confident of winning during the first day of the fight. The plan of attack adopted by Gen. Van Dorn was a wise one, and could he have reached the vicinity of Elkhorn Tavern by daylight on the morning of the 7th, as he expected to, he would have found the Federal army unprepared to receive his attack, and would in all probability have won the victory. Again, as it was, if the column of McCulloch had been properly handled, the Confederates might have gained the day. But be that as it may, it was a great victory to the Union cause, inasmuch as to a great extent it kept the war out of Missouri for the next two years, and completely defeated Van Dorn's contemplated project of capturing St. Louis and extending the war into Illinois. It is the province of this work, however, only to give *the history*, and not to make extended comments on what "might have been."

On the second day of the Pea Ridge battle Brig.-Gen. William Y. Slack, commanding a force under Gen. Price, was mortally wounded in a charge made on a part of the Federal line. His

home was in Chillicothe, Mo. He was a lawyer by profession; was a captain in the Mexican War under Sterling Price, who was then a colonel.

Composition, strength and losses of the contending armies at Pea Ridge:

Federal Army: Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commander.

First and Second Divisions, Brig.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

First Division, consisting of two brigades of infantry and two batteries of artillery, commanded by Col. Peter J. Osterhaus.

Second Division, consisting of the First Brigade, some unattached troops, and two batteries: Brig.-Gen. Alexander Asboth.

Third Division, consisting of two brigades, one battery and some cavalry: Col. Jeff. C. Davis.

Fourth Division, consisting of two brigades, one battery and some unattached cavalry and infantry: Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Effective force of Union army, 10,500 infantry and cavalry, with forty-nine pieces of artillery. [See "Official Records" VIII, page 196.]

Total loss of Union army: 203 killed, 980 wounded, and 201 captured or missing. Total 1,384.

Confederate Army: Maj.-Gen. Earl VanDorn, commander.

Missouri State Guards: Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price.

Confederate Volunteers: Various commands.

State Troops: Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Divisions.

McCulloch's Division (various commands): Brig.-Gen. Ben. McCulloch.

Pike's command, consisting of Indians and a squadron of Texas cavalry: Brig.-Gen. Albert Pike. Other troops not included in the foregoing.

Effective force of Confederate army: Price's command, 6,818, with eight batteries of artillery [Official Records, VIII, page 305]; McCulloch's command, 8,384, with four batteries of eighteen pieces [Official Records, VIII, page 763]; Pike's command, 1,000 [Official Records, VIII, page 288]; aggregate, 16,202 infantry and cavalry. This, of course, includes the number left back with Green to guard the trains. The Confederate loss has been reported at 800 to 1,000 killed and wounded, and

between 200 and 300 prisoners, which, if correct, would make the loss about equal to that of the Federal army.

*Elkhorn Tavern.*—The site of this famous tavern was settled in 1832 by James Hannors, of Illinois, who, in 1834, sold it to William Redick, also from Illinois. The latter built the house known as the "Elkhorn Tavern." It was an ordinary two-story frame, with a front porch to each story, and a brick chimney on the outside at each end, and was adorned on top with a huge pair of elk-horns taken from an animal killed by Mr. Casedy, who settled the site of Pratt's store, which still remains on the Pea Ridge battle-field. During the battle of Pea Ridge Mr. Cox, who lived in the tavern, was obliged, with his mother and his young wife, to seek protection in the cellar. The Federals took the elk-horns from the building, and sent them finally to New York, and during the latter part of the war the house was burned. In 1886 Mr. J. C. Cox, who still owns the property, rebuilt the tavern upon the original plan and on the original site. Then, through the assistance of Col. Hunt P. Wilson, of St. Louis, who, with the Confederate army, participated in the battle, he procured the return of the elk-horns and placed them upon the new building, where they are now gazed upon by the many who visit that historic place.

*Devastations of War.*—From the date of the battle of Pea Ridge to the close of the war Benton County was alternately possessed, overrun and devastated by the opposing armies. Provisions, crops and other property was appropriated for the use of the troops; houses were pillaged and burned, and the fences on many farms, especially in the vicinity of the soldiers' camps, were entirely consumed for fuel. Good, dry rails burned so much easier than green wood, made better fires, and saved the labor of chopping. However, the soldiers only took the "top rails," but it was understood that after these were taken off the next ones in turn became "top rails," and so on down to the bottom. Many citizens were wantonly killed, some for their money, and others for no cause whatever. Some were even tortured with fire to compel them to give up their money, or tell where it was concealed. The taking of provisions, horses and other animals for the use of the armies, and the burning of rails for fuel,



was authorized by the officers of both; but the burning of buildings, with but few exceptions, if any, the killing of defenseless citizens, and the torturing of others for the purposes of robbery, were not authorized by the officers unless by some inferior subordinates of either army.

War gives an excellent opportunity for thieves and robbers to practice their fiendish profession, and on the occasion of the late war this class of men armed themselves and organized as bandits, and scoured the country, stealing, plundering, burning and murdering as they went. To them and the bushwhackers the greatest atrocities were chargeable. Of the depredations generally authorized by the "usages of war," the Federal army is undoubtedly chargeable with the greater portion in Benton County, as the citizens were not generally in sympathy with it, while they were in sympathy with the Confederate army, hence the reason. There were bad men in both armies, who committed many misdeeds, for which neither could be held responsible. War is a terrible thing, and it is hoped and fully believed that the people of the United States now living will never see any more of it, especially among themselves. The many individual incidents that occurred in Benton County during the late struggle, if related, would fill a volume in themselves, and consequently cannot be inserted in this work.

*Confederate Reunion at Pea Ridge.*—On the first day of September, 1887, over twenty-five years after the battle of Pea Ridge was fought, the people, with the surviving veteran soldiers, met on that famous field to commemorate the event, and to witness the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Gens. McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack, and other brave Confederates who fell on that occasion. The camp-ground for the reunion was established one mile southwest of Elkhorn Tavern, near a fine gushing spring in a densely shaded grove. Here thousands of people, including many veterans, assembled to enjoy the occasion. From this lovely spot in plain view lay the high point where once stood Sigel's battery, and off to the southwest of him was the Round Mountain, where stood the Confederate battery. The points where McCulloch and McIntosh lost their lives were still a mile or so further west and southwest of Sigel's battery.

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About 100 yards southwest of the old tavern stands the monument built by the people of Benton County to the memory of their fallen heroes. The square pedestal that rises from the base has an inscription on each side, as follows: On the north, "Gen. W. Y. Slack, of Missouri;" on the west, "Gen. Ben McCulloch, of Texas;" on the south, "Gen. James McIntosh, of Arkansas," and on the east, "The brave Confederate dead, who fell on this field March 7 and 8, 1862." It is a plain, unpretentious shaft of marble that does credit to the donors. Below the pedestal and above the sandstone base is a marble block, upon which the following verses are inscribed:

Oh give me a land where the rains are spread,  
And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead;  
Yes, give me a land that is blest by the dust  
And bright with the deeds of the downtrodden just.

O give me the land with a grave in each spot,  
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot.  
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb;  
There's a grandeur in graves, there's a glory in gloom.

The graves of our dead, with green overgrown,  
May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne,  
And each single wreck in the war-path of might,  
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

A few yards from the spot where the monument is erected stood Capt. Bledsoe's battery, which included the famous cannon, "Old Sacramento," which had seen service through the Mexican War.

The address of welcome was delivered by Col. S. W. Peel, member of Congress from that district, and the response thereto was made by Judge C. A. DeFrance. The latter drew a contrast between the welcome extended to the large number of Federal soldiers who were present, and the terrible reception given them on the spot twenty-five years before. They were then welcomed with bloody hands to gory graves, and now they were welcomed as friends and neighbors, and were happy to accept and extend hospitalities.

Ex-Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, delivered the general address, concluding it by commending both the "Blue and the Grey" for their bravery, and by exhorting his hearers "to stand by the old

constitution as it now is, and be a loyal and conservative people." He was followed by Senator Berry, Judge DeFrance, Col. T. J. Patton and others, who made appropriate short speeches.

In compiling the history of the battle of Pea Ridge the writer acknowledges assistance from Hon. D. H. Hammons and others, who participated in the battle on the Confederate side, as well as from a few Union soldiers who participated therein, and also from the Benton County *Journal*, which contains a brief sketch of the battle. Acknowledgments are also due to the *Journal* for the account of the Confederate Reunion on the occasion of unveiling the monument to Gen. McCulloch and others.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

### AVOCA.

This little village is prettily located on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, five miles north of Rogers. It was laid out in 1881 by Albert Peel, who built the first house and opened the first store in the place. It now contains the railroad depot, two stores, kept, respectively, by Albert Peel and J. R. Dunagin, a blacksmith shop and grain warehouse, also a district school-house. Grain, railroad ties, fence posts and fruits, especially small fruits, are extensively shipped from this station.

### BRIGHTWATER.

Brightwater is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, two miles northeast of Avoca. As a village it was established about the year 1840, by an old pioneer settler, Enoch Trott, who kept a tavern or "stand" and a grocery, principally for the use of the drovers and other travelers on the old State road. A leading article sold at the grocery was in liquid form. It was called "Trott's Stand." At the breaking out of the war Judge Long kept the only store in the place. This store-house and the few other buildings there were burned on the occasion of the battle of Pea Ridge. The first improvement there, after the war, was made by Albert Peel (now of Avoca), who bought the land and put up a dwelling-house and a store-house. It now consists of the general store of Joe Dickson & Son, the drug store of Drs. T. M. & R. S. Rice, the grocery store of Hill & Lynch, a



blacksmith shop and a fruit evaporator, the latter by Kimmons & Son. The capacity of the fruit evaporator is about 200 bushels per day, and when operated the proprietors employ about twenty-five hands. The place has a district school-house, but no church edifice. The only organized church there is the Christian, and the members thereof worship in the school-house. Pea Ridge Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M., is located at Brightwater. In amount of shipments the place compares well with other stations on the road.

#### BENTONVILLE.

The origin and location of Bentonville, the county seat of Benton County, has been given in connection with the organization of the county. Being established in 1837, the first store opened in the place was managed by Dr. Nicholas Spring, under the firm name of Blythe & Spring, and the next one was opened by two brothers, John G. and William T. Walker. Blythe & Spring had a pretty fair stock of goods, but the Walkers had a broken stock, worth only about \$800. In 1840 or 1841 another store was opened by some parties from Fayetteville, and in 1850 the town had about five business houses and a few mechanics' shops. Being so far inland, and in a new country, the settlement of which was slow, the growth of the town was also slow and gradual. In 1860, just before the outbreak of the Civil War, it contained five general stores, kept respectively by A. W. Dinsmore, James Woolsey, Greenwood & Hobbs, J. M. Vestal and James A. Dickson; the furniture store of Henry Baumeister, the saddle and harness-shop of J. W. Clark, the Clark Hotel by J. W. Clark, the Vestal Hotel by W. R. Vestal, and three or four mechanics' shops. It also contained the county public buildings, and two churches, Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, South, and the building of the Masonic lodge and school-house, and had a population of about 500. Of professional men there were four physicians—Drs. C. D. Talliaferro, D. H. Hobbs, William Wilson and John Gray. There were also a few attorneys and local officers, together with the county officers. In addition to the foregoing there were one or more "dram-shops" or saloons in the town.

Bentonville, especially, suffered terribly from the ravages of

war. In February, 1862, when a portion of Federal troops belonging to Gen. Curtis' army passed through the town, a soldier lingered behind, either with or without authority, and was killed by one in sympathy with the Southern cause. Some of the Federal soldiers returned to the town next day, and on learning of the fate of their comrade became exasperated, applied the torch in revenge, and on this occasion thirty-six buildings were consumed by fire. In justice to the commander of these troops, who were then encamped a few miles southwest of the town, it must be said that as soon as he learned the state of affairs he sent orders back to stop the burning of the town. Afterward, from time to time, buildings continued to be burned in the town, and in the country surrounding it, by both Federal and Confederate soldiers, and some were burned by thieves and plunderers belonging to neither army. Both contending parties now claim that the court-house was burned by the other. According to best authority, the two churches, the Masonic hall and school building, and the jail, were burned to prevent their being used by the Union armies. After the first burning, scouting parties of either army, passing through and finding houses standing, would imagine that they were left because their owners were in sympathy with the other army, and would therefore burn them. This work of burning property was carried on to such an extent that when the war closed only about a dozen houses were left standing in Bentonville.

At the close of the war the county was devastated and the towns likewise, but the people were inured to hardships, and were determined if possible to retrieve their lost fortunes. With but little capital they applied themselves to the work, and the following directory and sketch of the present business and institutions of Bentonville will show how well they have succeeded in their efforts. It is true, however, that much of the success of Bentonville is due to its immigration from other States.

Bentonville was incorporated by the county court at its January adjourned term in 1873. At the present writing (1888) its officers are Hon. W. D. Mauck, mayor; Henry Cowan, recorder; W. S. Black, treasurer; councilmen, Dr. John Smartt, Dr. J. M. Thompson, N. S. Henry, Robert Brashear, George P.

Jackson; W. T. Woolsey, marshal. The town contains several large brick business blocks, besides many frame business houses, and many beautiful residences. The latter are mostly surrounded with large lawns well filled with shade and fruit trees. Though the oldest town in the county, it is yet a young town, having been nearly all built since the close of the late war, and mostly within the last ten years. Its population is between 2,500 and 3,000.

*Bentonville Directory.*—Banks, Benton County Bank, The Peoples Bank; dry goods, W. A. Terry & Co., Craig & Sons, Woods & Claypool, George Jackson; auction store, W. E. Goodwin; groceries, J. C. Knott, Morris & Co., J. H. & J. P. Burns, Wagner & Jefferson, G. M. Bates & Co., P. S. Powell, drugs, Dr. C. D. Taliaferro, E. H. Looney, W. S. Black; confectioneries, Inson & Larick, W. R. Hoffman, M. M. Harkins, P. McBride; furniture, T. C. Barney, J. L. Pluck; hardware, Hobbs & Co., Maxwell & Hickman; harness and saddles, H. A. Rogers, Stahl & Crough; clothing, Lincoln & Arthur; boots and shoes, Laughlin & Brashear; watchmakers and jewelers, R. J. Laughlin, M. M. Hawkins; undertakers, J. Huffman & Son; marble works, McWhirter & Robbins; bakery, J. K. Putman; candy factory, H. C. Turner; agricultural implements, C. W. Clapp, F. C. Hawkins; millinery, Wakefield & Deming, J. A. Sanderson & Co., Miss Julia Loomis; boot and shoemakers, Roberts & Thomas, D. R. Thompson; produce dealers, McHenry & Bryan, R. Y. Nance; blacksmiths, W. H. Ferguson, W. A. Smith, A. Marcum; feed store, Corley & Son; meatmarkets, S. N. Price, J. H. Houston; livery, Smartt & Brown, Faircloe & Brim; brickyards, J. Haney, Z. Mitchell, M. T. Carroll; contractors, J. Haney, C. A. Blanck, A. W. Duffie, J. Cook, Carney & Dodson, Robert Carley; Eagle Mills, H. W. Schrader, proprietor; Bentonville Mills, John Curtis, proprietor; tobacco manufactory, Arkansas Tobacco Company; canneries and evaporators, Bentonville Canning and Evaporating Company; wagon factory, McGruder, McAdams & Co., proprietors; lumber yard, Hall, Guthrie & Co.; cooperage, Dungie & Hunter; hotels, Rogers House, Western Hotel, Eagle Hotel, Eclipse Hotel; physicians, T. W. Hurley, J. M. Thompson, John Smartt, C. D. Taliaferro, B. F. Smith, J. R. Lucas, W. R. Davis,



J. M. Hobbs, J. A. Gill, N. B. Cotton; dentists, D. A. Watson, S. H. Petit, M. B. Vaughtner; collector and conveyancer, F. M. Bates; insurance, C. E. Bruce, Cotton & Craig; attorneys, see "Benton County Bar."

*Churches.*—Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. F. T. Chaston, J. D. Ritchie, temporarily in charge; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. T. J. Reynolds; Presbyterian, Rev. D. C. Boggs; Baptist Missionary, Rev. J. M. McGuire; Christian Church, J. R. Lucas, M. D.; Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. W. M. Brock.

*Sales Transactions in 1887.*—Four dry-goods, notions, etc., \$122,000; five groceries, \$90,000; one clothing and gents' furnishing, \$21,000; one boots and shoes, \$10,000; two furniture, \$20,500; one undertaker, \$1,500; two saddlery and harness, \$11,000; two hardware, \$37,000; two agricultural implements, etc., \$61,000; two drugs, \$17,000; one watch-maker, \$4,000; two millinery and ladies' furnishing, \$5,000; four hotels, \$10,000; two butchers, \$11,000; one bakery, \$2,600; one tobacco, \$15,000; one lumber, \$25,000; two produce and fruit, \$81,000; one evaporating plant, \$25,000; grain and grain products, \$116,000; live stock, \$41,000; railroad ties, \$16,500; railroad earnings, \$12,953; miscellaneous, \$100,000. Total, exclusive of banking and loans, \$396,000.

*Bentonville Railroad Company.*—Length of railroad in miles,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ; cost of construction, \$12,000. Passengers carried west, 5,077; passengers carried east, 4,182; total tickets sold in 1887, 9,259. Tons of freight received, 2,833; tons of freight forwarded, 5,477; total tons of freight handled in 1887, 8,310. Tons agricultural products handled, 661; tons animal or live stock, 260; vegetable foods and products, tons, 738; manufactured articles, tons, 168; merchandise, tons, 2,838; products of forest, tons, 3,450; eggs, 195. Total tons handled, 8,310.

*Officers Bentonville Railroad.*—President, John Smartt; vice-president, J. H. McClinton; general manager, N. S. Henry; traffic manager, D. H. Woods; conductor, C. M. Robinson.

*The Benton County Bank* was organized in May, 1885, by John Black, president; J. A. Rice, vice-president; S. F. Stahl, cashier; Jesse Motter, assistant cashier, and J. G. McAndrews, with a paid-up capital of \$20,000. In May, 1887, the bank was

reorganized, and the capital stock was increased to \$50,000, all paid up. The present officers are W. A. Terry, president; A. J. Bates, vice-president; S. F. Stahl, cashier; N. B. Cotton, assistant cashier; J. A. Rice, attorney. Other stockholders aside from the officers named are J. W. Langford, John Black and J. G. McAndrews. The bank is located in the Terry Block, opposite the People's Bank, at the southwest corner of the public square. This fine brick block is three stories high, and is the most attractive and imposing structure in the city. The lower story contains the banking room on the corner and a large store-room, with one front on the north side of the bank facing eastward, and another front west of the bank facing southward.

*The People's Bank* was organized and began business in June, 1888, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its first and present officers are John Smartt, president; I. B. Gilmore, vice-president; F. E. Gilmore, cashier; A. W. Dinsmore, assistant cashier. Board of directors: John Smartt, J. A. C. Blackburn, I. B. Gilmore, A. W. Dinsmore, W. R. Davis, I. R. Hall, W. H. Fry. Stockholders: John Smartt, J. A. C. Blackburn, A. W. Dinsmore, D. H. Woods, I. B. Gilmore, George T. Lincoln, E. S. McDaniel, C. A. Blanck, W. R. Davis, James Haney, F. E. Gilmore, J. B. Mayo, W. H. Fry, Leonard West, G. Ambrose, T. A. Woods, I. R. Hall, F. M. Bates, B. F. Dunn, A. W. Taylor, G. H. Moore.

*Bentonville Mercantile Company.*—This is a joint stock company, with a paid-up capital of \$30,000, the stockholders being W. A. Terry, R. E. Brashear, Alex. Hall, B. F. Burks and J. W. and Asa E. Langford. This company keeps a wholesale and retail general store in the Terry Block, occupying all the stories and all the space in the entire building, aside from the banking room, with their goods.

*The Eagle Mills* were erected in 1881, and have since been equipped with the roller process apparatus. The capacity is sixty barrels per day. The business is so pressing that the mills are being run both day and night.

*The Bentonville Canning and Evaporating Company* is of recent origin, and its officers are I. B. Gilmore, president; W. B. Lyon, secretary, and F. E. Gilmore, treasurer. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000; cost of plant, \$10,000, of which

\$5,000 was for machinery. Their main building is 30x80 feet, and three stories high. It was built in February, 1888, by Plummer & Son, of Leavenworth, Kas., and is equipped with the Plummer process for evaporating fruit. Its capacity is 800 bushels of apples per day, and from fifty to sixty hands are employed. The contemplated canning factory is not yet erected. W. L. Plummer & Son have received for their process of evaporating fruit the medals from five world's fairs: Centennial, in 1876; Paris, in 1878; New Orleans; Melbourne, Australia, and Chili, South America.

*The Arkansas Tobacco Company*, dating from October, 1887, is a succession of Trotter & Wilkes. The secretary and general manager of the company is J. W. Trotter, of the former firm. The president is W. B. Deming, original proprietor of "Deming's Additions" to Bentonville, formerly of Kansas. They manufacture several brands of plug and smoking tobacco, and do an extensive business.

*The Bentonville Mills*, located on the spring branch below town, were erected in 1869 by T. K. Blake and J. Claypool. John Curtis has been proprietor since April, 1884. It is supplied with two run of buhr stones, with a capacity of 100 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn per day. A carding machine is run in connection with the mills.

*Societies.*—Bentonville Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M., was chartered November 4, 1852, with J. D. Dickson, W. M.; J. H. Hobbs, S. W., and James M. Rogers, J. W. The present membership of this lodge is about sixty-five, and the present officers are R. J. Laughlin, W. M.; T. T. Blake, S. W.; C. W. Clapp, J. W.; C. R. Bruce, Secretary; S. F. Stahl, Treasurer; Josephus Huffman, Tyler. This lodge is in a good financial condition, and dispenses all its surplus for charitable purposes.

The Benton Chapter, R. A. M., was chartered October 23, 1874, on petition of R. S. Armstrong, John Black, W. B. Roper, S. H. Kelton, Josephus Huffman, Thomas J. Webster, H. W. Glover and others. It was reorganized under its first charter in June, 1887. The present officers are R. J. Laughlin, H. P.; J. M. Thompson, King; J. H. Burns, Scribe; R. N. Corley, C. H.; T. J. Reynolds, P. S.; P. Gotcher, R. A. C.; G. T. Lincoln, T.



T. Blake and Isaac Cook, G. M. S.; J. P. Burns, Treasurer; J. W. Taliaferro, Secretary; Josephus Huffman, Tyler. The chapter has twenty-seven members and applications for several more. Its financial condition is good, and it dispenses charity with a liberal hand.

Bentonville Lodge No. 37, K. of P., was organized in June, 1887, with sixteen members. Its present officers are F. E. Gilmore, P. C.; E. H. Looney, C. C.; J. W. Taliaferro, V. C.; C. C. Huffman, Prelate; S. H. Claypool, K. of R. S.; T. T. Blake, M. F.; W. B. Deming, M. E.; J. D. Bryan, M. A.; present membership about thirty.

Benton Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F., was organized under a warrant or dispensation dated November 25, 1870, granted to H. S. Coleman, T. K. Blake, Leonard West, J. O. Alexander and J. W. Simmons. The present officers are R. B. Lawson, N. G.; G. W. Hurley, V. G.; Lewis M. Dailey, Secretary; George M. Bates, Treasurer. The membership of the lodge is about fifty, and its financial condition is good, having money at interest. Nearly three-fourths of its membership have been acquired within the last year.

Burnside Post No. 4, G. A. R., was organized in June, 1887. B. F. Hobbs was the first Post Commander, and still holds that office. The other officers are M. Starbuck, S. V.; A. H. Gingrich, J. V.; George Bill, Adjutant. This post has about thirty-five members now in good standing.

The Masonic Hall and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a large two-story brick building erected in 1869, was built conjointly by the church and the Masons, the church occupying the first and the Masons the second story. The building cost \$3,000. All of the above mentioned societies except the G. A. R. meet in the Masonic hall.

*The Bentonville Press.*—The *Advance*, a Democratic newspaper, was established early in the seventies, and was published for a number of years, frequently changing hands, and was finally sold to the founder of the *Bentonian*, and consolidated therewith.

The *Bentonian*, also a Democratic paper, was established in the fall of 1881 by S. D. McReynolds, with S. M. Wamack as editor. McReynolds continued its publication until October,

1885, when he sold it to J. B. Thompson. The latter then changed the name of the paper to the *Benton County Journal*. Soon thereafter W. M. Bumbarger bought a half interest, and in the fall of 1886 became sole proprietor of the paper, and in July, 1887, he sold it to S. M. Dailey, who still continues its publication. The *Journal* is an eight-column folio, well printed and ably edited in the interest of Benton County. In politics it is staunchly Democratic.

The *Benton County Democrat* was established in January, 1885, by John W. Corley, who continued its publication about one year, and then sold it to J. B. Thompson, who published it about the same length of time, and then sold it to H. A. Cook. The latter published it a few months, and until July, 1888, when he sold it Hurley & Stevenson, two young and energetic men, who are now publishing it. It is located in the new Peoples Bank building, and has one of the most convenient and commodious offices in the State. It is also neatly printed and well edited, and is Democratic in politics. Both of the Bentonville papers have a large circulation, and both do a good business.

#### BLOOMFIELD.

The village of Bloomfield lies on Round Prairie, six miles north of Siloam Springs. It was surveyed and platted by David Chandler for G. W. Mitchell, its original proprietor. It contains a large public square surrounded with lots. Dr. J. H. Neagle built the first house in the village. It stands at the northeast corner of the public square. R. B. Mitchell opened the first store, and has continued in business ever since. The post-office was established the next year after the town was laid out, and R. B. Wilson was made postmaster, and still holds the office. Following Wilson, several parties opened stores, but soon left. Following is the present business of the village: General stores, R. B. Wilson, W. L. Richardson; drugs and groceries, Mitchell & Bro.; hotel, David Chandler; blacksmith, J. Johnson; woodwork, J. E. Stewart; physician, J. R. Floyd. The Masonic hall building was put up in 1871 by the Masons. The lodge hall is in the second story, and the lower room is used by all religious demonstrations that choose to have it. The Rogers Academy is a fine

two-story brick building, with seating capacity for 150 pupils. Prof. A. B. Marbury is principal of this school. He teaches all branches ordinarily taught in high-schools, and also the public school in connection with his school.

*Bloomfield Lodge No. 243, A. F. & A. M.*, was chartered in 1871, and William Kellum was the first W. M. The present membership of the lodge is from forty-five to fifty, and the officers are Z. T. Mitchell, W. M.; William Parker, S. W.; James Peek, J. W. This has always been a prosperous lodge. It is out of debt and has money on hand.

*The Bloomfield Steam Roller Mills* are located three-fourths of a mile south of the village. These mills have just undergone repairs, have had the roller process apparatus put in, and are thus prepared to make the best of flour.

#### ELDORADO.

This town was extensively laid out early in the eighties, occupying nearly all of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Town 20 north, Range 33 west, being seventeen miles west of Bentonville on a straight line. There being good springs there, it was established for a watering place or summer resort, and for a short time it had a business boom, but now it contains only one small country store.

#### CHEROKEE CITY.

The village of Cherokee City is situated in Section 26, Town 19, Range 34, about three-fourths of a mile from the Indian Territory line. It was surveyed by David Chandler in 1880, for himself, James Ingle and M. D. Cunningham, the original proprietors. Before the war there was a place kept on the opposite side of the branch at Cherokee City, called "Hog Eye," where whisky was kept to sell to the Indians. Cherokee City was built up in 1881 and 1882, by a "boom" it acquired as a summer resort. Like several other places, it has some excellent springs of good water. It was built in a great hurry, to accommodate its guests who resorted there in 1881 and 1882, consequently the houses are small and of a temporary character. W. D. Cunningham opened the first general store in the place. The directory of business at present is as follows: General stores, J. M.



Tucker, Crawford Bros; drugs, J. M. Norris, Eurial Farmin; furniture, Mr. Baxter; blacksmiths, A. E. Funk, — Cook; hotel, Cherokee House, by Samuel Haag; physician, Dr. O. M. Dodson; churches, Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, South, Congregational. The population of the place is about 200. T. A. Fleener has an orchard of 2,200 apple trees and many other kinds of fruit, adjoining the village.

#### CITY OF ROGERS.

The original town of Rogers was surveyed and laid out in March, 1881, by John P. Hely, a land surveyor and civil engineer, for Benjamin F. Sikes, the original proprietor. It comprises parts of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Town 19, Range 30, and the west half of the west half of Section 7, Town 19, Range 29. The bearings and courses of the town were surveyed on a magnetic variation of seven degrees east. The plat contains fifteen blocks, with twelve lots each, one tier of blocks being east of the railroad, and two west thereof. The lots are fifty feet north and south, by 140 feet east and west, and all streets are eighty feet wide except Arkansas and Douglas, which are fifty feet each. The town is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, at the junction of the Bentonville Railway. The first addition to Rogers was laid out the same year by the original proprietor, and it comprises tracts of land adjoining the first plat on every side thereof. This addition contains in all nineteen blocks, subdivided into lots. It was surveyed by D. W. German.

*J. Wade Sikes' Park Addition to Rogers*, embracing the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Town 19, Range 30, was surveyed and laid out the same year. It lies southwest of the original plat, and contains sixteen blocks, subdivided into large residence lots, some being 150x238 feet, some 150 feet square, and some 150x245 feet. It contains the most desirable residence lots.

*Reuben Wallace's Addition to Rogers* was laid out in 1882. It lies northeast of the old plat, and contains seven blocks of twelve lots each, and two blocks of six lots each, all lots being 50x140 feet in size.

*The Electric Springs Plat*, adjoining Wallace's Addition on the northeast, was laid out in September, 1881. It contains forty-five blocks surrounding the springs, all being laid out in the most ornamental style, for residence lots.

*Rogers' Cemetery*, containing five acres, was laid out in November, 1882.

Enough land at Rogers has been surveyed into town lots to make a large city.

Rogers was incorporated on the 28th day of May, 1881, and in June following an election was held for town officials." In evidence of the fact that the people have always been fortunate in the selection of their officers, Rogers is entirely out of debt, and its paper is at par and has been from the first year. But few young towns can say as much.

When the site of Rogers was chosen, in 1881, it contained nothing but a dilapidated pole cabin. When the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway was making its way through the county, a number of farmers, with a view to their future interests, secured the amount demanded by the company's right of way agent, some \$600, and secured the location of the depot where it now stands. The parties who contributed this amount may truly be called the founders of Rogers. Their names are H. B. Horsley, George E. Wilson, Clark Brixey, Ben T. Oakley, N. S. Horsley, J. R. Swafford, Maj. S. S. Horsley, W. B. Horsley and, possibly, others. B. F. Sikes donated to the railroad company one-half of sixty acres in the original town, and the depot grounds and the right of way. He lived on the land first platted, and was therefore the first resident of the town. The first house built after the town was projected was put up by John Cox, and a saloon was opened therein. The next house was erected by Lowry and Scroggins, and a grocery and the post-office were located therein. Then followed the "Rogers House," and a number of business houses and dwellings too numerous to mention in detail. The town was named in honor of Capt. C. W. Rogers, who was at that time general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and a good friend of the town. The natural advantages of the place attracted the attention of enterprising men, and before the trains actually got to running there were several business houses in successful operation.

The following is a directory of the first business of Rogers, as it existed a short time after the town was established: C. C. Davis, clothing; George Raupp, furniture; J. L. Merritt, restaurant; W. A. Miller, dry goods; Huffman & Wade, hotel; H. L. & S. T. Stokes, livery stable; Pratt & Gibbs and J. H. Rack-erby, hardware; John Cox, A. Greenstreet, Capt. Blue, saloons; Scroggins & Lowry, Stokes and Bowman, groceries; Van Winkle & Blackburn, wholesale lumber merchants; Huffman & Williams, McCubbins & Peck, produce and commission merchants; J. W. Brite, Berryhill & Durham, Mitchell & Dunagin, J. Beasley, general merchandise.

The following, pertaining to the period before the railroad was completed to Rogers, but after it was decided that a depot would be erected there, is an extract from the pen of Maj. A. J. Allen, who wrote a history of the town when it was a year old: "The months of March and April were extremely cold and stormy, as the winter months preceding them had been. We had no railroad and no telegraph line. The wagon roads, most of the time, were entirely impassable. It was impossible to get lumber, and all building operations were delayed in consequence of bad roads. But few people were here then, and they took hotel lodgings in the forest during the night, and kept themselves busy during the day by foraging for subsistence and building huge fires by which to keep warm.

"One man, who had waited patiently and long for good weather and lumber, opened up a business house in the top of an oak tree. The huge oak had been felled to the ground, and he took his wagon body off the wheels, and placed it lengthwise on the trunk of the tree. He then, like a good Southern man with Yankee principles, stuck up a sign with six letters, and spread out his goods for sale; and, judging from the number of people who daily gathered about his place of business, we conclude that he did a good thriving business. He said he would open the first business house in Rogers, and he kept his word."

During the seven years of the existence of Rogers it has grown to be a thriving and prosperous little city of from 1,500 to 1,800 inhabitants. The following is its present business directory, to wit: Bank of Rogers, W. R. Felker, banker; dry



goods, clothing and notions, Finch Brothers, C. A. Nelson, W. A. Miller, H. L. Stroud; groceries, Caywood & Son, J. A. Smith, W. L. Watkins, W. R. Cady, Nance & Oakley, C. Livesay, Williams & Saunders, Osborn & Garnett, Z. H. McCubbins, Kimble Bros.; hardware, C. L. Gibbs, Dyer Brothers; drugs, I. V. Davis, C. L. Alexander, J. E. Applegate, Dr. R. D. Cogswell; restaurants, L. J. Merritt, William Story, W. W. Reynolds; confectioner, A. Bucklin; furniture, George Raupp, W. H. Dwyer; millinery, Miss Alice M. Roberts, Mrs. L. Horsley, Mrs. C. A. Wickes; harness and saddles, Morgan & Stewart; general second-hand store, Joseph Milligan; livery, James M. Vandover, Oakley & McSpadden; bakery, B. F. Woodruff; butchers, C. Juhne, S. Fleek; barbers, K. T. Heflin, W. A. Patterson; hotels, Brown House, Rogers Hotel; boot and shoe maker, F. Duval; watch-makers and jewelers, W. H. Dwyer, J. E. Applegate; painters, James Neal, Charles Clark; blacksmiths and wheel-wrights, Jeffreys & Duff, Robertson & Duff; steam roller mills, Rogers Milling Company; fruit evaporator, D. Wing & Brother; canning and packing factory, Rogers Canning and Packing Company; Arkansas Lime Works, C. A. Wickes; cider and jelly plant.

Lumber yards, J. A. C. Blackburn, W. H. Fowler; mineral waters, ginger ale, etc., King & Co.; water supply works, Rogers Lime & Water Works Company; contractors and builders, W. H. Fowler, R. C. Copp, H. Nelson, J. B. Mills; attorneys, E. R. Morgan, Ed. Finch; insurance agents, Duckworth & Bixler, J. W. Price, Z. H. McCubbin; real estate agents, Duckworth & Bixler, J. W. Price; physicians, H. Weems, R. D. Cogswell, P. C. Pennington, J. C. Freeland, E. N. Stearns; dentists, — Reynolds, R. F. Stringer; churches, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian; Rogers Academy, principal, J. W. Scroggs; Miss Mary G. Webb, J. R. Williams, Elta Scroggs, Hettie C. Tryon, assistants. This was the faculty for the school year closed. Societies, Rogers Lodge No. 460, A. F. & A. M., Rogers Lodge No. 89, I. O. O. F., Rogers Encampment No. 14, George H. Thomas Post No. 29, G. A. R.

The manufacturing industries of Rogers deserve especial mention. It is claimed that the Rogers Flouring Mills are the

best and most extensive in the State of Arkansas, and that they are doing an extensive business, running both day and night. D. Wing & Bro.'s evaporating plant was the first one established in the State. Their lead in the industry dates from 1882. The capacity is 450 bushels of apples, or 250 bushels of peaches, per day. The evaporator used by them is the Alden patent, and their parer the Wizard machine. During the working months they employ an average of sixty hands, many of whom are women. The canning and packing company was organized with a capital stock of \$12,000, and next to the milling company its business is probably the most valuable single enterprise in Rogers. It has extensive buildings, and has the advantage of a long season for operations, as it cans all kinds of fruits (small fruits included) as well as vegetables. It employs a great many hands.

*Business Transactions in 1887.*—Four dry goods, clothing and notions, \$60,000; seven groceriers, \$46,000; two hardware and implements, \$23,000; three drugs and medicine, \$15,000; one harness and saddlery, \$2,000; one newspaper and job printing, \$4,100; two butchers, \$3,400; one variety store, \$3,000; three millinery and ladies' furnishing, \$4,000; one furniture and undertaking, \$5,000; two hotels, \$5,500; one barber, \$1,500; one lumber, sash, doors, etc., \$16,000; contracting and building, \$28,000; produce, hides and furs, \$45,000; grain and grain products, \$123,300; live stock, \$44,500; 374 carloads ties, \$18,000; 11,125 barrels apples shipped, \$22,500; 15,000 bushels potatoes shipped, \$6,000; evaporated fruit transactions, \$60,000; miscellaneous, \$20,000—total, \$565,600. Bank transactions and loans, \$663,872. Grand total, \$1,239,472.

*Carload Shipments.*—Total carloads forwarded, 737, divided as follows: flour, 123; wheat, 13; potatoes, 15; apples, 51; dried fruit, 13; eggs, 10; live stock, 89; ties, 374; miscellaneous, 49.

*The Press.*—The Rogers *New Era* was established in the fall of 1881, and has ever since been controlled by its present proprietors, Graham & Mason. It is a six-column quarto, neatly printed and well edited. It is Democratic in politics, and is the oldest paper now being published in the county. The publishers of this work are under obligations to it for much of the history of Rogers.

The Rogers *Republican*, a five-column quarto, was estab-







lished in April, 1888, the first number being published on the 26th day of that month, by its present proprietors, Warner & Honeywell. It is also a neatly printed paper and well edited. In politics it is Republican, and has done much to organize the Republican party in Benton County.

The Rogers papers are both well patronized by local advertisers, which speaks well for the town.

#### GARFIELD.

This is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in Section 32, Township 21 north, Range 28 west, containing about 200 inhabitants. The first store existing at this place was opened in 1881 by A. Blansett, and the next year another was opened by A. Peel. Following this a drug store was opened by Thomas R. Marshall. In July, 1883, the village was surveyed into lots and named Garfield. Following is a directory of its present business: General stores, A. Peel, G. P. Rogers & Son, J. A. Wilks; hardware, L. Ellison & Co.; groceries, J. W. Cundiff; confectionery, H. Wilks; post-office, jewelry, etc., A. J. Wilks; hotel, J. N. Wilks; drugs and jewelry, M. J. Walters. Also two blacksmith shops, a barber shop, the Arkansas Lime Works, the fruit evaporator of D. D. Ames and the lumber yard of A. L. Ricketts. The Arkansas Lime Works Company manufacture 200 barrels of lime per day, make their own barrels and employ about seventy-five men. The fruit evaporator has capacity for from 100 to 150 bushels of apples per day, and when running the proprietor employs about fifteen hands. Garfield has a frame school-house and Masonic hall combined, the school-room being in the lower story and the hall in the upper, built recently, costing \$800. Fruits, timber, railroad ties and fence posts are shipped in great quantities from this place. There are no church buildings. Baptists and Christians worship alternately in the school-room.

#### LOWELL.

Lowell is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, located six miles south of Rogers. It was laid out in 1881 by J. R. McClure. J. W. Main built the first house in the place, and opened the first business—a grocery. Next, M. B. Hathaway erected the building now occupied by J. W. Williams, and opened

a general store therein. The business at this writing consists of two general stores, kept respectively by J. W. Williams and F. H. Rizer; a drug and grocery store, by Green Bros.; a grocery, by R. H. Odell; confections, by J. Plummer, and a blacksmith shop, by Daniel Wann. Also J. W. Williams and F. H. Rizer each have a fruit evaporator and grain warehouse. Grains, fruits, poultry, timber and railroad ties are extensively shipped from this place. The village contains a brick school-house and Masonic hall combined, and built conjointly by the Masons and public school board, the school-room being in the first story and the hall in the second. This building was erected in 1885.

Lowell Lodge No. 424, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in 1886, and it has now thirty-two members. The principal officers are J. F. Archer, W. M.; J. N. Tuttle, S. W., and J. W. Packer, J. W.

The Missionary Baptists, Methodists, South, and Christians worship in the school-room.

#### MAYSVILLE.

The village of Maysville, one of the oldest in the county, is situated on the State and Indian Territory line, twenty-one miles west and one and a-half miles north of Bentonville. An Englishman by the name of Tigret opened the first store in Maysville, in 1839. His most profitable trade was selling whisky to the Indians. He continued in business about ten years, and then returned to his native country, where he died. The second merchant in the place was a Jew, who did business about three years. Early in the forties Maysville contained six or seven stores, all of which did a thriving business, getting much of their trade from the Indians. The place continued to have this number of stores most of the time until the Civil War broke out. Then business was nearly wholly suspended or destroyed, and it has never regained its former magnitude. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, built through the Indian Nation, has cut off much of the trade formerly given to Maysville. It is claimed by old settlers that in 1846 Maysville was larger than Bentonville. The village lies entirely on the east side of the line, and all the business houses face toward the "Nation." The "line" is the main street, with the business on one side of it only.



Northwestern Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Maysville about the year 1850, prospered for many years, and suspended about ten years ago.

*Directory of Maysville.*—Dry goods, Freeman & Dumas, Henry Coats, Mrs. E. J. Tinnin (these also kept groceries); groceries and hardware, Thomas Keith; groceries, Samuel Ward, M. Harmon; harness and saddler, Isaac Harrouff; hotel, Line House, by Alex. McDonald; grist-mill, Spencer & Taylor; post-office, Mrs. Mary Linch; physicians, C. F. Baker, E. N. Freeman, J. L. Larue, A. B. Bills. The town has a Union Church and a public school-house. Maysville is surrounded with a good country, and should it get a railroad, as contemplated, it will make an important trading point.

#### NEBO.

This is a small village, containing two or three business houses, located on the line between Sections 12 and 13, in Township 20 north, Range 33 west. A post of the G. A. R., No. 62, was organized at this place August 29, 1888, with Robert Green as commander, and M. J. Anderson, adjutant.

#### SPRINGTOWN.

This beautiful village is located on Flint Creek, eighteen miles southwest from Bentonville. It derives its name from its famous spring, which flows from the foot of a bank in the valley not more than fifteen feet high. The village lies just west of the spring, at the foot of the southern bluff of Flint Creek Valley. The hills beyond the valley, covered with their native forests, present cheerful scenery. Charles Kincheloe built the first house where Springtown is located, about the year 1841, and Isaac Dial built the next one close by the spring, and it is still standing. Soon thereafter a Mr. Yarberry built the next house, it being where Frank Wasson now lives. No business, however, was established at Springtown until 1868, when Manning Richardson opened the first store in the place, and built the first house in the town proper. Marion Seaburn was the next merchant, and Thomason & Northcut the next, neither of whom remain. The town was surveyed and laid out in lots in 1871. It lies in the southeast corner of Section 6, Township 18, Range 32, and is laid out on a bearing of south  $59\frac{1}{2}$  degrees west.

The following is its present business directory: General merchandise, W. D. Wasson, McGaugh Bros.; hardware, drugs and groceries, W. Collins & Co.; drugs, Sewell & Enterkine; hotel, J. L. Allen; steam grist and saw-mill, Mitchell & Loy; blacksmiths, Collins & Holland, Collins & Brown; boot and shoemakers, R. D. Morland, A. T. Moodey; post and telephone office, William J. Collins; physicians, N. Sewell, James Hall, T. H. Roughton; churches, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South. The Methodist Episcopal society has not as yet erected a church building. The village also contains a school-house and lodge hall combined, the school-room being in the first story and the hall in the second.

*Societies.*—Springtown Lodge No. 222, A. F. & A. M., was chartered about the year 1868, and has now about thirty-five members. The principal officers are W. E. Garrett, W. M.; J. T. Chastine, S. W.; R. J. McGaugh, J. W.

Springtown Chapter No. 70, R. A. Masons, was chartered about the year 1873, and has now thirty members. This was the first chapter organized in Benton County. The present officers are J. F. Mitchell, High Priest; J. T. Chastine, King; Isaac January, Scribe. Both of these societies are in good financial condition, and both prosper in the work laid down on the Masonic trestle-board

#### SILAM CITY.

This city is situated on Sager's Creek, in Hico Township, twenty-eight miles southwest from Bentonville, and has a population of about 1,500. It is within two miles of the western and six miles of the southern line of the county. Hico, which may be properly called a residence suburb of Silam City, is a very old place for this country. Col. D. Gunter settled where he now resides, in Hico, in 1844, before the place had even become a village. About that time, or perhaps a little later, a post-office named Hico was established at a point about two miles from the present Hico. This office was soon thereafter moved to the village that now bears its name, and Hico became a trading point, especially for the Indians, who patronized it to a considerable extent. It continued to be the leading place in that corner of the county until Silam City was established, which drew away nearly

all of its business except that of its flouring mills, and left it only a residence suburb.

That which led to the origin of Siloam City is its natural springs of pure, health-giving waters. In 1879 it was discovered that these waters contained medicinal qualities, and preparations were at once begun for the establishment of a summer resort. On the 24th of June, 1880, the first anniversary of the place was celebrated by a large and interesting meeting of the citizens of that vicinity. In March, 1880, J. V. Hargroves laid out the original plat of Siloam City, embracing parts of the northeast quarter and of the northwest of Section 6, in Township 17 north, Range 33 west. The following November East Siloam was laid out by Logan Teague. This addition contains the "college grounds and park," and a large number of lots. Couches' addition was the next one laid out, and in April, 1881, the additions of J. H. Beauchamp, T. R. Carles and William C. Tate were laid out. Johnson's addition was surveyed and laid out in November following. In January, 1882, "C. D. Gunter's Addition No. 1 to the town of Hico" and "S. G. Rogers' Addition to Hico and East Siloam" were laid out. At the same time, or soon thereafter, Gunter's second addition to Hico was laid out. By the foregoing it will be seen that the real estate owners in that vicinity intended to be ready at all times to accommodate persons desiring to purchase lots.

As soon as the first plat of Siloam City was surveyed buildings began to be erected and the town began a rapid growth. John D. Hargrove opened the first business, a general store, on Main Street. The place rapidly gained a reputation as a summer resort, and that fact, coupled with the prospects of the early completion of a railroad through it, induced many people to immigrate thereto. In 1880, the first year of its existence as a town, it was incorporated as such, and the influx of immigrants was so rapid that in 1881 it had acquired a population of over 3,000. It was then incorporated as a city of the second class. During the rapid increase of population it was impossible to build houses fast enough to supply the demand, consequently for a time many of the new-comers had to camp out in their wagons or in tents. To supply the demand for houses "the sound of the hammer"



was heard both day and night, and the whole town as it now stands, with the exception of a few buildings, was built in the first two or three years of its existence. After the "boom" ceased many who had gone there for the purpose of going into business discovered that the place was overdone, that the prospect for a railroad was not encouraging, and consequently moved away. Those also who went there in the summer of 1881, to get relief from the excessive heat and drouth of that year, returned to their respective homes, and the large population (being chiefly transient), on which the city obtained its charter, has dwindled away until it is now only about one-half of what it then was. Fortunately, however, Siloam City is situated in the midst of a good agricultural country, which will sustain it as a good, substantial trading place, even though it remains deprived of railroad facilities. The citizens still have hopes for a railroad, and when these hopes are realized, if ever, Siloam City will make a large and flourishing town, with a large and permanent population. The exceedingly pure water of its many springs, and the magnificent natural scenery surrounding it, and its healthy location, make it a most desirable place to live.

This place is commonly called "Siloam Springs," but the name given it on its first recorded plat is "Siloam City."

Siloam City is in fair financial condition, having a debt of only about \$700. The city officers are D. R. Hammer, mayor; William H. Cravens, recorder, and Charles E. Copeland, marshal. The city is divided into three wards, and has two aldermen in each.

*Sales Transactions in 1887.*—Seven general merchants, \$76,000; three grocers, \$22,500; two hardware, \$8,500; three druggists, \$7,100; two furniture, \$8,500; one saddlery and harness, \$8,000; two lumber dealers, \$6,500; two newspapers and job printing, \$2,900; two milliners and dressmakers, \$1,400; one bed spring and mattress factory, \$1,600; two watch-makers and jewelers, \$1,600; three wheel-wrights and blacksmiths, \$4,200; grain products, \$18,000; live stock, \$15,500; hides and furs, \$2,100; 18,000 pounds wool, \$3,600; 31,000 pounds dried fruit, \$2,170; 53,000 dozen eggs, \$5,300; 1,000 dozen quails, \$2,000; 17,000 dozen pigeons, \$6,800; deer, turkey and ducks, \$930;

hotels, \$2,900; butcher, \$4,000; livery and transfer, \$6,500; miscellaneous, \$2,500—total, \$220,100.

*Present Directory of Siloam City.*—Bank of Siloam, R. S. Morris, cashier; Z. T. Conley, assistant cashier.—General merchandise, Ewing & Gilbreath, Jacob Nathan, Crane Bros., R. S. Gibson, W. W. Brown, C. W. Hinds & Co., J. H. Chitty, R. G. Ravenscraft; groceries, Parker & Mason, R. D. Jordan, J. V. Tracy, Morris & Graves, C. B. Randall, Mrs. A. Bottoms; drugs, R. B. Pegues & Co., D. W. Atkinson & Co., W. F. Brooks & Co.; hardware, R. E. Henry, W. A. Griffin, Wyatt & Bartell; furniture, M. O. Hicks; harness and saddles, J. P. Carl; watch-makers and jewelers, N. L. Lindsay, H. J. Hancock; photograph gallery, B. M. Rakestraw; boot and shoemakers, A. H. Budd, P. R. Stanfield, J. F. Nethery, J. Eslinger; wheel-wrights, E. B. Rosson, Paul Williams; cabinet-maker, L. L. Goacher; carpenters, H. Jack, C. B. Randall, H. Mark, W. M. Jones, W. H. Hancock, O. C. Davis; blacksmiths, McNair Bros., Bruner & Daniels, H. M. Martin; Hico Roller Mills, Gunter & Late; evaporating factory, W. O. Morris; wool carding mills, J. H. Chitty; furniture factory, Chamberlain & Woodmansee; bed spring and mattress factory, L. M. Prowse; Distillery No. 129, C. E. Noyes; steam saw and planing mills, Hinds, Wisner & Ragsdale, Suttle & Bruner; physicians, J. T. Clegg, J. F. Runyan, G. W. Jackson; dentist, J. A. Doss; attorneys, A. T. Rose, E. D. Feno, J. H. Trader; real estate, D. Shafer, Z. Abernathy, Rose & Davis; hotels, Ewing House, J. M. Ewing, proprietor; Fountain House, A. J. Davis, proprietor; butchers, Tolbert & Spencer; livery, Breedlove & Cresswell, M. N. Donaldson, I. S. Davis; churches, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Cumberland Presbyterian, Congregational, Missionary Baptist, Society of Friends, Christian; high-school—faculty last school year, principal, H. J. Blake; assistants, Misses Annie Egy and Gertie Backus, E. S. Gibbs.

*Societies.*—Key Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., at Hico, was chartered long before the Civil War. At the beginning of the war its charter was taken to Texas, and kept by a lady who returned it after the war closed. The present principal officers are Felix Miller, W. M.; Dr. J. F. Clegg, S. W.; Frank Carl, J. W. It has a small membership.

Advance Lodge No. 435, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in 1887. Present officers, E. T. Smith, W. M.; G. W. Mead, S. W.; Rev. E. S. Gibbs, J. W. It has about thirty-five members, and is prospering. Among its charter members were W. H. Hancock, D. R. Hammer, G. W. Mead, A. J. Norris, J. H. Walker, D. B. Swallow, Levi Davis, J. J. Preece and R. P. Pegues.

Calumet Lodge No. 5, American Protective League, was chartered in the spring of 1886, with ten members. It now has thirty-seven members in good standing. Its officers are F. M. Reager, ruler; J. Van Butler, financial secretary; T. T. Chamberlain, recording secretary; S. A. Broyles, treasurer. It is progressing satisfactorily.

Agricultural Wheel, No. 984, was chartered in the fall of 1885, and has now about thirty members.

Streeter Union Labor Club was organized August 3, 1888, with thirty members. John H. Chitty, president; C. B. Randall, vice-president; A. J. Egy, secretary; J. B. Newbury, treasurer.

Siloam Springs Lodge No. 91, I. O. O. F., was chartered in 1882, with C. B. Randall, A. J. Egy, John H. Chitty, T. J. Patton, J. B. Newbury, John A. Denny and others as charter members. Present officers, A. G. Wilkinson, N. G.; C. B. Randall, V. G.; A. J. Egy, Sec.; W. F. Brooks, Treas. It has from thirty to forty members, and is in a prosperous condition.

Curtis Post No. 9, G. A. R., named after Gen. Curtis, of Pea Ridge fame, was chartered in 1884, and has had since its organization 109 members. Lewis Simmons is Post Commander, and E. D. Feno, Post Adjutant.

*The Siloam Press.*—The first paper published in Siloam City was the *Sun*, established in 1880, by Thomas Gallagher. In 1881 it was changed to the *Dispatch*, continued about a year, and then suspended. The *Globe* was established in 1881, by D. O. Bell, who published it about one year only. The *Arkansas Herald*, an eight-column folio, was established in 1882, by S. Abernathy, who published it two years, and then transferred it to Messrs. Grammer & Dameron, who published it one year, and then J. B. Dameron became sole manager of the paper, and continues to publish it. It has a good circulation, and is Democratic in politics. The *Locomotive*, a six-column quarto, was



established in December, 1886, at Springdale, Ark., by H. Milton Butler and J. Van Butler, and was moved by the latter to Siloam Springs in August, 1887, where it continues to be published; J. Van Butler is sole proprietor. The paper is independent in politics, and has also a good circulation. The Siloam papers are well printed and edited, and receive liberal support from local advertisers.

#### SULPHUR SPRINGS.

This delightful summer resort is beautifully situated in the vale of Butler Creek, on Section 23, Township 21 north, Range 33 west, and on the line of the survey of the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern Railroad, now graded to Split-Log, in Missouri. It was surveyed and laid out in December, 1885, by S. B. Robertson, for the proprietors, Hibler & Cox. Lyons' addition thereto was laid out in May, 1887, and the whole village was re-surveyed in July of that year, by Mr. Robertson, for Charles Hibler and John Black. The group of springs at this place "includes one white sulphur, one potash sulphur, one magnesia, one chalybeate, one nitre, and one intermittent freestone spring, and is distant by highway northwest from Bentonville eighteen miles; from Split-Log, Mo., sixteen miles; from the Missouri State line, one and one-half miles, and from the line of the Indian Territory, eight and one-half miles." The village, surrounding the main group of springs, lies on a gently inclining plane, with a gravelly soil, and the natural scenery in every direction is "romantic and wild," like that usually seen from the valleys of a mountainous country. The village is in the heart of a region of cavernous limestone caves, there being fifteen caves within the radius of five miles. An elevated site, just south of the village and springs and overlooking the same, has been selected for the erection of a commodious hotel. The promenade grounds reserved around the springs contain several acres, beautifully ornamented and shaded with natural forest trees, some of which are gigantic in size. Of the five vales, which form a junction at this place, three of them open toward the southward, and the place is protected from the chilling winds of winter by a semi-circular mountain ridge rising high above it. .

The flow of the mineral springs is sufficient to supply 10,000 people. The supply of water for domestic use, the source of which are springs near at hand, is collectively 700,000 gallons per day. The largest of the springs producing this supply is about one and a half miles southeast of the village, and over 100 feet above it. A good hotel, with adjacent cottages for the accommodation of guests, is now in operation, under the able management of Mr. Charles Hibler and his lady. An excellent bath-house has just been completed. A first-class livery stable stands near the pleasure grounds, the proprietors of which are always ready to furnish rigs for pleasure drives.

The village also contains a post-office, stores, a school-house, and a number of residences, and deserves especial mention as being the neatest and most cleanly kept village or town in Benton County. The approaches to the village are by hack line from Bentonville; by same from Southwest City, Mo., ten miles; and from Split-Log, Mo., sixteen miles, and it is confidently expected that this will soon be improved by railroad communication north and south.

There is no doubt about the waters at Sulphur Springs containing medicinal qualities, as every person that has used them can readily testify. The white sulphur spring is the most noted, and contains the greatest amount of curative qualities. With or without a railroad, this place is bound to remain a favorite resort for invalids and pleasure seekers.

The Benton County *Bulletin*, published at Sulphur Springs, was established at Bentonville in July, 1888, by its present editor and proprietor, John R. Huffman, and was moved to Sulphur Springs early in September following. It is a four-column quarto, is neatly printed, and labors in the interest of Republican principles.

#### VANWINKLE MILLS.

This very lively place is situated on Section 22, Township 19 north, Range 28 west, and is worthy of especial mention on account of its being the headquarters of the native lumber industry of Benton and other counties. Peter Vanwinkle erected the first saw-mill at this place in 1858, and ran it until some time during the war, when it was burned, it is said, by

Confederate bushwhackers to prevent its being used by the Federal armies. It was rebuilt in 1866 and run until 1882, when it passed into the hands of J. A. C. Blackburn, son-in-law of its original proprietor. Mr. Blackburn has made some improvements, and continues the business on an extensive scale. The mills are inclosed in a building 70x90 feet in size, two stories high, and all covered with an iron roof. The power consists of a 150-horse power engine, with a 22x30 inch cylinder, and a balance wheel twenty feet in diameter and weighing 20,000 pounds. The steam capacity, equal to 200-horse power, consists of three boilers twenty-four feet in length and forty-two inches in diameter, with four twelve inch flues in each. The smoke stack is five feet in diameter and sixty feet high. The machinery consists of one circular saw, two planers, three cut-off saws, two rip saws, one resawing machine for making bevel siding, one shingle machine, one scroll saw, two moulding machines, one tenanting machine, one mortising machine, one automatic emory wheel for grinding planer bits, one lathe for turning iron and one for turning wood.

Mr. Blackburn has also another mill at Rock House, in Madison County; capacity, 20,000 feet per day, with all machinery for preparing the lumber ready for the builder's use. He also has in his employ two portable mills, one in Madison County and one in Benton County, four miles east of the home mill, cutting lumber for him by the thousand feet. The capital invested in this enterprise, including mills, machinery, teams, wagons, lands, etc., is about \$60,000. The immense amount of lumber manufactured by Mr. Blackburn is all sold in home markets—in Benton, Madison and Washington Counties. He employs fifty hands, about twenty in Madison and thirty in Benton County, and he owns 17,000 acres of land, principally in these counties, 16,500 of it being timbered and the balance being farm land.

#### WAR EAGLE MILLS.

This little village, consisting of the War Eagle Roller Mills, a large general store, blacksmith shop, and other industries, together with a small number of residences, is located in the beautiful and romantic valley of War Eagle Creek, in the south-



east part of Benton County. Sylvanus Blackburn built the first mills at this place, consisting of a saw-mill and grist-mill, in 1848. These mills were used for a number of years, and until a second grist-mill, four stories high, was erected. This mill was burned during the war by order of a Confederate general, as claimed by Mr. Blackburn. The present mills were built about 1872. They are now operated by James K. P. Stringfield, who does an extensive business. This is one of the best water powers in Arkansas.

There are a few post hamlets, containing a post-office and store, etc., in the county not herein named. There is a telephone line extending from Rogers *via* Bentonville and Springtown to Siloam Springs.

#### EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

For many years after the formation of the State of Arkansas her educational facilities were of the most meager kind, and although many improvements have been made in the past, it may truthfully be said that in this respect she is still far behind many of her sister States, though perhaps fully on a par with those having had the same opportunities. But few of the children of the early settlers of Benton County enjoyed the benefit of schools, even of the poorest class, while the great majority of them were, on account of the very few schools and the great distance to them, almost entirely deprived of educational facilities. The only schools taught in those days were subscription schools, and those were taught only in neighborhoods sufficiently settled to maintain them. With but few exceptions the early teachers were very illiterate, being able only to read, write and "cipher." And frequently they would contract to teach "'rithmetic" only to the "rule of three." Subsequently, when villages became established, or neighborhoods became thickly settled, a few select schools or academies were established therein by men well qualified to teach, but, on account of the tuition necessarily charged, none but the more wealthy classes could avail themselves of these privileges, so upon the whole the children of the poor had to be reared with but little education farther than what could be imparted to them by their parents.

The pioneer schools were always taught in the old-fashioned log cabin school-house, with its puncheon floor and stone fireplace, with stick and mud chimney, and with seats made of split logs, the flat side being hewed smooth with an ax or broad-ax. The early school-teachers who taught in the War Eagle neighborhood were James Martin, Moses Dutton, Alfred Laws, Holland Hines and Thomas Macon. The latter is said to have been well educated, while the education of the others was not up to the standard required of teachers at the present. In 1840 a school was taught in a log school-house in the neighborhood of the settlement of Walter Thornberry, in the southern part of the county, by a young man who also professed to be a Christian minister. W. W. Burgess, now of Springtown, was one of his pupils, and he relates the following rather ridiculous incident. He did not like his teacher, and did not believe that he was what he professed to be, a Christian man, and while he (Burgess) behaved at school, and respected the young man as a teacher, he did not feel constrained to respect him as a preacher. So, on one Sunday when the young man was to preach in the school-house, young Burgess saddled an ox and rode it to church, at the same time wearing upon his head a raw coon-skin for a cap. After service he again mounted the ox and escorted a young lady to her home—she having attended the service on horseback—and took dinner with her. Mr. Burgess delights to relate this incident, but declines to give the lady's name for publication.

About the year 1842 a Mr. Holsten, or Holstein, taught the first school in the vicinity of the present town of Siloam Springs. He taught in "a little cabin," and some white children from the Indian Territory attended his school. Among these may be mentioned Mrs. Cal. D. Gunter, of Hico. In 1844 or 1845 a school and church combined was built in Maysville, that being then the largest town in the county. This house is not standing now. The Shelton Academy, at Pea Ridge, was erected about the year 1851, and Prof. Lockhart taught the first school therein. He was succeeded by other teachers, and the academy was kept up until about the year 1858, when it was abandoned, and the building turned into a store-room. In 1853 and 1854 J. Wade Sikes, now one of the proprietors of Rogers, taught school near Ben-

tonville. His patrons boarded him and paid him \$15 per month for his services. After this he taught the Shelton Academy at Pea Ridge for two years, where he had about forty pupils in attendance. Upon the approach of the Civil War the few schools that were being taught in Benton County were closed, and none were opened again until some time after the war.

*The Free School System.*—In the constitution of 1836, under which the State of Arkansas was admitted into the Union, under Article VII, is found the following general provision pertaining to education, viz :

“ Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and diffusing the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the State being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands, or from any other source, to the establishment of the object for which they are or may be intended. The General Assembly shall from time to time pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, science, commerce, manufactures and natural history, countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, industry and morality.”

This reads well, but it makes no provision for a system of free schools wherein the children of the poor can be educated along with those of the rich. It was the ruling opinion in Arkansas, as it was in all slave States, that every man should educate his own children, and that no man should be taxed to educate another's children; consequently the framers of the first constitution of the State did not provide for the inauguration of a system of free schools, and following it the General Assembly did not “ from time to time pass such laws as should be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement,” etc. But with the abolition of slavery the way was opened for the subse-



quent inauguration of a method or system whereby "knowledge and learning, \* \* \* being essential to the preservation of a free government," might be generally diffused throughout the State.

The constitution of Arkansas, made in 1864, during the continuance of the late war, contains under Article VIII an exact copy of the aforesaid provision pertaining to education found in the constitution of 1836. It also contains a few other general provisions which may be considered to be in the general line of education, but says not a word about "free schools." Passing on to the constitution of Arkansas made and adopted in 1868, under Article IX is found nine sections pertaining to education, the first and seventh of which reads as follows, to-wit:

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence among all classes being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, *the general assembly shall establish and maintain a system of free schools* for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this State between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and the funds appropriated for the support of common schools shall be distributed to the several counties, in proportion to the number of children and youths therein between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State. \* \* \*

SECTION 7. In case the public school fund shall be insufficient to sustain a free school at least three months in every year in each school district in this State, the general assembly shall provide by law for raising such deficiency by levying such tax upon all taxable property in each county, township or school district, as may be deemed proper.

The other seven sections of the ninth article of this constitution defined what should constitute the common-school fund, and how the income therefrom should be distributed, and how taxes should be levied and collected for the building of school-houses, etc., etc. Here, then, is found, under the constitution of 1868, the first provisions for the inauguration of the free school system of the State of Arkansas. In accordance therewith laws were subsequently passed creating the system. Much prejudice existed throughout the State against this constitution and the party in power that adopted it. Education for the masses, however, having obtained a foothold, will itself in the course of time remove all prejudice from it, at least all that can be of injury to

it. In evidence of the removal of this prejudice the XIVth article of the present constitution of the State of Arkansas, made and adopted in 1874 by the political party that was then and has ever since been in power, is here inserted in full:

SECTION 1. Intelligence and virtue being the safeguards of liberty and the bulwark of a free and good government, *the State shall ever maintain a general, suitable and efficient system of free schools* whereby all persons in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years may receive gratuitous instruction.\*

SECTION. 2. No money or property belonging to the public school fund, or this State for the benefit of schools or universities, shall ever be used for any other than for the respective purposes to which it belongs.

SECTION 3. The general assembly shall provide by general laws for the support of common schools by taxes, which shall never exceed, in any one year, two mills on the dollar, on the taxable property of the State, and by an annual *per capita* tax of one dollar, to be assessed on every male inhabitant of this State, over the age of twenty-one years. Provided, the general assembly may, by general law, authorize school districts to levy, by a vote of the qualified electors of such district, a tax not to exceed five mills on the dollar in any one year for school purposes. Provided, further, that no such tax shall be appropriated to any other purpose, nor to any other district than that for which it was levied.

SECTION 4. The supervision of public schools, and the execution of the laws regulating the same, shall be vested in and confided to such officers as may be provided for by the general assembly.

Two mills on the dollar, the authorized State levy, equals 20 cents on the hundred dollars, and five mills on the dollar, the authorized school district levy, equals 50 cents on each \$100; consequently the maximum authorized levy for school purposes is 70 cents on each \$100 of taxable property. It must be conceded that this is a liberal provision for the support of the schools, and under the wise and liberal provisions of the constitution, laws have been passed fully providing for the operation and enforcement of a system of free schools for the masses, both white and black.

In the county of Benton the territory has been subdivided into 126 common and four special school districts, making 130 in all. Under the law, schools have to be maintained, where maintained at all, not less than three months in the year, and as much longer as the funds arising from the amount of tax levied will sustain them. In some districts in Benton County the people levy only a two-mill tax, in others more, and in some the full

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\*Italics by compiler.

amount allowed, five mills; consequently the school terms vary in length, many of them being more than three months, especially in the towns and villages.

The following, from the last biennial report of the State superintendent of public instruction, is a "statement of the public school funds of Benton County for the year ending June 30, 1886."

AMOUNT RECEIVED.

From common school fund (State).....	\$10,029 18
From district tax.....	7,838 51
From poll tax.....	4,023 84
From sale or lease of sixteenth sections.....	4,122 00
From other sources.....	105 97
Total.....	\$25,619 50

AMOUNT EXPENDED.

For teachers' salaries.....	\$10,967 80
For building and repairing.....	2,468 02
For treasurer's commission.....	811 80
For other purposes .....	407 40
Total .....	\$14,150 02

BALANCE IN COUNTY TREASURY UNEXPENDED.

In litigation.....	\$ 7,589 18
Of district fund .....	8,880 30
Total.....	\$11,469 48

According to the late circular report of the State superintendent of public instruction, showing the amount of school funds in the State treasury ready for distribution on the 13th of August of the present year (1888), there were for the whole State the amount of \$287,714.10, and of this amount Benton County gets as her distributive share the sum of \$8,380.51. Now to this amount must be added the aggregate amount derived from the local levies made in each separate school district within the county.

*The Sixteenth Sections.*—When the State of Arkansas was organized Congress donated to it the sixteenth section of land in each Congressional township for the support of common schools, providing that these lands should be sold or leased, and that the annual income from the leased lands or from the amount of



principal for which such lands were sold should accrue to and belong to the inhabitants of the township in which the lands were located. Afterward the State enacted laws to carry out the provisions of the donation. The county court was authorized to lease these lands, when in its judgment it was best to do so, and to collect the annual income. Provision was also made for the sale of the school lands. Under these provisions the most of these lands in Benton County were sold, and the money received for them was loaned in small sums to individual borrowers. But from the public records of Benton County it cannot be ascertained how much money was received from the sale of these lands, nor what has become of the amount of money that was received. It is known that much of the school funds belonging to and controlled by the several counties of the State was lost during and on account of the Civil War. A subsequent law required the balance not lost in each county to be paid over to a State board of school fund commissioners, by whom it is now controlled. The county of Benton has no school funds under its control at interest. It, however, gets its share of the annual income derived from the permanent school funds managed by the State officers. There is only one colored school in Benton County, and that is located at Bentonville, the colored population being insufficient in number to compose a school at any other place in the county.

*Pea Ridge Academy.*—This institution of learning was established in 1874 by Prof. J. R. Roberts. Its first session was opened in Buttram's Chapel, two and one-half miles east of the present academy buildings, and there the school was continued five years. Then, after a cessation of one year, the school was reopened at its present location, where the first academy building was erected in 1880. This building was 24x40 feet in size and two stories in height, with a school room and cloak room in each story. The school was chartered as an academy with a full course of instruction in 1884. In 1887 and 1888 an additional building, 50x60 feet in size and two stories in height, was added to the former, making the whole building as it now stands contain seven school rooms and a sufficient number of cloak rooms, the whole having a capacity for the comfortable seating

of 250 students. The building is constructed of brick, and in its construction convenience, safety and ventilation were studied, rather than showy architecture. The academy is located on Pea Ridge, an elevated plateau of country nine miles northeast from Bentonville, in Benton County, Ark., and five miles northwest from Avoca, a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. From the latter place it has a daily mail, and a tri-weekly one from Neosho, Mo. The healthfulness of the location is unexcelled, while the morals of the community are proverbial. There are in close proximity two dry goods stores and one drug store; five churches within two miles of the school, and two Sunday-schools within 100 yards of it. Eleven graduates have gone out into the world to testify of the character of the school since it was chartered as an academy. A good library of valuable books is connected with it.

Board of Trustees: J. R. Roberts, president; J. A. Steward, secretary; S. B. Smith, Dr. H. H. Patterson, John Hall and P. W. Roberts, of Pea Ridge, Ark.; also George T. Lincoln and R. J. Laughlin, of Bentonville, Ark.; J. D. James, of Alma, Ark., and W. B. Dean, of Wills Point, Tex.

Faculty: J. R. Roberts, A. M., principal; J. A. Steward, principal intermediate department; Miss Nannie Roberts, principal primary department; J. W. Osborn and P. S. Jones, assistants; Miss Lillie Dale, instruction in instrumental music; T. A. Coffelt, M. D., lectures on anatomy, etc.

Benton County may well be proud of this institution, with its successful operation, and eminent satisfaction given.

*Bentonville Public and High School.*—The public school building of Bentonville is located in a beautiful grove of natural forest trees, about one-half mile southwest of the court-house. It is a large two-story brick building, containing seven school-rooms, besides the necessary halls and cloak-rooms. It was constructed in 1872, but was afterward burned down, and was rebuilt in 1881. The first session of the present school year commenced September 3, and at this writing, September 10, 1888, 326 pupils have been enrolled in attendance, and more are yet expected to come in. The faculty consists of Prof. William Stephens, principal; Prof. J. D. Partelow, Miss Laura Schwab,

Miss Lou Taliaferro, Miss Flora Cotton, Miss Georgia Nesbit and Miss Ida Trotter. The number of pupils already enrolled is exceedingly large for such a small corps of teachers.

*The Rogers Academy.*—This is a handsome structure, three stories high, built of brick, and would be a credit to any country. It was erected in 1884-85 by the American Home Missionary Society and the people of Rogers, and has generally been and is now under the control of the Congregational Church and the citizens of Rogers, the former having five trustees and the latter four on the school board. The public free school is taught in connection with the academy. The first session of the present school year began September 5. Following is the faculty: Principal, J. W. Scroggs, academic department; grammar school department, Miss Mary G. Webb; intermediate department, Mr. J. R. Williams; primary department, Miss Ella W. Scroggs; music and drawing, Mrs. F. W. Hormon.

*The Arkansas Traveler.*—Who has not read and been greatly amused with the account of the "Arkansas Travelers?" Perhaps but few people are aware that some one in Benton County was connected with the authorship and preparation of that funny and interesting article. The reputed author of the "Arkansas Traveler" was Col. Sandy Faulkner, of Little Rock, and the individual who drew the illustrations which accompanied and formed a part of the article was Edward Washburn, a son of Rev. Cephas Washburn, a Presbyterian minister, who lived in Benton County, about six miles southwest of Bentonville, on the farm now occupied by L. B. Mallory. It is related by good authority that the author of that article in his travels actually met with and saw such a scene as he therein describes, the old backwoodsman with his fiddle, the rude log cabin, the wife and untutored children, etc. That article has been read throughout America, and perhaps in foreign countries, and many people believe that it has been a great injury to the State of Arkansas by creating the impression abroad that the family therein described was a fair sample of the people generally, which of course was not the case.



## CHRISTIANITY.

The real pioneer settlers of a new country, those who select a wild and lonely spot away out on the frontier, and erect a rude habitation thereon, where they intend to make their future home, and where they do in fact remain and endure the privations incident to the settlement of a new country, and subdue the forest and prepare the soil for cultivation, and thus open up and make way for others to follow, are, as a rule, God-fearing and Christian men. The first real and permanent settlers of Benton County were no exception to this rule. Coeval with the first settlements the voice of the Christian minister was heard, pointing out to the pioneers the way to eternal life. And, as was the case in nearly all the settlements west of the Mississippi near this latitude, the Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterians and Baptists were the pioneer churches in this county. The early ministers of these and other denominations preached in the cabin dwellings of the early settlers before any church edifices were erected, and members of all denominations then met together to worship. The settlers being so scattered there were not enough at any one place of the same denomination to form an organization until several years after the settlement of the county began. The services were generally conducted by ministers who traveled great distances to perform their labors, and who generally worked in the capacity of missionaries, receiving for their support the small contributions that the people were able to give them.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In a very early day, probably early in the thirties, Rev. James Mayfield organized a church of this denomination in the vicinity of War Eagle Mills. Prior to 1839 Rev. Walter Thornberry organized a Methodist church at his residence in the southern part of the county, in the vicinity of Wager's Mills. Rev. Swaggerty was a pioneer minister of this denomination in Benton County, laboring during the thirties, and perhaps later. Martin and Walter, sons of Walter Thornberry, Sr., both became Methodist preachers. Other Methodist churches were established in the county in an early day, and when the separation took place, in 1844-45, nearly all the members thereof united with the Methodist Episcopal Church,

South, thus leaving the original church without an organization in the county, and so it remained until 1882, when Rev. O. R. Brant, formerly of Eureka Springs, organized a society under a brush arbor at Rogers, with seven members, three or four of whom belonged to his own family. About the same time an organization of the church was effected at Siloam Springs. Since that time all the societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the county have been organized, and all belong to the Rogers District of the Arkansas Conference, with Elder Mattox presiding. The county is divided into stations and circuits as follows: Rogers' station includes one monthly appointment at Springdale in Washington County; Rev. H. H. Scroggs, who lives at Rogers, is the station preacher. The Bentonville station includes one monthly appointment at Cave Springs, and Rev. William Buck, residing at Bentonville, is the station minister. The Siloam Springs station includes only the city of Siloam Springs, and the present station minister is Rev. J. M. Jackson. The Mason Valley circuit consists of appointments at the following places: Springtown, Harmony, Moler's Chapel and Dripping Springs; Rev. John Welch is the preacher on this circuit. War Eagle Mills circuit consists of War Eagle Mills, Hickory Creek and Silver Springs; Rev. La Fayette Mason is the minister on this circuit. The Wheeler circuit, in Washington County, has one or two appointments in Benton County.

After organizing the church at Rogers, Rev. Brant remained and preached three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mattox, who also preached three years. The church edifice at this place was erected in 1884, and the one at Bentonville in 1887-88. The church at Bentonville was organized in June, 1887. The aggregate membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Benton County is about 370.

*Cumberland Presbyterian Church.*—The first organization of this denomination in Benton County was formed about the year 1830, near the present site of Bentonville, being some distance east thereof. The second one was organized at Pea Ridge, and about the same time or a little later one was organized at Maysville. Revs. Andrew and John Buchanan, ministers of this denomination, were pioneer preachers in Benton County during

the thirties, and are claimed to have been the first religious workers in the territory of the county. They were great workers in the cause of Christianity. Up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil War Rev. John Buchanan had preached in every county of Arkansas then organized. Following are the names of the several churches of this denomination now existing in Benton County, together with the names of the pastors thereof: Bentonville, Rev. F. T. Charlton; Woods, two miles east of Bentonville, Pea Ridge and Rogers, Rev. Peter Carnahan; Maysville, Rev. Johns; Siloam, Rev. J. D. Rush. The aggregate membership of these churches is about 500 or upward. Outside of these organizations there is a number of members of this denomination within the county.

*Baptist Church.*—The first Baptist society organized in Benton County was the one known now as "Twelve Corners." It was organized in 1842, in the log cabin residence of William Reddick, at the place where the famous Elkhorn tavern now stands. It was organized by Elders J. F. Mitchell and Charles B. Whiteley, the latter of whom resided in what is now Carroll County. Several years before that time Elder Whiteley had organized a church on War Eagle Creek, a short distance south of the Benton County line. He, like many other men, had certain peculiarities, one of which was a desire to preach his own funeral sermon. About a year before he died he announced to the public that if he lived to reach the age of fifty years he would then preach his own funeral sermon; and if he did not reach that age he had a man selected to preach the sermon at his death. He lived to the desired age and preached his own funeral sermon in Prairie Township, in Carroll County, near where he lived. After the sermon he gave a public dinner at his house, to which he invited all his friends. Many partook of his hospitality, and joined in the exercises of this pleasant and joyful occasion.

As time passed and settlements increased more Baptist churches were organized throughout the county. The Mount Zion Baptist Association was organized in Carroll County in 1840, and when churches of this denomination were organized in Benton County they joined the association. In 1886 the churches of Benton County, formerly belonging to this associa-

tion, formed the Benton County Baptist Association. The first session of this association was held at Corner Springs Baptist Church, in the western part of the county; the second session at Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, near Rogers, and the third and last one was held in the Baptist Church at Siloam Springs, in September of the present year (1888). This church has become very strong, and in numbers is the strongest one in the county. According to the published minutes of the second session of the Benton County Baptist Association (those of the third session not being published yet), there were the following named churches of that denomination in Benton County, with pastors' names annexed, and a total membership of 1,971, to wit: Bentonville, I. R. Hall and J. B. Stark; Bloomington, W. F. Green; Butler Creek, G. W. Setser; Bethesda, I. R. Hall; Corner Springs, Joseph Setser; Elm Springs, J. C. Robertson; Flint Creek, Joseph Setser; Honey Creek, E. J. Hogan; Illinois, E. S. Gibbs; Mount Pleasant, G. W. Setser; Mount Enterprise, same; Mason Valley, L. Hine; Maysville, — Nelson; New Prospect, G. P. Rodgers; Pleasant Grove, I. R. Hall; Pleasant Site, A. J. Maxwell; Pleasant Hill, J. Dunagin; Pea Ridge, A. J. Maxwell; Rogers, J. Dunagin; Siloam, A. J. Estes; Southern Grove, S. S. Graham; Spring Creek, J. C. Robertson; Springtown, same; Spavinaw, — ; Sulphur Springs, J. W. West; Temperance Hill, I. R. Hall; Twelve Corners, W. R. Mahuren; Wager's Mill, J. C. Robertson; Walnut Hill, — ; Cherokee City, L. Hine; Lone Valley, S. B. Ford; thirty-one in all.

*Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*—This church, after its organization in 1844-45, continued to grow in strength, and now it has twenty-four separate organizations, and a membership of 1,600 in the county of Benton. The several organizations form an integral part of the Fayetteville District of the Arkansas Conference, of which Rev. James A. Peebles is the present presiding elder. The church of this denomination at Bentonville has been made a "station," and Rev. T. J. Reynolds is the present station minister. Another "station" is composed of the churches at Rogers, in Benton County, and Springdale, in Washington County, and Rev. B. C. Matthews, of Springdale, the station minister, preaches alternately at these places. The Bentonville Circuit



lies northeast of the city of Bentonville, comprising the Pea Ridge country. It consists of Tuck's, Buttram's, Hileman's and Post Oak chapels; Rev. W. M. Baldwin is the rider on this circuit. The Clifton Mission lies east of the Bentonville Circuit and east of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; Rev. R. P. Hardcastle is the minister of this mission. The Center Point Circuit lies south of Bentonville, and consists of the churches known as Center Point, Oakley's Chapel and Hebron; Alex. Matthis is the circuit preacher. The Siloam Circuit lies in the southwestern part of Benton County, and is composed of the church at Siloam Springs, and at Cincinnati, in Washington County, and other country churches; Rev. J. H. Meyers is the circuit minister. The Bloomfield Circuit lies in the west central portion of the county, and consists of the churches at Bloomfield and Maysville and some country churches. Between this and the Bentonville Circuit is a large tract of country not included in any circuit, but in which the church does missionary work. The value of the church property belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Benton County, is reported at \$10,500. There are twenty-one local preachers of this denomination in the county. The number of Sunday-schools is sixteen, with 960 scholars belonging to them. The church has occasionally held camp-meetings at Buttram's Chapel, and is making arrangements to hold annual camp-meetings there hereafter. The membership of this church is fairly increasing, and the several organizations are doing good work.

*Christian Church.*—Elder Larkin Scott, now of Bentonville, settled near the Osage Springs in 1856, and upon inquiry found only one organization of the Christian Church in Benton County; and that one was located on Spavinaw Creek, about sixteen miles west of Bentonville. The preacher in charge was Elder Goodnight. The following year, upon solicitation, this elder organized a society of the Christian denomination at the house of Mr. Scott, where they continued to worship until the outbreak of the Civil War. Up to this time no other organizations of this church existed in Benton County, and the first one organized after the war closed was the one at Bentonville, which was organized in the fall of 1865, principally through the instrumentality of Larkin

Scott, who was elected as elder thereof, and preached his first discourse in February following. Since that time a large number of organizations of the Christian Church has been formed in the county, of which the following is a list of their names or localities, together with the names of the elders preaching at each, so far as they are supplied: Bentonville, E. T. Russell; Maysville, S. R. Beaman; Rogers, Lowell and Wire Springs, Larkin Scott; Pea Ridge, Prof. J. R. Roberts; Oak Grove and Antioch, W. S. Herman; Nebo, J. C. Lawson; Gordon Hollow, Bloomfield and Cherokee City, no regular preacher; Robinson, John Leonard; Siloam Springs, — Marshall; Mason Valley, Dr. G. W. Robinson; Brightwater, John Nantz; Roller's Ridge, no regular preacher; church north of Pea Ridge Academy, M. L. Banks; head of Sugar Creek, Elder Inman. This makes nineteen church organizations of this denomination within the county, all of which have been organized since the Civil War closed. Estimating the average membership of all of these organizations at forty-five, the aggregate would be 855 members, which is believed to be a fair estimate.

In May, 1887, Elder Larkin Scott, at the age of seventy, baptized and took into church fellowship "Uncle Dick" Bennett, whose age, according to best information, was one hundred and nine years. Mr. Bennett had never made a profession of religion, and at the age of one hundred and nine years he concluded that it was time to prepare for death. He voted the Democratic ticket at the last election (September, 1888), and still lives at this writing.

*Presbyterian Church.*—Of this denomination there never has been but one organization in Benton County. It was organized about 1844-45 at the head waters of the Osage, six miles southwest of Bentonville, by Rev. Cephas Washburn, who resided there, and was missionary, by appointment, for the Cherokee Indians. He preached there about six years, until the church was discontinued at that place. It was reorganized at Bentonville about 1852 by Rev. Joshua F. Green, of Little Rock, and Rev. W. K. Marshall, of Van Buren, Ark., and Rev. A. W. Morrison, of Bentonville. The latter served as pastor of the church until he was killed, during the war, while returning from mill.

On February 5, 1870, the church was again reorganized, this time by Rev. C. M. Richards, an evangelist under the Arkansas Presbytery, assisted by Rev. W. A. Sample. Rev. Richards remained and preached until his death, which occurred August 27, 1872. The congregation was without a pastor until July 1, 1873, when Rev. D. C. Boggs took charge as stated supply, and still stands in that relation to it. The present membership of the church numbers fifty-eight, and they are scattered throughout the county. The Sabbath-school has a fair average attendance, and is kept up throughout the year. A. W. Dinsmore is the superintendent. The fine brick edifice of this denomination was erected in 1877.

*The Congregationalists* have a church at Rogers, and also at Siloam Springs, and the Society of Friends have a church at the latter place. There may be a few organizations of other denominations, not herein mentioned, in the county.

The churches of all denominations in the towns and villages sustain Sunday-schools throughout the year, while most of them in the country have their Sunday-schools during the summer months.



# HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

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## TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, ETC.

**W**ASHINGTON COUNTY, next to Benton County on the north, is in the northwest corner of Arkansas, lying against the Indian Territory on the west, and bounded on the east and south by Madison and Crawford Counties, respectively. It embraces twenty-seven townships and an area of 569,600 acres, divided almost equally into valleys, plateaux and inclined surfaces or terraces. An idea of the general surface may be gained by considering the county to have once been a rolling plateau with for its southern, eastern and western margins the Boston Mountains and their several branches; then allowing Fayetteville's region to be the highest point, with gentle slopes of the county to the northwest and northeast, you have the White River on the east and the Illinois River on the west, both with a bewildering network of tributaries washing out among the plateaus, the terraces and valleys, giving a somewhat "islanded" appearance. What is known as East Heights at Fayetteville has an altitude of 1,731 feet above sea level, while some valleys are probably not more than 1,000 feet above the sea. The Illinois River, with its main branches, Clear Creek, the Evansville, Ballard and Barren Forks, drain probably the largest part of the county, while the White River, and its Main, Middle and Southwest Forks cover the remainder excepting that part below the Boston Mountain ridge, which is drained chiefly by the tributaries of Frog Bayou and Lee's Creek. The drainage is even, and the streams are fed almost entirely from splendid springs which burst from the mountain ledges, in some cases affording excellent water power at their source.



In geology few regions show the diversity observed in Washington County. Almost every geological period is represented, from the protruding ancient sandstones to the quarternary formation, which is most prevalent. According to David Dale Owen's report the base rock of the county is the cherty barren limestone, although some of the deepest cuts on White River in the northeast exhibit black shale below that. The following lists show the superposition of rocks in various parts of the county, according to Prof. Owen's approximation. In Townships 17 and 18, Range 29 west: (1) White, yellow and brown sandstone, some of cellular structure, 200 feet; (2) ferruginous and dark shales, 40 feet; (3) chert, 40 feet; (4) cherty limestone, 35 feet; (5) black cherty shale, 40 feet. In the ridge southeast of Fayetteville: (1) Sandstones of the mill grit series with peculiar fossils, 100 feet; (2) calcareous bands; (3) sandstone of the millstone grit series, cellular and carbonaceous, 125 feet; (4) shales, including eight inches of coal and fire clay, 40 feet; (5) sandstone, 6 feet; (6) penitential limestone, 4 feet; (7) shales, including an inch or two of coal, in the cut below Cato's Spring; (8) Archimedes limestone, 30 feet; (9) shales, calcareous bands with pyrites, gypiferous shale, black shale with carbonate of iron, 40 feet. In Township 15, Range 29 west, on Wood's branch, Middle Fork of White River: (1) Brown sandstone with amygdaloidal cavities; (2) (space concealed with shales); (3) Archimedes cavernous limestone; (4) grey and black shales, with perhaps some interstratified sandstone, and including, near its base, a band of dark fossiliferous, pyritiferous limestone, and segregations of carbonate of iron. Another section on the Middle Fork of White River: (1) Sandstone, probably underlaid with shale, 50 to 100 feet; (2) Archimedes, cavernous and concretionary limestone, 40 to 60 feet; (3) grey shale, pyritiferous limestone shale. In the ridge at the point where the road crosses East Fork of the Illinois River: (1) Soft brown sandstone, a few feet of limestone followed by sandstone, 80 feet; (2) ferruginous, sandy shales, 30 feet; (3) Archimedes limestone, 70 feet. The succession at Cane Hill: (1) Fine grained sandstone, 15 to 20 feet; (2) limestone, a few feet; (3) coarse yellow sandstone, 40 feet; (4) greenish grindstone grit, 45 to 70 feet; (5) Archimedes

limestone, 60 feet; (6) marly shales in the bed of the branch. Superposition from Cane College Hill to Barren Fork of the Illinois River: (1) Shistose sandstone of College Hill, Archimedes limestone over Boonesboro Spring, 45 feet; (2) dark shales, 10 to 15 feet; (3) freestone or building stone; (4) shale; (5) chert; (6) fossiliferous limestone; (7) sandstone; (8) chert and cherty limestone of the Barren Fork of Illinois River; (9) black shale. In Vineyard Township the succession is: (1) Fine grained silicious rock, approaching the texture of white stone in its character; (2) limestone; (3) shale; (4) yellow, coarse sandstone; (5) finer grained shistose sandstone of the character of grindstone grit; (6) Archimedes and other limestones; (7) dark shale rocks; (8) brown freestone; (9) shale; (10) fossiliferous chert; (11) fossiliferous limestone with marly and shaly partings; (12) chert; (13) cherty limestone; (14) black shale.

Although near Fayetteville the strata in places dip to a considerable degree, so that elevations occasionally may be due to that cause, the greater number of them are probably due to their composition of less easily eroded rock. The limestones have, through the action of water, become cavernous in many places, and this is no doubt the prevailing source of springs. The great variety of rock formation, from which the soils are formed by erosion and decomposition, gives rise to a marvelous variety of soils, which are so continually renewed that they seem inexhaustible.

The great variety of mineral resources are probably due to the results of the igneous disturbances farther south, which gives to the strata of Washington County its occasional dips. Prof. F. L. Harvey has given a remarkable list of minerals and rocks found in the State, and this county includes a large proportion of them.

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the whole area of the county is timber land, the leading varieties of wood being white oak, hickory, red oak, post oak, walnut, ash, elder, elm, dog-wood and locust. The timber is so important a feature and of so excellent a quality that the St. Paul branch of the "Frisco Railway" was built especially for making the timber accessible to supply several railways. At Fayetteville natural gas has been

found in three different places, at the depths of 225, 140 and ninety feet. Its coal has not been developed, although there are evidences of a fair supply. The agricultural products are corn, wheat, grasses and clovers, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, sorghum and tobacco, particularly; the sorghum cane is peculiarly suited to Washington County surroundings, and is rapidly acquiring importance. But little cotton is grown. The horticultural phase of the county is especially striking; its apples are first premium fruits wherever exhibited; peaches, grapes, pears, plums, cherries, berries and other small fruits follow, in excellence and abundance not far behind the apples. These, heretofore raised for home consumption, have, since the advent of the Frisco Railway, been raised almost exclusively for commercial purposes, and become famous throughout the country. Irish potatoes, onions, cabbage and turnips have increased manyfold in quality and abundance, and are shipped to Little Rock, Fort Smith, Springfield and other places.

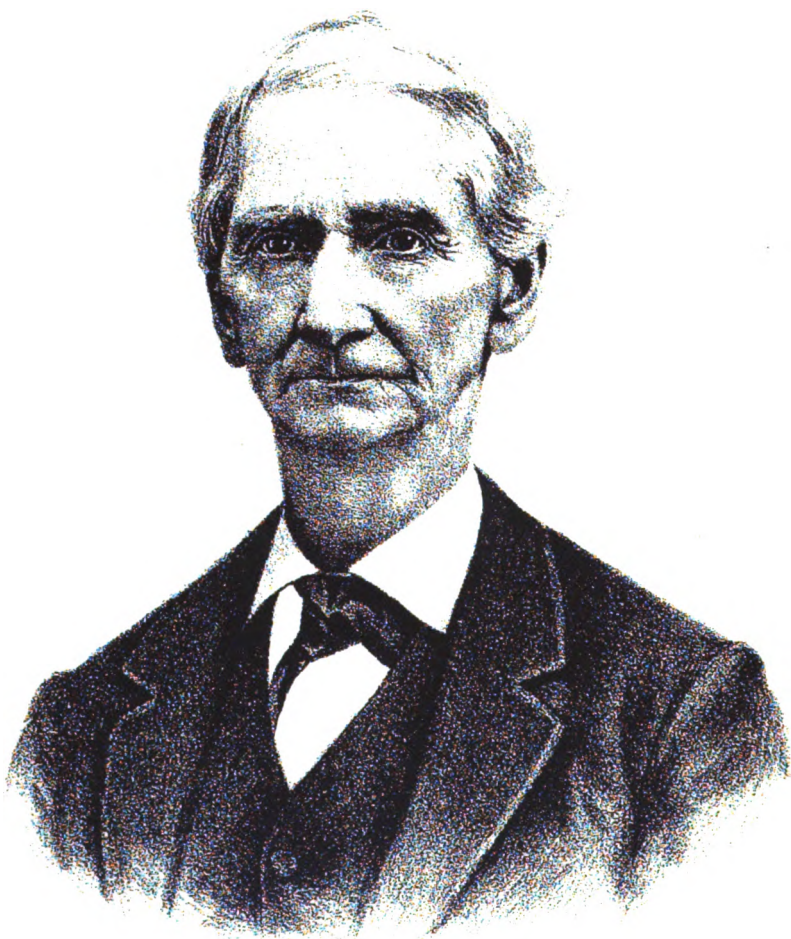
The stock embraces hogs, chiefly Berkshire; large horses for city purposes are bred; mules for the Southern market; cattle, sheep and poultry are also raised, and in all branches new breeds are constantly being introduced. "The egg shipment is nearly double in value that of the wheat crop," says Dr. J. F. Simonds, an authority on Washington County produce. The value of live stock in the county (assessed) is \$747,784; number of horses, 8,007; mules, 3,703; cattle, 21,242; hogs, 31,655; sheep, 13,021; number of acres of public land in the county, 150,477, 80,000 of this being United States land, and the rest State land; number of acres taxed, 419,123; assessed value of all lands taxed, \$2,436,-316.80; assessed value of personal property, \$1,662,309.42; total assessed value of real and personal property, \$4,098,626.22; total revenue collected in the county for 1887, \$78,029.16.

### SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SCENES.

The Indian occupation of Northwestern Arkansas presents few points of interest. This territory was first claimed by the Osages, and was frequently visited by them in their hunting tours, but it is not probable that they had any established villages in this region. As early as 1806 some of the Cherokees settled







Yours Truly  
H. M. McGuire

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

above Point Remove, on the Arkansas River, and by a treaty made July 17, 1817, acquired title to all the country west of a line from the mouth of Point Remove, on the Arkansas, to a point on White River, three miles above Batesville, thence up White River to where Dubuque now is; thence west of south to the mouth of Frog Bayou. To this country a large number of Cherokees were transferred from the country east of the Mississippi. Bands of Shawnees and Delawares also established themselves in this region, and had quite a large village near the present town of Yellville, in Marion County. Hunting parties frequently came into what is now Washington County, where they found an abundance of game. It is said that they usually encamped on the elevation south of Fayetteville, which was then destitute of trees. This isolated hill commands a view of the surrounding country for several miles, and they were there protected from any unexpected attack from their old enemies, the Osages.

By the treaty of 1828 the Cherokees exchanged the territory occupied by them, between White River and the Arkansas, for that west of the present State line, to which they were removed. This country embraced the greater part of Lovely County, which was by force of treaty abolished, and the citizens of the country removed east of the western boundary line of the State. They were indemnified from such loss, by reason of such removal, by a grant of 320 acres of land to the head of each family, to be located within the limits of the State.

The first regular explorer of this portion of the State was Frank Pierce, who, about 1819, came up White River trapping and hunting. On reaching the mouth of West Fork, he ascended that stream to within two miles of Fayetteville, where he discovered a herd of buffalo. In attempting to kill one of them to get some meat for his supper, he saw a band of Indians. He lowered his gun without firing, dropped under the bank and retired for the night under the friendly shelter of a large elm. The next day he struck the waters of the Illinois, and followed that beautiful stream to its mouth, then down the Arkansas to where Lewisburgh now is, thence across to Batesville. About the year 1828 he came back and settled near the place where nine years before he had spent the night in hiding from the Indians.

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The following facts concerning the settlement of Washington County are from the pen of the late Rev. John Buchanan:

"In the year 1826, before the treaty was made giving white people the right of settling in what is now Washington County, six families, to wit, John Alexander, two McGarrahs, two Simpsons and one Shannon, moved there. Their settlement being a trespass, a command of soldiers was sent from Fort Gibson to move them off. This was done in August, 1826. The settlers each had a small field of corn, which the soldiers cut down with their swords. After the soldiers returned to the fort the families shocked up their corn, and remained at their homes.

"In 1828 the treaty was made with the Cherokees, giving the right of settlement to the whites, and fixing the line which now divides the country from the Indian Territory. The immigration into and settlement of the country by the white people was rapid. Among the first were the Billingsleys, Pyeatts, Carnahans, Blairs, Simpsons, Marrs, Shannons and others, from Kentucky, and the Buchanans, Beans, Woodys, Parks, Evanses, Weddingtons and others, from Tennessee—the latter from South Carolina, and others from different States too numerous to mention. \* \* \* \*

"The first resident ministers of the Gospel were Revs. Fisher, Poston and Holcomb, of the Baptist; Sexton, Covington and Harrell, of the Methodist, and Carnahan, Blair and Buchanan, of the Cumberland Presbyterian. The first Sabbath-school was organized at the house of James Buchanan, on Cane Hill, in October, 1828, by Rev. John Carnahan, with thirteen scholars. This school has been kept up, with slight intermissions, for fifty years. Samuel Carnahan, the son of the founder, was its superintendent for twenty years, during which time he was absent only two Sabbaths. Rev. John Carnahan preached his first sermon at Crystal Hill, near the mouth of Palarm, fifteen miles above Little Rock, in the year 1812, which was perhaps the first Protestant sermon ever preached in Arkansas."

The western, northwestern and central part of Washington County was the first settled. The settlements began at Evansville and Cane Hill, and extended in the same direction to Fayetteville. The Cane Hill country presented the greatest attraction

to immigrants, and that section was quite compactly settled before some other parts of the county contained a single habitation. This region was one of the most fertile spots in the State. For a distance of four or five miles hill and dale were covered with a heavy growth of sycamore, walnut and linden, intertwined with grape-vines, and underneath and between the trees was an almost impenetrable cane-brake. So thick was the cane, and so luxuriant the vines, that horses and cattle of the settlers frequently became entangled in them, and perished of hunger and thirst before their owners could find them.

The settlements here began in 1828. As mentioned by Mr. Buchanan, the Pyeatts were among the first to arrive. James and Jacob Pyeatt, as early as 1811, set out from Northern Alabama, in company with James and Samuel Carnahan, sons of Rev. John Carnahan. They embarked in flat-boats, and floated down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the Arkansas, then worked their way up the Arkansas to Crystal Hill, fifteen miles above Little Rock, where they were subsequently joined by several relatives and friends. All were natives of Kentucky, but had removed to Alabama to locate upon certain Indian lands, which, upon their arrival there, they found were not yet open for settlement.

As soon as Washington County was formed Crystal Hill community removed to Cane Hill, and they and their descendants have since been among the best people in Northwestern Arkansas.

The Buchanans were from Tennessee, and were among the most influential of the pioneers. There were six brothers of them: John, Andrew, Robert, James, Alexander and Isaac. Andrew and John Buchanan were ministers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The former, familiarly known as "Uncle Buck," located at Prairie Grove, where his step-son, Col. James P. Neal, now lives. He died in 1857. James Buchanan located near the site of the White Church, where he passed the remainder of his life. Rev. John Buchanan was "Uncle John" to every one. For forty years or more he was one of the leaders of his church in Arkansas, and died at a ripe old age, beloved by every one who knew him.

The Billingsleys, together with Charles Adams and Samuel



Williams, came from Tennessee to Arkansas Post in 1814, and in 1816 located on Big Mulberry. Two years later they removed to near Fort Smith, and in 1828 or 1829 came to Washington County.

Mark Bean was a well-to-do and influential pioneer of the Cane Hill country. He was a native of Tennessee, and had come to "Lovely's Purchase" among the first immigrants. He was there engaged in the manufacture of salt. When driven out he went to Crawford County, where in 1829 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. Soon after he came to Washington County, where he remained until his death. He is said to have been originally a Democrat, but having quarreled with A. H. Sevier, he allied himself with the Whigs, and became one of the leaders of the party in Washington County.

Of the Parks there were three brothers, Robert, Aaron and Joel, who lived on the Fayetteville road not far from the White Church. Robert was a farmer and Aaron and Joel kept a store. Afterward Joel went to Texas, and Aaron located on White River. The first stores on Cane Hill were opened by William Dugan and S. D. Lowell.

In 1830 James Coulter came from East Tennessee and settled on the place where Joseph Moore now lives. The next year James B. Russell, his son-in-law, with other relatives followed. Mr. Russell is still living. After living one year near Rhea's Mills, he removed to near where Boonsboro now is, and has since been identified with that community. In 1832 a school-house was built near Boonsboro, and Maurice Wright, a brother-in-law of Mr. Russell, was the first teacher. The next year Mr. Russell himself taught the school. Here attended the youth for the whole Cane Hill neighborhood, but not long after two schools were established, one at the White Church and the other at Elm Spring or Salem Church.

Among the pioneers of the Cane Hill region, besides those already mentioned, there were Thomas Pogue, who located on the site of Boonsboro; William Woody, at one time a judge of the county court; William Rhode and Hay Crawford, William Maxwell, Henry E. Campbell, William Wright, Isaac Spencer, Levi Richards, James Mitchell, A. Whinnery, Charles McClellan, Joseph and Benjamin Garvin.

The settlements in the vicinity of Evansville were made at a slightly earlier date than those on Cane Hill. Mr. Buchanan's recollection of them has been given. Other pioneers of this part of the county may be mentioned as follows: Samuel and Daniel Vaughn, William Reed, Coleman Cox, George Gibson, Thomas Tennant, Jesse Goddard, Charles J. Sievers, Thomas Ballard, George Morrow, John Morrow, John Ish, John Williams, Lewis Evans, S. F. Gray, Henderson Bates, D. C. Edmiston, John Cole and William Oliver. Coleman Cox came from Warren County, Ky., with his family in 1821, and lived in Sebastian County until 1828, when he removed to Washington County, and located on the head of Barren Fork, four miles south of Boonsboro. He had three sons, Edmiston, Samuel and Burwell, and two daughters, one of whom married Peter Pyeatt. Rev. Thomas Tennant came to Arkansas in 1819, and lived in Pulaski County until 1829, when he took up his residence in Washington County. He died near Evansville in 1885, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fourteen years. He was a minister in the Methodist Church for ninety years. Thomas Ballard, George Morrow, S. F. Gray and Henderson Bates are still living. D. C. Edmiston, who was a native of Tennessee, came to the State when thirteen years of age. He lived in Clark County until 1835, when he removed to Washington County, and resided four miles south of Cane Hill until his death. In 1831 Lu C. Blakemore, the father of Dr. F. Blakemore, of Greenwood, Ark., came from Sumner County, Tenn., and after living a year or two in Fayetteville located eight miles east of Boonsboro. Other pioneers in the latter vicinity were Claiborne Lewis, Stephen Talkington, Elisha Dyer, John Billingsley and his father, James Billingsley, John Rutherford, William Stirman, Benjamin and William Strickler and James and David McWilliams.

Among the first settlers in the neighborhood of Walnut Grove were John Conner, Josiah Trent, David Reese, Ralph Skelton, Henry Tollett, G. A. Pettigrew, William Bonham, Joseph Lewis, John Pierce, Robert Anderson, Abel Johnson, George Lawrence, Samuel Woolsey, John Hart and Hugh, Abram and William Allen. John Conner was a Georgian by birth, but had been reared in Kentucky and Indiana, and had lived for a time in Ill-

inois. In 1827, in partnership with several other families, he built a keel-boat, and set out for Arkansas. He remained one year in the vicinity of Evansville, where he found John Alexander, James Simpson, Hugh Shannon and John and William McGarroh. He made a permanent location near the present village of Farmington, and his daughter, who married A. W. Arrington, is still living in the neighborhood, an intelligent chronicler of pioneer days.

Josiah Trent was also a Georgian by birth. He first located in the southern part of the State, but in February, 1829, came to Washington County, and pitched his tent on the place where his son now lives. There he remained until his death, in 1877. For many years he was a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He was the son-in-law of Samuel Woolsey, who came to the county at about the same time.

George A. Pettigrew was a North Carolinian by birth, but had lived in Georgia, Kentucky and Missouri. From the latter State he came to Arkansas in 1825, and after a residence of five years in Hempstead County removed to Washington County. He lived one year on Cane Hill, and then made a permanent location seven miles west of Fayetteville. He was a prominent Whig, and in 1840 was elected to the Legislature. He was the father of Col. James R. Pettigrew and Z. M. Pettigrew.

The Allens were brothers, and old bachelors, and lived together for many years. Anderson, Click and Pierce all lived on the Illinois River. Among the first school-teachers in this neighborhood were Pleasant Tackett, Stephen Strickland and Alfred W. Arrington.

Of the first settlers in the Mount Comfort neighborhood may be mentioned Solomon Tuttle, William Cunningham, Isaac Murphy, W. A. and James McCurdy and Hezekiah Appleby. Tuttle and Cunningham were both men of wealth and substance, and had grown-up families. Murphy located here, and taught school before he began the practice of law. This was an intelligent and progressive community, and the first school of more than local reputation was established here. It was called "Far West Seminary," and was presided over by Robert Mecklin, the founder of Ozark Institute. The seminary was opened about 1835, in the

brick church erected at this point by the Cumberland Presbyterians.

It has been mentioned that Rev. Andrew Buchanan made a settlement in Prairie Grove Valley in 1829, but a settlement had been made by Isaac Marrs nearly two years earlier, on the creek which bears his name. This was, doubtless, the first settlement in Prairie Grove Valley. The next year, his brother, James Marrs, settled what is now known as the Patton place. Both reared large families, and several of the prominent citizens of the county are numbered among their descendants. They came to Arkansas from Logan County, Ky., as early as 1817. Alexander Marrs, a member of another family, was also a pioneer of the county.

About 1830 James Crawford came from Tennessee and located near Viney Grove. He reared a large family of sons and daughters. The former numbered five—William, James, John, Mack and Robert, and the latter, four. Among his sons-in-law were John Moore, William Morton and James West.

One of the first settlers of the county was Eli Bloyed, who located on West Fork, several miles south of Fayetteville, and for the first year lived upon the flesh of wild animals alone. Among others of the pioneers in this portion of the county were John and Christy Horness, Samuel Mayes, P. and J. H. Estes, Jacob Coats, Alexander Rutherford and George Reed.

Among the early residents of the White River country, and that part of the county east of Fayetteville, were Dr. James Boone, Robert McCarny, Peter Mankins, Cortez Hitchcock, Rial Williams, Thomas Smith, Robert Marshall, James West, Daniel Ritter and Jacob Sheay. McCarny was from Alabama. He was the first county judge of Washington County; was elected to the Territorial Council in 1831; to the Constitutional Convention in 1836, and to the State Senate in 1836, in 1844 and 1848, retiring from the office in 1852.

Dr. Boone came to the county in 1830, and remained until his death, in 1856. He was a Whig in politics, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1836. He also served one term in the House of Representatives.

Peter Mankins came to the county from Illinois in 1832, and



although then past sixty years of age, he lived an ordinary lifetime after his arrival here. He was born on September 19, 1770, in Maryland, and died in 1881 at the age of over one hundred and eleven years.

The settlements in the north part of the county, in the vicinities of Springdale and Elm Springs, are mentioned in connection with those villages.

To "Uncle An" Fitzgerald, of Springdale, this chapter is indebted for some of the following notes on early "Arkansaw" life, so variously pictured by our humorists, and none give them with greater gusto and humor than "Uncle An" himself. Bear, deer, elk, buffalo, wolf, panther and wildcat were their next door neighbors in those days, and in true cannibal fashion these neighbors mutually preyed on each other. Cornmeal hoe-cakes being so prominent a feature of their eatables, their ingenuity hit upon the following unique form of perpetual motion: choosing a spring with a high opening, a forked stick was fastened before it, and balanced in the fork a pole, on one end of which was placed an inclined water trough, which, when filled by the flowing spring, would drop, raising the heavy pestle hung to the other end of the pole; the water at once being spilled, the trough would resume its position, and down went the pestle into the wooden mortar below, pounding whatever the mortar contained into fine powder. A half bushel or more of corn placed in the mortar at night would be transformed into palatable meal by sunrise. Home-made clothes of cotton, flax and wool were common; the husband and wife seeding enough cotton by the light of a pine knot or "tallow dip" to keep the busy wife with spinning material for the next day. Wild honey supplied the place of sugar, and when the first coffee appeared, "we tried to bite it like ye do beans, ye know," said "Uncle An." Letters were seldom received, but the advent of a missive was the signal for the neighborhood to gather round the 'Squire, whose learning enabled him to read to them news from the hieroglyphics; and when a like document was to be written, the 'Squire sharpened his goose-quill and, dipping it into the oak-ball ink, became amanuensis for the neighborhood. Card-playing was an amusement, and the settlers knew where Troy Gordon's "still" was, but "Uncle An" and

his gray-haired compeers affirm that none of the well-known evils of to-day were attached to them then. "Hoe-downs" and reels—"none o' yer huggin' dances"—were tripped lightly, and with jollity, to the tune of "Roarin' River," etc., which some deft musicians drew from the gourd "fiddle" with its horse-hair strings and bow, and the gourd banjo with its squirrel-skin head and horse-hairs. "We had debatin' sasieties too—bony-fide (*bona fide*) debatin'," said "Uncle An." "Pursuit and Possession," "Art and Nature," and "Which would a man go futher fur—money 'er his best gurl?" were passed upon, and when it came time to walk home with some bright-eyed lass, "we walked a leetle ways off," said "Uncle An," "we didn't clevis arms uz they do now!"

The physical features of Washington County have undergone a very decided change in the last sixty years. When the pioneers first made it their home there were large areas of prairie which are now covered with a more or less dense growth of timber. The site of Fayetteville and several of the surrounding elevations, as well as the intervening valleys, were bare of timber, and were covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses, which afforded excellent pasturage for buffaloes and other herbivorous animals.

For the following account of the wild animals of Prairie Grove Valley this chapter is indebted to Col. James P. Neal. With little modification it applies to the whole county. He says: "My first acquaintance with the valley was in 1829. The buffalo had then receded some fifteen or twenty miles to the northwest. Their paths were still numerous, leading mainly from one lick to another. Their heads were scattered all over the prairies, one perhaps to every three acres of land. These licks were depressions in the earth, filled with water a little brackish in wet weather. In summer, when dry, they were the resorts of buffalo for the salt with which the earth was saturated, and were known as buffalo licks. They afforded salt for stock for many years after the country was settled, and even yet when not enclosed. In an early day hunters often captured and brought in buffalo calves, and tried to domesticate them, but they invariably died in one or two years. In that day buffalo skins were used for carpets, door mats, hearth rugs, mattresses, bed covers, saddle blankets and

numerous other things. It is said that Thomas Wagnon, an old timer, while out hunting, wrapped himself, arms, hands and all, from shoe-top to chin, in a green buffalo hide at night. In the morning it was frozen and would not enroll, and when found he was well nigh dead. This same man burned out the first stump in which to pound corn into meal at this place, which was the only evidence of civilization when we first camped here. This we used until mills were built.

"There never were many panthers here. Capt. Mark Bean, who resided in the valley a few years in an early day, often related his panther experiences. He was on the snow looking for deer when he came across panther tracks. He followed the trail for an hour or more, when, passing under a large post-oak tree, he looked up and saw the panther crouched on a limb about twelve feet above his head, intently watching him. It was with an effort that he suppressed a scream. His hair stood straight up on his head. He walked on some steps, adjusted his hunting knife, turned and fired. The panther made a leap, screamed and fell to the ground dead.

"Bear were never numerous in this valley, the smooth open country not suiting them.

"The wolf, the great depredator on small stock, comes next in the scale of importance, and their name was legion, the black and gray. About dark in the evening they began to howl in four or five directions. At first their howls were piteous and doleful, making the most cheery household lonely. One or two at the different points at first, then others would join in until the packs would increase seemingly to forty or fifty, and as they joined in the howl became more earnest, increasing until it became an indescribable medley of whining, yelping, yelling, howling, discordant sounds that would make the hair rise on one's head. Then they would hold up five or ten minutes, after which a repetition of the performance would occur, the whole lasting from one to two hours. At about the hour the wolves opened, each family would begin to blow a horn. Some had two or more. This would put the dogs to howling, and was thought to keep the wolves near their hiding places. The hour of horn-blowing soon became of much interest to the settlers. It was a

sort of evening roll-call, and if any family had failed to join messengers would have soon been at their doors inquiring the cause."

Up to the year 1838 the peaceful settlements of Northwestern Arkansas were rarely disturbed by serious crimes or acts of violence. It was almost Arcadian in its virtue and simplicity. Rarely were the courts called upon to investigate anything more serious than some trivial misdemeanor, and frequently the grand jury reported that there was no business before them. In 1838 the Cherokee Indians were brought from Tennessee and Georgia, and located on the territory since known as the Cherokee Nation. This immigration brought with it a cloud of those doubtful characters that have always been found upon the extreme frontiers of our civilized settlements. They were attracted here in unusual numbers by the fact that the Indians had been paid a large sum of money for the improvements upon their old reservation, and all were flush with gold and silver. They came to sell them whisky, to gamble and to trade with them.

"Runaways from every State in the Union were collected along the Cherokee line, and preyed alike upon the whites and the Indians. For the especial benefit of these desperadoes, as it seems, groceries were erected immediately upon the line, one-half the house being in Washington County and the other in the Cherokee Nation, so that when a crime was committed in one part of the grocery, the offender had but to step across a plank in the floor, and, lo! he was in another jurisdiction, beyond the reach of legal process issued by the court on the side he had left."\*

With the advent of these desperadoes peace and quiet were at an end. Murders, robberies and other outrages were of almost monthly occurrence, but what was still worse these crimes went unpunished. Numerous suspected persons were arrested, indicted and tried, but convictions did not follow. The culprit had only to summon a few of his friends, prove an *alibi*, and be discharged. This state of things existed until law-abiding citizens lost confidence in the courts, and declared that they were in

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\*Arrington.



league with the assassin and the robber. The culmination was reached on both sides of the State line in 1839. On the Indian side the rival parties of Ross and Ridge had continued the deadly quarrel begun in their native country. On the night of June 20, 1839, the leaders of the Ridge party, Maj. Ridge, his brother, Elias Boudinot and his son John Ridge were assassinated by members of the Ross party. John Ridge was taken from his bed by a band of men, and in the presence of his family stabbed to death. Maj. Ridge had started for Van Buren, and was way-laid and shot from a bluff near the road, about seven or eight miles from Evansville. Boudinot was killed near his home at Park Hill, within about a mile of John Ross' house. Others of the Ridge party fled to escape a similar fate. These disturbances in the Cherokee Nation enabled the white desperadoes to commit crimes along the borders, and to cast the suspicion upon their savage neighbors, which proved a most convenient cloak to cover their evil deeds. On the night of June 15, 1839, the people living in the vicinity of Boonsboro, on Cane Hill, were aroused by the burning of the house of William Wright, and the cries for help from his terror-stricken wife and children. A neighbor was awakened by Mrs. Wright, who informed him in accents of indescribable terror that the Indians were upon them, that they had killed her husband and children and burned the house, and that they would all be massacred if they did not flee for their lives. In a few minutes the scattered neighbors were aroused, and many of them, taking their families upon horses, in buggies or on foot, set out to seek refuge from the savage hordes that were swooping down upon them. They spread the news of the Indian invasion, and soon the entire country was aroused. Others of the Boonsboro people, more courageous, decided to hold their ground until the danger became more imminent, and finally two young men, that had previously lived with Esquire James B. Russell, who resided a short distance from the Wright family, observing that he had not put in an appearance, resolved to reconnoitre his house and ascertain whether he had been killed. They did so, and found Mr. Russell unharmed and asleep in his bed. He was aroused, and the fear of the Indians having somewhat subsided, a party was made up to visit the scene of the

murder at **W**right's. There a harrowing sight met their eyes. In the yard and close to the burning house lay the body of **W**right, pierced with a half dozen dagger thrusts and burned to a crisp; beside it was the body of his second daughter, a girl fourteen or fifteen years of age, with a bullet hole in the forehead. At a little distance was an infant, its brains dashed out. Upon the bed in the burning dwelling could be seen the forms of two little girls interlocked in each other's arms, as they lay when the revolvers and the bowie knives of the assassins began their bloody work. Upon further search two little boys, aged about six and ten years, respectively, were found at some distance from the house administering as best they could to their elder brother, a youth of some eighteen years, whose skull had been fractured. Another child, a little toddling thing, was found uninjured in a cornfield near by. The eldest daughter had also made her escape.

A jury was impaneled, and, in the absence of the coroner, an inquest was held by Esquire Russell, when the following facts were ascertained: Mr. Wright, who was a hard-working, honest farmer, and one of the first settlers on Cane Hill, had the previous autumn purchased a large number of hogs, which he converted into bacon, and during this spring had been selling it to the newly arrived Indians. From this source he had received a considerable sum of money, a part of which he had deposited with his brother, a merchant at Boonsboro, and a part he kept in his house. On the night of the murder the family retired early, but about 10 o'clock Mrs. Wright arose to get a drink of water for one of the children. While in a back room she heard a noise at the gate, and, peering out at a crevice between the logs, she saw three men approaching. A sudden pang of fear and suspicion seized her, and she crouched down where she stood. The next instant a knock was heard at the door, and her husband arose and opened it. Instantly three gleaming bowie knives were sheathed in his bosom, and he was dragged, dying, out of the door. His daughter, awakened by the disturbance, sprang to his assistance, only to receive a bullet in the forehead from the revolver of an assassin, who was so near that the powder burned her face. Mrs. Wright saw no more, but fled from the back door,

and escaped to a neighbor's. The two older children, aroused by the confusion, attempted to make their escape; the girl was successful, but the boy was stretched upon the floor by a blow from the butt of a pistol, which fractured his skull. The two little girls were shot as they lay in bed, and the butchery was made as atrocious as possible to give color to the suspicions against the Indians. Two little boys were sleeping in a trundle-bed, under the one occupied by the parents, and were not noticed by the assassins. They did not awake until after the departure of the robbers, when the heat from the burning house aroused them. They arose, and with wonderful presence of mind succeeded in rescuing the wounded elder brother from the flames.

By daylight on the morning after the murder people from the surrounding country began to come in, and by noon hundreds, perhaps a thousand, had assembled. That night a council of old citizens was held, and the question of public safety was discussed in all its phases. The powerless condition of the courts was recognized, and after a long debate it was decided to take the matter into their own hands. A committee of thirty-six discreet and reliable citizens was selected to direct investigations and to punish the criminals should they be apprehended. The names of the members of the committee, as given by Col. James P. Neal, are as follows: Mark Bean, Rev. Andrew Buchanan, James Coulter, Levi Richards, Rev. Samuel Harris, Robert Bedford, John R. Pyeatt, Lewis Evans, John D. Moore, Rev. B. H. Pierson, William Oliver, Garvin Dunn, Leander Burnham, James Buchanan, James Hamilton, Aaron Parks, Robert Parks, T. C. Wilson, James Mitchell, William D. Crawford, Samuel Carnahan, James Crawford, Sr., Henry E. Campbell, John Tilly, Sr., Thomas Tiner, Rev. Thomas W. Norwood, William Crawford, Richard Bean, M. W. McClennan, Robert Buchanan, Isaac P. Spencer, William Munkress, Samuel Marrs, John Campbell, Henry E. Campbell and John Latta. Rev. Samuel Harris was chosen president of the committee. One hundred able and energetic men were selected as a company of light horse. They were sent in tens over the county, with instructions to arrest and bring before the committee all suspicious persons, gamblers, idlers and stragglers. Meantime the committee was engaged in

trying to get some clue. Suspicion finally rested on James Barnes, William Bailey, Taylor S. Barnes, John Asbury and Alexander Richmond and Ellery Turner, all of whom were taken into custody and brought before the committee. Witnesses both for and against the prisoners were summoned before the committee, and several days were consumed in the trial. One by one they succeeded in establishing plausible *alibis*, and it became evident that all must be discharged. Bailey was a gambler and a stranger in the country, and was looked upon with greater suspicion and dislike than any of the others. The circumstantial evidence was much stronger against him, although he had proven as good an *alibi*. While the guards were conveying him to Boonsboro, where the committee was in session, he threw away a letter, which was recovered. It was written to his father, and stated that he had killed a man, and was about to leave for Texas. Also a shirt, sprinkled with blood, was found in his saddle-bags. For these he had a plausible excuse, and his *alibi* was good, but some of the citizens were not satisfied of his innocence. The night before the men were to be released they took him from the guards, and taking him to a neighboring mountain, endeavored to extort a confession from him by whipping him, but failing in this they turned him loose, and he disappeared from the neighborhood.

All of the suspected men lived near the Cherokee line. John and Alexander Richmond were small farmers, and Turner a farm laborer, who lived with his mother and sister. James Barnes was much superior to the others in education and intelligence. He had come from Howard County, Mo., a few years previous, and had lived in the family of Rev. Andrew Buchanan at Prairie Grove, where he attended school. He came of a highly respectable family, and is said to have been a man of unusually fine appearance. At this time he was married, and was keeping a grocery on the Cherokee line.

After the discharge of these prisoners the people returned to their homes and the excitement abated, but the light horse continued to ride, and the committee came together whenever circumstances rendered it necessary. About ten days or two weeks later Asbury Richmond was at his brother John's, and being intoxicated became angry with his brothers, John and



Alexander. A Mr. Hornage lived some sixty or eighty steps from John Richmond's, and he, his wife and daughter, and a young man who was boarding with him, heard Asbury Richmond accuse his brothers of several acts of stealing, and at last say: "You, you d—d rascal, helped to murder that family on Cane Hill, and I was taken up for it and disgraced in consequence." This was communicated to the committee, who had Asbury Richmond brought before them. He there made a statement in substance as follows: He said that his brother, John Richmond, James Barnes and William Bailey once proposed to him to go into an arrangement to get some money, but that he did not join them; that on Sunday after the murder John Richmond told him that they had done the business on Cane Hill, and that in a few days he would be able to pay the money he owed him. Upon his testimony John Richmond, James Barnes and Ellery Turner were arrested and taken before the committee. William Bailey had fled the country, but a search for him was instituted. As at the former trial witnesses were summoned for both the prosecution and the defense. James Barnes produced several witnesses to prove an *alibi*. Nathan Wofford testified that Barnes was at his grocery until about sunset, and that at dark they ate supper. After supper himself and one McCrackin went to the grocery and slept there, leaving at the house James Barnes and his wife, Taylor S. Barnes and Jacob and Patsy O'Bryant. Jacob O'Bryant, who was an honest and highly respectable young man, testified that he and his sister, having been belated on a journey, had slept for the night at Barnes'; that he had slept in the same room with Barnes; that from this room the only means of egress was by a door, and the night being warm he had placed his pallet immediately in front of the door, so that Barnes could not have left the house except by passing over him. This testimony was corroborated by the others present.

Against Barnes was introduced the testimony of Mrs. Wright, who swore that he had been at their house for bacon two or three times; that on the day before the murder Wright's wagons, loaded with bacon, had passed Barnes' grocery on the way to the Nation, yet during that day Barnes had called at Wright's for bacon, and while waiting for Wright to come from the field had

asked many questions concerning the amount of bacon he had sold, the money received, etc.; that Wright had asked Barnes why he **did** not get his bacon from the wagons, and that he replied, he **had** not seen the wagons when they passed.

James **Shelby**, the driver of one of the wagons, was then called, and **testified** that he had stopped and talked with Barnes at his **grocery** on the morning referred to. This constituted the case against Barnes, outside of the confession by John Richmond.

In behalf of Turner, William Hunter, his brother-in-law, Mrs. Turner, his mother, and Mrs. Hunter, his niece, all testified that he, accompanied by William Bailey, had come home on the fatal night from a ball play, a short time after dark, and that they were at home at the hour at which the murder was committed. John Raymond, when brought before the committee, denied the charges that had been made by his brother Asbury, and refused to answer the questions of the committee. Finally, watching an opportunity, he broke from his guards, and made a dash for liberty, but being weighed down by chains he was quickly recaptured. After sitting speechless for a time, under pressure from the committee he at last agreed to make a full confession. He stated that the murder and robbery had been planned and committed by himself, Jack Nicholson, a resident of the Cherokee Nation, who was never captured, James Barnes, William Bailey, Ellery Turner and another man whose name has been forgotten. He related all the harrowing details of the horrible butchery, stating that their object had been to do the murder in Indian style.

After this confession Barnes and Turner still denied all knowledge of the affair, and demanded to know if they had not proved good *alibis*. The prisoners were remanded to the guard-house, an old log building formerly used as a school-house. After some deliberation, the committee took a vote upon the question: "Shall these men suffer death?" and it is said that but one vote was cast in the negative. The condemned men were then once more brought before the committee, and were sentenced to be hung on the following Monday, July 29, 1839. On the morning of that day about a 1,000 people assembled at the scene of the execution, just south of the present town of

Boonsboro, near the residence of Thomas Pogue. By 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the execution, the gallows was surrounded by a surging mass of humanity, white, black and red, all impatient for the exciting event, and fearful lest it be postponed. At last the wagon bearing the victims appeared. Each sat on his coffin, Richmond wearing a shroud, and Turner and Barnes in their accustomed dress. Arrived at the scaffold, they were given a few minutes in which to take leave of their relatives and friends. The confession of Richmond and the evidence produced at the trial was then read from the stand, after which the prisoners were ordered to stand up, facing the people. The chairman of the committee arose and requested all who sustained the action of the committee to raise their hands. About ninety-nine out of every 100 pairs of hands went up. The ropes were then adjusted, the victims standing on the rear of the wagon. A fervent prayer was offered by the Rev. Andrew Buchanan, the order to move on was given to the driver, and the next instant three writhing forms hung swaying to and fro beneath the gallows tree. Thus ended the first chapter in one of the most remarkable incidents in the whole history of lynch law. A second was to follow. William Bailey, whom more than any of the others was thought to have deserved punishment, had escaped, but the committee had been tracing his footsteps. He had gone from Cane Hill to Van Buren; thence to Shreveport, and from there to his father's home on the Hiwassee River, in East Tennessee, where all trace of him was lost. About the middle of December following a message was received on Cane Hill from Rev. Guilford Pylant, who lived a few miles south, that Bailey was at his house in charge of Creed Taylor and "Bill" Mussett, who had captured him in Pulaski County. A guard was sent down to bring him to Cane Hill, and the committee of thirty-six was again convened. The trial began the next morning, and, before the close of the day, the sentence of death was passed upon William Bailey. The execution was fixed for the next day but one, and at the appointed time he was hung in the same way, and at the same place, as his alleged confederates, David Donaldson acting as hangman. It had been thought that at the last moment he would confess the crime, but he died protesting his innocence.

After **the** excitement attendant upon these executions had somewhat **s**ubsided, a reaction naturally set in, and it began to be asserted that the men who had been hung were innocent, and the severest censures were placed upon the committee. In time there grew up two distinct parties in the county, the one upholding the **action** of the committee and the other condemning it, and to this **day** a reference to the "Cane Hill" tragedy arouses the gray haired pioneer, and you are soon made aware to which party he **belonged**. Some seven or eight years after the occurrence of these **events** A. W. Arrington, the talented preacher and lawyer mentioned in another chapter, wrote a highly imaginative account of **the** Cane Hill affair, which was published in a pamphlet entitled "The Desperadoes of the Southwest." It very unfairly reviewed the trial, and was filled with abuse of some of the leading members of the committee, and was justly denounced by those persons and their friends as an infamous slander. The members of **the** committee of thirty-six were men of high character, in fact it embraced some of the ablest Christian men in the county. The work they did they thought to be necessary, and they performed it deliberately and conscientiously. If they erred in their judgment it was an awful thing, but it was an error of the head and not of the heart.

In the year 1840 the committee officiated at another execution. This **time** a slave-girl, Caroline, was hung for the murder of her mistress, the wife of Andrew A. Crawford. Mr. Crawford lived at what is now known as the Neil place. He was subsequently a judge of **the** county court, and died at Corinth during the war. After the chores about the house had been done, it was customary for Caroline to assist her master on the farm, which was some half mile from **the** house. One morning upon reaching the field she informed her master that a tramp had called at the house just before she **left**, and she feared that he had some evil intentions upon her mistress. Mr. Crawford paid but little attention to this, but when he reached the house at noon he was horrified to find **the** bleeding and mangled body of his wife lying upon the floor near the fire, with wood piled around it as though the intention had been to burn it. He quickly gave the alarm, and the surrounding country was searched for the tramp who had



committed the foul deed, but no such individual could be found. Caroline, however, by peculiar actions, attracted attention, and suspicion was turned upon her. She was examined and blood was found upon her clothes. She was tried by a committee of citizens, and made a full confession of the crime. A gallows was made by putting a pole in the forks of two dogwood trees standing about fifteen feet apart. The girl was placed in the hind end of a wagon, and the rope adjusted. All was in readiness for the fatal movement of the wagon, when the wretched creature appealed for one more drink of water. There was none at hand, and she was somewhat roughly denied this last request. With the cry of "water" upon her lips, she was swung off. When life was pronounced extinct, they cut her body down, and buried it at the foot of the gallows tree.

From this time matters quieted down, and although occasional crimes were committed, society resumed the even tenor of its way. In 1849 the "gold fever" reached the county, and many of the citizens became infected with it. From a letter written in April, 1849, to the Van Buren *Intelligencer*, the following facts concerning the Washington County company which went to California are gleaned.

The company met on April 21, and elected the following officers: Lewis Evans, of Evansville, captain; Thomas Tyner, first lieutenant; P. Mankin, second lieutenant; James S. Vaun, secretary, and Martin Scrimpsheer, of the Cherokee Nation, commissary. The company left the rendezvous on April 24, and five days later they had reached Grand Prairie. The company consisted of nearly ninety members from Washington County, thirteen from Madison, nine from Benton and fourteen from the Cherokee Nation. Those from Washington County were as follows: Lewis Evans, Hiram Davis, A. G. Evans, Leonard Shuler, Gus A. Shuler, William Hoge, Enos Slover, Isaac Hale and wife, James Blake, William Wilson, William Goddard, John Van Hoose, George Lewis, Wiley Cosby, Peter Mankins, James Dickinson, Jacob Strickler, Nathan Lewis, John Lewis, Nathan Thorp, John Ingram, John Powers, W. F. Woodruff, John Sanders, James L. Cartwright, J. R. Cline, George C. North, Edward Freyschlag, H. J. McRoy, Samuel McCulloh, James L. McCulloh,

George **McKey**, James Carter, George McClure, K. Crumley, Thomas **Cre**amer, James Morrow, Hugh Morrow, A. B. Crawford, J. M. **Mathews**, J. P. Kellum, A. B. T. Pyatt, Squire B. Marrs, James **Carn**ahan, John Carnahan, James Pierce, John Carter, Cane **Hill**, Thomas and Aaron Tyner, William and Hiram Shores, Thomas **Mar**well, John Newman, B. Whitley, Christian Freyschlag, **Henry** Freyschlag, Joseph Chew, William Mallett, W. R. **Cunningham**, Fred P. Sime, James Ingram, William Crawford, **Holy** and James Hand, Misses Barbara and Mira Freyschlag, **James** Cartwright, Isaac Murphy, E. W. Aavid, James and William Irvin, Jacob Meyers, John M. Wham, James Divin, **Mathew A.** Divin, J. T. Edmondson, A. E. Edmondson, J. S. Crawford, **A. A.** Crawford, Robert Epperson, C. H. Holmes, J. J. Bean, **Oscar** Bean and Benjamin Sanders.

#### COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The territory now embraced in the State of Arkansas was included in the purchase made from France in 1803. It belonged to what was denominated Upper Louisiana, which was formally transferred to the United States in March, 1804, and by Congress was placed under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Indiana, of which William Henry Harrison was governor. Soon after the transfer Congress passed an act for the organization of two Territories, Orleans and Louisiana, the boundary between which was the thirty-third parallel of north latitude. The latter Territory was divided into five districts, one of which, New Madrid, included the present State of Arkansas. In 1806 the district of Arkansas was created, but it was abolished the following year, and remained a part of New Madrid until after the organization of Missouri Territory. On December 31, 1813, the Territorial Assembly passed an act creating the county of Arkansas, and the following year Lawrence County was organized. The latter embraced all of the present State north of the mouth of Little Red River. On December 15, 1818, the southwestern part of the county of Arkansas was divided into three separate counties, Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead. By an act of Congress approved March 2, 1819, the Territory of Arkansas was established, and on August 3, of the same year, it was organized. The first session

of the Territorial Assembly was held at the post of Arkansas in 1820, and during the session two new counties, Miller and Phillips, were organized. Upon the reassembling of the Legislature in October of the same year, Pulaski County was divided and Crawford County was formed. At the same time Independence County was erected from a portion of Lawrence County. In 1823 Chicot County was organized from a part of Arkansas County, and two years later the counties of Crittenden and Izard were established. During the session which convened in October, 1827, the counties of St. Francois, LaFayette and Lovely were created. The last named county included the western part of what is now Washington County, and also extended into the Cherokee Nation. It was formed by an act approved on October 13, 1827, and was in existence but one year. To understand its organization and abolition it is necessary to refer to some of the Indian treaties. The first treaty was made and concluded on November 10, 1808, between Pierre Choteau, agent for the Osages, and the chiefs and warriors of the Big and Little Osages at Fort Clark, on the Missouri River, in the then Territory of Louisiana. The Osages agreed that the boundary line between them and the United States should begin at Fort Clark, and run thence south to the Arkansas River. They did not claim below the Arkansas, and all the territory north of the Arkansas and east of the above line were by this treaty relinquished to the United States. Later, by treaties in 1818 and 1825, the Osages gave up their title to the greater portion of the land lying west of the line. The treaty of 1825 was made at St. Louis between Gov. William Clark and a deputation of chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osages. By it the title to the following territory was relinquished: "Beginning at Arkansas River at where the Osage boundary line strikes it at the mouth of Frog Bayou, thence up the Arkansas and Verdigris to the falls of the Verdigris, thence eastwardly to the said Osage line at a point twenty leagues north from the Arkansas River, and thence to the place of beginning." This tract was known as "Lovely's purchase," and afterward constituted Lovely County.

By a treaty between the United States and the Cherokees, who had been located in Arkansas, made on May 6, 1828, the

western boundary of the State was defined as follows: "A line shall be run commencing on Red River at a point where the eastern Choctaw line strikes said river, and runs due north with said line to the river Arkansas, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of Missouri." This cut off the greater part of Lovely County, and October 17, 1828, the Legislature passed an act extinguishing the county and establishing the county of Washington with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a point where the western boundary line of the territory strikes the northern boundary line of Township 12 north; thence east with the northern boundary line of Township 12 north to the western boundary line of Range 25 west; thence north with said line to the south boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence with said boundary line to the southwest corner of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas to the beginning." By reference to a map it will be seen that Washington County at that time embraced all of its present territory, all of what is now Benton County, a little more than one-half of Madison County, and about one-fourth of the present county of Carroll.

The first court for the county was held in March, 1829. The following is a transcript of the record of the first day's proceedings :

At a circuit court in and for the county of Washington and Territory of Arkansas, on Monday, the 2d day of March, 1829, present: The Hon. James Woodson Bates, circuit judge, Lewis Evans, sheriff, returned into court list of grand jurors to serve as a body for the county at this term of the court, viz.: James Buchanan, foreman; James Billingsley, John Billingsley, John Conner, David Conner, James Simpson, Hugh Shannon, William L. Weddington, John Woody, William B. Woody, Benjamin Garvin, Daniel Vaughn, Alexander Buchanan and R. G. Crisp, who were sworn, received their charge and withdrew to deliberate. Lewis Evans, sheriff, was sworn into office and gave bond and security for faithful performance of his duties as sheriff of Washington County, which is approved by the court.

*Ordered*, That Larkin Newton, John Billingsley and Nathan Caughin be appointed a committee to view and work a road leading from the county seat to the southern boundary of the county at or near Cove Creek.

*Ordered*, That all that part of the county south of a line commencing at a point where the western boundary of the county crosses Matthew's Mountain, thence easterly with the boundary of said county until it strikes the Barren Fork, thence up the same to the forks, thence eastwardly through the prairie, so as to leave John Ish to the south of said line 100 yards, thence direct to a



point 100 yards north of Coleman Cook's, thence due east to the eastern boundary line of the county, be established as a separate and distinct township, to be known as Vineyard Township.

*Ordered*, That that part of the county north of Vineyard Township and south of a line commencing where the western boundary of the county crosses Illinois River, thence up said river to the mouth of Marrs' Creek, thence up said creek to the forks near the Widow Edwards', thence up the left hand fork of said creek to its source, thence due south until it strikes Vineyard Township, be established a separate and distinct township, to be known and called by the name of Cane Hill Township.

*Ordered*, That all that part of the county lying north of Vineyard and Cane Hill Townships, and west of a line commencing where White River leaves the county, thence up said river to the mouth of Friend's Fork, thence with the dividing ridge between Friend's Fork and the middle fork of said river until it strikes Vineyard Township, be established a separate township, to be known and called Prairie Township.

*Ordered*, That all that part of the county north of Vineyard Township and east of Prairie Township be established a separate and distinct township, to be known and called by the name of Richland Township.

It is ordered by the court that John Woody, James Simpson and James Buchanan be appointed as commissioners to view and blaze out a road leading from the town of Franklin to George McInturff's mill, thence to the south boundary of the county toward Damon's Lick on Lee's Creek.

On motion, ordered that Thomas Wilson be appointed constable of Prairie Township, and that the clerk take bond and security of said Wilson in the sum of \$400.

James Simpson is appointed constable of Cane Hill Township with the same bond.

Benjamin Garvin is appointed constable of Cane Hill Township.

Samuel Vaughn is appointed constable of Richland Township, bond and security \$400.

John Wilson is appointed county surveyor of Washington County.

*Ordered*, That court now adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

On the following day the grand jury returned an indictment against Hiram Johnson for larceny, and reported their business completed. They were discharged, and court adjourned until court in course.

At the July term following Judge Benjamin Johnson presided. Thomas Garvin acted as foreman of the grand jury, which body, after one day's investigation, reported no business before it. Up to this time the courts were held in the dwelling house of John McGarrah. McGarrah had built two log cabins, one of which had a floor of puncheons, while the other was without a floor. The courts were held in the former; the latter was used as a dining room. At this term of the court the sum of \$49.75 was appropriated for the purpose of building a court-

house. The contract was awarded to Samuel Marrs, and was completed before the next term. The building was made of logs, and a fire-place occupied an entire end of the house.

At the July term, 1829, a new township, called Illinois, was formed, with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the western boundary of the county, and running eastwardly with the north boundary of Vine Township to the forks of Barren Fork Creek, a little west of John Ish's; thence up the left hand fork near Pyeatt's mill, so as to leave all the present settlers on said creek east of said line; thence northwardly to the top of the dividing ridge between the Barren Fork and May's Creek; thence on said ridge with its meanders to Marrs' Creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of the county."

At this time, also, judges of election were appointed for the various townships, as follows: Illinois, elections to be held at the house of Joseph St. Clair, Richard Price, Job Ratliff and William Bowers; Richland, elections to be held at the house of Robert McCarny, Rial Williams, Stephen Holmesly and Robert Fletcher; Cane Hill, elections to be held at the house of William B. Woody, John Dodson, James Buchanan and Thomas Kiser; Vineyard, elections to be held at the school-house near Hugh Marrs', Jonathan Allen, Hugh Shannon and John Ish; Prairie, elections to be held at the court-house, Larkin Newton, John Wilson, Jr., and Christopher Harness.

In 1830 a county court was established, and Robert McCarny appointed county judge. No record of this court, prior to 1835, could be found. Meantime several new townships were formed, as is indicated by the following list of judges of election appointed for August, 1836: Prairie Township, Solomon Tuttle, James Byrnside, W. S. Wallace; Osage Township, J. B. Dixon, George Wallace and David Woods; Benton Township, Samuel Tiner, John McPhail and John McLaughlin; Clear Creek Township, Joseph Sinclair, William Clary and Isaac Cate; Illinois Township, Thomas Wagner, John Odle and A. Smith; Vineyard Township, Jacob Chandler, William Hunter and Jesse Goddard; Cane Hill Township, Henry E. Campbell, James Mitchell and H. Crawford; Mountain Township, John Ferguson, Samuel Stevenson and William Stirman; Helburn Township, William

Ake, Ambrose H. Helburn and J. P. Cross; Bowen Township, William Cantwell, John Bowen and Henry McElhany; War Eagle Township, John Long, William Gage and Isaac Crow; Brush Creek Township, Abram Buck, Nathaniel Henderson and John Harp; Richland Township, Ryal Williams, John Slover and Thomas M. Duckworth; Sugar Creek Township, William Reddick, William Ford and Stephen Case.

The first Legislature created the counties of Madison and Benton, and the townships of War Eagle, Bowen, Osage, Sugar Creek, Clear Creek, Benton and Helburn, and parts of Richland and Brush Creek were cut off. In January, 1837, the court re-established Brush Creek and Richland Townships, and at the following April term made an order creating White River Township, which included all the territory south of White River, and the northern boundary of Township 15, and west of the range line between Ranges 29 and 30. In 1839 Mountain Township was divided, and the eastern portion was erected into a new township by the name of West Fork. Three years later Mountain Township was again divided, and the part south of the dividing ridge, between the waters of the Illinois River and Cove Creek and Lee's Creek, was erected into a new township, called Cove Creek. Prior to this time, however, in July, 1841, Clear Creek Township was re-established, and in 1852 it was divided, and Elm Springs Township created. From that time until the close of the war there were no further changes in the municipal townships.

The first county court after the organization of the State government was begun and held on January 9, 1837. There were present the following magistrates: John Cureton, John G. Stout, James Owens, Booker Smith, John T. Edmiston, L. C. Blakemore, Thomas Wilson, John Robinson, Lorenzo D. Pollock, Nathaniel Burdire, Samuel Wilson, John Campbell and John D. Moore. John Cureton was elected judge; B. H. Smithson, clerk, and Lucius C. Pleasants, sheriff.

At about this time a new court-house was completed by the contractor, William M. Kincaid, at a cost of over \$5,000. It was a brick structure, and was a very creditable building for a new county. In October, 1839, the county court made an order for

the erection of a new jail, and appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose. Archibald Yell was appointed to superintend its construction. It was to be built of stone, and was to be 42x22 feet, two stories high. In the lower story were to be the dungeon and the debtors' room, and in the upper story the jailor's residence. The walls of the dungeon were to be forty-two inches thick, constructed of rock in two layers, with upright sawed timber or round locust poles, six inches thick, between them. The contract was let to Mathew Leeper for \$4,460, and the building was erected in accordance with the above specifications.

In January, 1852, James P. Neal, William M. Bowers and A. W. Brownlee were appointed to select and purchase a poor farm. At the April term they reported that they had purchased the farm of Elias Muncie in Township 17, Range 29 west, containing eighty acres. It was then ordered that two log buildings be erected for the accommodation of the paupers, and John R. Glazebrook was appointed poor-house commissioner. Here the poor of the county have since been cared for. The present superintendent is John A. Beckett. In June, 1854, James H. Stirman, Alfred M. Wilson and Jonas M. Tibbetts were appointed to let the contract for a new court-house, which was accordingly done. George D. Baker bid \$6,900, and received the contract. He completed the building and turned it over to the county in October, 1855. This building was burned during the late war, and in April, 1868, the county court appointed James H. Van Hoose and Thomas J. Pollard, commissioners to superintend the erection of a new court-house. The contract was let to Alexander Hendry for \$22,500, and was completed about two years later.

Within the past ten years a large number of new municipal townships have been formed. On July 5, 1878, Goshen Township was erected from portions of Richland and Brush Creek, and in October of that year a part of West Fork Township was constituted Crawford Township, with the voting place at Crawford school-house. In 1880 three new townships were established as follows: Lee's Creek, from parts of Crawford and Cove Creek; Reed, from a part of White River, and Center, from portions of Prairie and Marrs' Hill. In July, 1884, the townships of Durham, Price, Star Hill and Winslow were formed, and since that



time three others have been added: Dutch Mills, in January, 1885; Wheeler, in July, 1885, and Weddington, in July, 1886.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list of the officers of Washington County since its organization:

*Judges.*—Robert McCarny, 1830–32; John Wilson, 1832–33; J. M. Hoge, 1833–35; W. B. Woody, 1835–36; John Cureton, 1836–38; Thomas Wilson, 1838–44; Jonathan Newman, 1844–60; A. A. Crawford, 1860–62; R. W. Mecklin, 1862–64; C. G. Galbreath, 1864–66; L. Tankersley, 1866–68; C. G. Galbreath, 1868–72; Hiram Davis, 1874–79\*; Thomas Mullins, 1879–86; H. P. Green, 1886.

*Associate Justices.*—William Kiser, W. S. Oldham, R. W. Reynolds, David Williams, April to October, 1837; Thomas Wilson, 1837–38; Booker Smith, 1837–39; William Kiser, 1839–40; John Robinson, 1839–40; James Pittman, 1840–41; Noah Reeder, 1840–41; J. C. Pittman, 1841–43; Jonathan Newman, 1841–45; William S. Hamby, 1843–44; Cyrus G. Galbreath, 1844–45; John Robinson, 1845–47; Asa Combs, 1845–47; C. G. Galbreath, 1847–51; W. O. Spencer, 1847–48; Asa Combs, 1848–51; William O. Spencer, 1851–52; A. W. Brownlee, 1851–56; Ed. S. Dawson, 1852–53; T. D. Wisener, 1853–57; William E. Smith, 1856–57; A. W. Brownlee, 1857–60; Jones Pierson, 1857–58; M. D. Frazer, 1858–59; C. G. Galbreath, 1859–62; M. D. Frazer, 1860–61; Larkin Tankersley, 1861–62; Samuel May, 1864–66; Abraham C. Males, 1864–66; William C. Graham, 1866–67; J. L. Carlisle, 1866–67; John B. Rainwater, 1867–68; Lee C. Blakemore, 1867–68; Elijah Davidson, 1868; John Pearson, 1868–71; Abraham Jack, 1870–71; J. L. Carlisle, 1868–70; E. B. Harrison, 1871–73; William Todd, 1871–72; M. H. Mayes, 1872–73.

*Clerks of the County Court.*—Larkin Newton, 1828–30; B. H. Smithson, 1830–40; Benjamin H. Pierson, 1840–44; James Pittman, 1844–46; P. R. Smith, 1846–62; S. D. Lowery, 1862–64; G. W. M. Reed, 1864–66; P. R. Smith, 1866–68; G. W. M. Reed, 1868–72; P. R. Smith, 1872–80; H. F. Reagan, 1880–84; J. B. Shannon, 1884–88.

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\*Died March, 1879.

*Clerks of the Circuit Court.*—Jo. Holcomb, 1866–76; A. S. Gregg, 1876–84; John N. Tillman, 1884–88.

*Sheriffs.*—Lewis Evans, 1828–36; L. C. Pleasants, 1836–40; P. R. Smith, 1840–44; Elijah O'Brien, 1844–48; B. H. Smithson, 1848–52; Z. M. Pettigrew, 1852–56; John Crawford, 1856–60; George Gibson, 1860–62; A. S. Gregg, 1862–64; J. W. Carney, 1864–66; Jacob Yoes, 1866–68; Benjamin F. Little, 1868–72; Z. M. Pettigrew, 1872–80; C. M. Henry, 1880–84; George F. Dean, 1884–88.

*Treasurers.*—Isaac Murphy, 1836–38; W. S. Wallace, 1838–40; Mathew Hubbard, 1840–44; William M. Bowers, 1844–52; James B. Simpson, 1852–60; W. A. Watson, 1860–64; Thomas Carlisle, 1864–66; James B. Simpson, 1866–68; Thomas Carlisle, 1868–72; A. B. Lewis, 1872–74; Lafayette Boone, 1874–80; J. B. Rainwater, 1880–84; W. S. Tunstill, 1884–88.

*Assessors.*—Wilson Shreve, 1868–72; G. H. Pettigrew, 1872–74; William Mitchell, 1874–78; J. W. M. Trent, 1878–86; G. W. Morrow, 1886–88.

*Coroners.*—John Skelton, 1828–30; James Marrs, 1830–32; James Coulter, 1832–33; James Crawford, 1833–35; W. W. Hester, 1835–36; D. Callaghan, 1836–38; L. W. Wallace, 1838–40; John Brickey, 1840–42; Ewing Rabb, 1842–44; W. Skelton, 1844–46; H. W. Fincher, 1846–48; Peter Van Hoose, 1848–50; H. W. Fincher, 1850–62; J. R. Jackson, 1862–64; M. Gregg, 1864–66; Peter Mankins, 1866–68; William Graham, 1868–72; W. D. Holland, 1872–78; J. J. Mount, 1878–80; George W. Van Hoose, 1880–82; W. R. Phillips, 1882–86; George W. Van Hoose, 1886–88.

*Surveyors.*—Y. Caruthers, 1830–32; J. T. Edmundson, 1832–33; John McClellan, 1833–40; E. H. Shipley, 1840–44; W. D. Sullivan, 1844–48; H. P. Ross, 1848–54; E. H. Shipley, 1854–56; H. P. Ross, 1856–64; William Mitchell, 1866–68; G. W. Cline, 1868–72; L. A. Buchanan, 1872–74; A. Buchanan, 1874–78; J. A. Buchanan, 1878–82; Hugh Scott, 1882–84; William Mitchell, 1884–88.

*Representatives in the Legislature.*—Session October 5 to November 25, 1829, John Alexander; session October 3 to November 7, 1831, James Pope and A. Whinnery; session October

7 to November 16, 1833, J. B. Dixon, J. Reagan, John Alexander and James Byrnsides; session October 5 to November 16, 1835, no record of members to be found; first State Legislature, session September 12 to November 8, 1836, A. Whinnery, James Boone, J. C. Blair and J. M. Hoge; session November 6, 1837, to March 5, 1838, A. Whinnery, James Boone, J. C. Blair and W. B. Woody; second Legislature, session November 5 to December 17, 1838, W. S. Oldham, W. L. Wilson, John McGarroh, R. Bedford, G. W. Sanders and Robert Hubbard; third Legislature, session November 2 to December 28, 1840, John McGarroh, W. L. Larremore, L. C. Blakemore, W. D. Reagan and G. A. Pettigrew; fourth Legislature, session November 7, 1842, to February 4, 1843, W. S. Oldham\*, A. W. Arrington, Lee C. Blakemore, George Cline and Moses Stout; fifth Legislature, session November 4, 1844, to January 10, 1845, John Billingsley, C. A. Miller, I. Strain, Lee C. Blakemore and Thomas Wilson; sixth Legislature, session November 2 to December 23, 1846, R. Buchanan, John Billingsley, R. A. Sharpe, M. Stout and Isaac Murphy; eighth Legislature, session November 4, 1850, to January 13, 1851, Lee C. Blakemore, G. B. Anderson, George Cline, J. M. Tibbetts and Thomas Wilson; ninth Legislature, session November 1, 1852, to January 12, 1853, George Cline, W. N. Bowers, Thomas Wilson, S. R. Moulden; tenth Legislature, session November 6, 1854, to January 22, 1855, Lafayette Gregg, S. R. Moulden, B. H. Smithson and Thomas Wilson; eleventh Legislature, session November 3, 1856, to January 15, 1857, John Billingsley, Benjamin F. Boone and William T. Neal; twelfth Legislature, session November 1, 1858, to February 21, 1859, William T. Neal, Thomas Wilson and Jeremiah Brewster; thirteenth Legislature, sessions November 5, 1860, to January 21, 1861, November 4 to November 18, 1861, and March 5 to March 22, 1862, John Crawford, B. F. Boone, J. Mitchell and L. M. Bell; fourteenth Legislature, session November 5 to December, 1862, E. H. Phillips, J. M. Tuttle, R. C. Byrd and C. R. Fenton; fifteenth Legislature, sessions April 11 to June 2, 1864, November 7, 1864, to January 2, 1865, and April 3 to April 22, 1865, J. Pierson, W. H. Nott, Y. D. Waddle and William J. Patton; Con-

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\*Speaker.

federate Legislature, session September 22 to October 2, 1864, E. H. Phillips and R. C. Byrd; sixteenth Legislature, session November 5, 1866, to March 23, 1867, J. R. Pettigrew, J. B. Russell, W. H. Brooks and John Enyart; seventeenth Legislature, sessions April 2 to July 23, 1868, and November 17, 1868, to April 10, 1869, S. Bard and J. Yoes; eighteenth Legislature, session January 2 to March 25, 1871, Thomas Wilson and James M. Pittman; nineteenth Legislature, session January 6 to April 25, 1873, D. Bridenthal and T. W. Thomason; twentieth Legislature, sessions November 10, 1864, to March 5, 1875, and November 1 to December 10, 1875, W. F. Dowell, J. S. Williams and T. J. Patton; twenty-first Legislature, session January 8 to March 8, 1877, T. W. Thomason, W. C. Braley and C. W. Walker; twenty-second Legislature, session January 13 to March 13, 1879, W. C. Braley, B. F. Walker and E. B. Moore; twenty-third Legislature, session January 8 to March 19, 1881, E. B. Moore, T. W. Thomason and S. E. Marrs; twenty-fourth Legislature, session January 8 to March 28, 1883, E. B. Moore, S. E. Marrs and W. C. Braley\*; twenty-fifth Legislature, session January 12 to March 28, 1885, B. F. Walker, H. P. Green and R. A. Medearis; twenty-sixth Legislature, session January to March, 1887, Robert J. Wilson, W. M. Davis and H. M. Maguire.

*Members of the Upper House of the General Assembly.*—Territorial council, James Billingsley, 1829; Robert McCarny, 1831; Mark Bean, 1833; State Senate, W. McK. Ball and Robert McCarny, 1836; O. Evans and A. Whinnery, 1838; O. Evans and David Walker, 1840; David Walker and M. Bean, 1842; Mark Bean and Robert McCarny, 1844; Robert McCarny and J. E. Mayfield, 1846; J. E. Mayfield and R. McCarny, 1848; R. McCarny and J. Billingsley, 1850; John Billingsley, 1852; John Enyart, 1854, also 1856; B. H. Smithson, 1858; R. W. Mecklin, 1860; Hiram Davis, 1862; J. M. Gilstrap, 1864; F. R. Earle, 1866; T. J. Hunt,† 1868; A. Caraloff,† 1870, also 1872; B. F. Walker, 1874; A. M. Wilson, 1876, also 1878; J. S. Williams, 1880; Thomas Wainwright, 1881, also 1882; T. W. Thomason, 1884, also 1886.

*Members of Constitutional Conventions.*—Convention of 1836,

\* Speaker.

† From the district composed of Washington and Benton Counties.



David Walker, Mark Bean, A. Whinnery, William McK. Ball, James Boone, Robert McCarny; convention of 1861, David Walker (president), J. H. Stirman, J. P. A. Parks and T. M. Gunter; convention of 1868, Charles W. Walker and James M. Hoge; convention of 1874, Benjamin F. Walker, M. F. Lake and T. W. Thomason.

### ELECTIONS.

Washington County has always been strongly Democratic in politics. In its early history the Whig party had some very able leaders, and through their superior ability were frequently able to secure an election to some legislative or judicial office. In 1836, and again in 1838, the Democrats elected solid delegations to the Legislature, but in 1840 David Walker, a Whig leader, was elected to the Senate, and two of the representatives, W. D. Reagan and G. A. Pettigrew, were Whigs. In 1842 the failure of the State Bank still farther strengthened the Whigs, and Mark Bean, another Whig leader, was elected to the Senate, while David Walker held over. At this election there were also two Whigs chosen representatives. Two years later the Democrats regained their lost ground, and held it until the opening of the Civil War.

The first election statistics that could be obtained were for the year 1860. The September election resulted as follows:

Governor, R. H. Johnson, 969; H. M. Rector, 1,305. Representative in Congress, J. N. Cypert, 662; T. C. Hindman, 1,606. Circuit judge, J. M. Wilson, 718; J. J. Greene, 1,440. Representatives in the Legislature, R. West, 1,132; John Crawford, 1,530; W. Hulse, 1,044; L. M. Bell, 1,293; G. W. Tate, 505; B. F. Boone, 1,194; D. C. Smithson, 407; James Mitchell, 1,297; T. J. Kelly, 354; Dr. Cansler, 282. Prosecuting attorney, John R. Cox, 744; Lafayette Gregg, 1,534. Clerk of the courts, Z. M. Pettigrew, 946; P. R. Smith, 1,424. Sheriff, W. P. Taylor, 557; George Gibson, 1,688. County judge, Jonathan Newman, 944; A. A. Crawford, 1,225. Treasurer, Joseph Holcomb, 833; W. A. Watson, 978. Surveyor, H. P. Ross, 1,703. Coroner, A. Beattie, 476; H. Fincher, 829. School commissioner, F. Smiley, 739; P. P. Van Hoose, 1,375.

In 1866 the Union party nominated the following county ticket: Representatives in the Legislature, Thomas J. Hunt, Jacob Yoes, W. H. H. Nott and Wilson Rizley; county judge, W. E. Graham; sheriff, J. W. Carney; circuit court clerk, George W. M. Reed; treasurer, Thomas Carlisle; coroner, J. J. Hutchinson; surveyor, G. M. Cline. This ticket was defeated by the Conservative Democrats, but by what majority could not be ascertained. In 1868, at the election to vote upon the adoption of the new constitution, the majority against adoption was 550, but it was adopted by the State as a whole, and under its provisions the Radical party easily maintained its ascendancy.

The campaign of 1872 marks the beginning of the end of "carpet-bag" rule in Arkansas. The Radical party became divided within itself, and two tickets were placed in the field. One was headed by Elisha Baxter and supported by Gov. Clayton, and the other by Joseph Brooks, a "carpet-bagger" from Ohio, supported by those who opposed the administration, which included the Democratic minority. The result of the election in Washington county was as follows: For governor, Joseph Brooks, 1,178; Elisha Baxter, 738; for lieutenant-governor, Daniel J. Smith, 1,216; V. V. Smith, 710; for secretary of state, Edward A. Fulton, 807; James M. Johnson, 712; for auditor, James R. Berry, 1,232; Stephen Wheeler, 696; for treasurer, Thomas J. Hunt, 1,024; Henry Page, 715; for attorney-general, Benjamin T. DuVal, 1,211; T. D. W. Yonley, 702; for congressman-at-large, William J. Hyne, 1,227; John M. Bradley, 696; for congressman third district, T. M. Gunter, 1,218; W. W. Wilshire, 701; for representatives to the Legislature, David Bridenthal, (Dem.), 1,216; T. W. Thomason (Dem.), 1,183; James H. Berry (Dem.), 805; David Chandler (Dem.), 824; W. E. Gould (Dem.), 254; — McGaugh (Dem.), 273; H. S. Coleman (Rad.), 608; J. F. Johnson (Rad.), 393; — Rutherford (Rad.), 433; for sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew (Dem.), 1,060; William Mayes (Lib.), 304; W. J. Gilliland (Rad.), 497; for circuit clerk, J. H. Van Hoose (Dem.), 529; Joseph Holcomb (Dem.), 663; J. Q. Benbrook (Rad.), 652; for county clerk, P. R. Smith (Dem.), 1,082; R. Putnam (Lib.), 214; G. W. M. Reed (Rad.), 536; for treasurer, A. B. Lewis (Dem.), 1,061; John A. Pearson (Rad.),

769; for assessor, — Moore (Dem.), 1,127; — Reed (Rad.), 445; for county judge, E. T. Stirman, 665; A. J. Hale, 603; for coroner, W. D. Holland, 998; — Cate, 431; for surveyor, L. A. Buchanan, 1,089; W. L. Alexander, 376.

In 1874, at the first election after the adoption of the present constitution, there was no Republican State ticket, and B. F. Walker was elected to the State Senate without opposition. For circuit judge J. M. Pittman received 1,994 votes, and J. H. Huckleberry, 242. For prosecuting attorney the vote was: Peel, 1,247; Cullom, 482; Dougherty, 192. Two county conventions were held. The first met at Prairie Grove, and nominated what was termed the farmers' and laborers' ticket, which was elected by a large majority. A week or two later a second convention was held at Mt. Comfort, and an "Independent" ticket placed in the field. The result was as follows:

Representatives in the Legislature: J. S. Williams, 1,731; W. F. Dowell, 1,721; T. J. Patton, 1,430; William Alexander, 660; J. B. Russell, 570; John Enyart, 127. Sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew, 1,376; J. D. Henry, 977. County clerk, P. R. Smith, 1,952; J. P. Pyeatt, 201. Circuit clerk, Joseph Holcomb, 1,517; Dr. Putnam, 855. County judge, Hiram Davis, 1,403; George Gibson, 99; A. J. Hall, 643. Assessor, William Mitchell, 1,699; "Sid" Williams, 455. Treasurer, Lafayette Boone, 1,429; John Mayes, 858. Surveyor, A. Buchanan, 1,706; Mark Cline, 714. Coroner, W. D. Holland, 1,859; — Arnett, 450.

In 1876 the Republicans met in convention and decided to nominate no county ticket, but to give their support to the best men announced as candidates. The result was the distribution of the votes among a large number of candidates. The following was the vote:

Representatives in the Legislature: W. E. Braly, 1,576; T. W. Thompson, 1,342; C. W. Walker, 1,327; W. C. Roberts, 1,250; D. M. Fields, 945; John Billingsley, 577; Thomas Wainwright, 305; John Enyart, 289; S. T. Kennedy, 292. County judge, Hiram Davis, 1,888; W. W. Brownlee, 749. Sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew, 1,755; J. D. Henry, 1,216. Circuit clerk, A. S. Gregg, 1,409; R. H. Smith, 1,228. County clerk, P. R. Smith, 1,964; C. C. Conner, 1,069. Assessor, William Mitchell, 1,113;

G. W. Van Hoose, 207; John Pearson, 500; A. Tankersly, 124; George Gibson, 437; O. M. Rieff, 50; W. B. Brodie, 294; F. F. Curtis, 47; J. F. Johnson, 262; C. B. Pettigrew, 34. Treasurer, Lafayette Boone, 1,754; A. B. Lewis, 991. Surveyor, A. Buchanan, 1,694; G. M. Cline, 645. Coroner, W. D. Holland, 1,207; H. West, 170.

At the same election the vote for governor was W. B. Miller, 2,320; A. W. Bishop, 751. For prosecuting attorney, E. T. Stirman, 1,682; George J. Crump, 950. For senator, A. M. Wilson, 1,404; W. D. Reagan, 1,060; B. F. Williams, 505. For congressman, T. M. Gunter, 1,936; J. H. Huckleberry, 774. For President, Tilden, 1,888; Hayes, 817; Cooper, 87.

The election of 1878 resulted as follows: Circuit judge, J. H. Berry, 1,872; J. M. Pittman, 1,406. Prosecuting attorney, H. A. Dinsmore, 1,799; E. I. Stirman, 1,562. Representative, W. C. Braly, 2,191; Thomas Mullins, 1,272; E. B. Moore, 2,071; Thomas D. Boles, 1,060; W. T. Walker, 2,128; Trueman Niman, 1,054. Sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew, 1,761; John Garrett, 943; William Mitchell, 934. County clerk, P. R. Smith, 2,236; John Mayes, 1,202. Circuit clerk, A. S. Gregg, 2,481; Thomas Wainwright, 876. Treasurer, Lafayette Boone, 1,280; John Pearson, 901; T. H. Cartner, 291. County judge, Hiram Davis, 1,980; Harris, 1,150. Assessor, J. W. M. Trent, 2,120; A. B. Lewis, 204; J. R. Beaman, 1,030. Surveyor, — Hale, 1,648; J. A. Buchanan, 1,362. Coroner, J. J. Mount, 1,855; Hanna, 226; — West, 228.

The Republicans nominated no State ticket this year, but at the November election there were three candidates for Congress, and the vote was as follows: T. M. Gunter (D), 1,253; James F. Cunningham (I), 405; Byrd Smith (G), 79.

In 1880 there were two county tickets, the straight Democratic ticket and an Independent ticket, supported by the Republicans and Greenbackers, with the following result:

Representatives: E. B. Moore (D), 1,884; Trueman Niman (I), 1,416; S. E. Marrs (D), 2,107; R. B. Fallen (I), 1,495; T. W. Thomason (D), 2,118. County judge, A. S. Vandeventer (D), 1,381; Thomas Mullins (I), 2,343. Sheriff, G. H. Pettigrew (D), 1,264; C. M. Henry (I), 2,466. Circuit clerk, A. S.



Gregg (D), 1,915; T. W. Cline (I), 1,806. County clerk, P. R. Smith (D), 1,417; H. F. Reagan (I), 2,312. Treasurer, A. B. Lewis (D), 1,695; J. B. Rainwater (I), 1,997. Assessor, J. W. M. Trent (D), 2,093; Pearson (I), 1,533. Surveyor, J. A. Buchanan (D), 1,810; P. R. Bates (I), 1,807. Coroner, A. A. Maguire (D), 1,504; George Van Hoose (I), 1,682.

At the November election the vote for congressman was T. M. Gunter, 1,430; S. W. Peel, 719, and Samuel Murphy, 816. For President, Garfield electors, 788; Hancock electors, 1,936, and Weaver electors, 262.

In 1882, in the county election, the contest was the same as in 1880, and resulted as follows:

Representatives: E. B. Moore (D), 1,908; H. D. Gorham (I), 1,246; S. E. Marrs (D), 1,879; Jesse Jones (I), 1,082; W. C. Braly (D), 1,722; T. L. Harvey (I), 931; R. R. Fallen (I), 235. County judge, Robert J. Wilson (D), 1,704; Thomas Mullins (I), 1,781. Circuit clerk, A. S. Gregg (D), 1,578; Thomas Welch (I), 554; Mack Devin (D), 827; Henry Cartner (I), 487. County clerk, P. R. Smith (D), 974; Hugh F. Reagan (I), 2,434. Sheriff, C. M. Henry (D), 1,469; C. M. Henry (I), 1,538; P. McGuire (D), 467; Z. M. Pettigrew (I), 135. Treasurer, J. B. Rainwater (D), 1,369; J. H. Van Hoose (I), 1,257; A. B. Lewis (I), 793. Assessor, J. W. M. Trent (D), 1,705; J. R. Beaman (I), 1,036; William Mitchell (I), 741. Coroner, W. R. Phillips (D), 1,705; George Van Hoose (I), 1,120. Surveyor, Hugh Scott (D), 2,124; Thomas J. Campbell (I), 986. The vote for governor was, for J. H. Berry, 2,296; for R. K. Garland, 506, and for W. D. Slack, 688.

In 1884 the contest lay between Republicans and Democrats in the State and county elections, with the following result:

For governor, S. P. Hughes, 2,692; Thomas Bates, 1,176. Representatives: B. F. Walker, 2,390; E. Webb, 1,115; H. P. Greene, 2,574; C. L. Howell, 1,474; R. A. Medearis, 2,484; D. M. Moore, 1,481. County judge, R. J. Wilson, Thomas Mullins. Circuit clerk, J. N. Tillman, 2,318; T. W. Cline, 1,978. County clerk, J. B. Shannon, 2,342; H. B. Collier, 1,832. Sheriff, George F. Drane, 2,196; Pat. Mouldin, 1,937. Treasurer, W. S. Tunstill, 2,425; J. B. Rainwater, 1,849. Assessor, J. W. M.

Trent, 2,415; J. C. Fletcher, 1,350; G. H. Cartner, 424. Coroner, W. R. Phillips, 2,473; J. R. Harris, 814. Surveyor, William Mitchell, 2,288; P. R. Bates, 1,964.

The vote at the November election was, for Congressman: S. W. Peel, 2,496; W. R. Keener, 1,275. For President: Cleveland electors, 2,455; Blaine electors, 1,387.

In 1886 the vote for governor was 2,730 for S. P. Hughes and for Lafayette Gregg, and 50 for C. E. Cunningham.

For county officers the vote was as follows:

Representatives: W. M. Davis, 2,881; S. D. Gilbreath, 1851; H. M. Maguire, 2,824; James Oates, 1,850; R. J. Wilson, 2,854; O. D. Slaughter, 1,742. County judge, H. P. Greene, 2,767; Elijah Webb, 2,764. Circuit clerk, J. N. Tillman, 2,764; L. W. Gregg, 1,880. County clerk, J. B. Shannon, 2,550; C. R. Gilbreath, 2,003. Sheriff, George F. Drane, 2,679; Thomas Brooks, 1,932. Treasurer, W. S. Tunstill, 2,679; C. M. Greene, 1,772. Assessor; G. W. Morrow, 2,864; John Pearson, 1,819. Surveyor, William Mitchell, 3,034. Coroner, G. W. Van Hoose, 2,886; Davis, 1,774.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial condition of Washington County is excellent. It is true it has a considerable bonded indebtedness, but it is no greater than can be sustained without placing unusual burdens of taxation upon the people. The following is the last report of the clerk of the county court, giving a statement of the financial condition of the county for the year ending July 14, 1888:

Total amount outstanding warrants, including allowances of record July 14, 1888.....	\$4,074 09
By amount cash in treasury July 14, 1888, belonging to general county fund.....	597 02
Total indebtedness other than bonded indebtedness July 14, 1888.....	3,477 07

*A. I. U. Bonded Indebtedness.*—This amount includes 8 per cent bonds issued December 1871, due January, 1903, \$100,000. The interest on these bonds has been paid up to July 1, 1888, leaving a balance in the county treasury on account of interest of \$688.57.

The above bonds are credited with \$16,000 refunded by the State to the county on account of two years' interest erroneously collected on said bonds, which amount is in State 6 per cent bonds, the interest on which is payable semi-annually. Also by \$10,708.41 collected and paid into county treasury as an A. I. U. sinking fund, of which amount \$5,620 is invested in four bonds of the State drawing 6 per cent interest per annum, dated 1869 and 1870, and due thirty years from date. Balance in county treasury, cash uninvested July 14, 1888, \$5,006.47.

*Amount and Sources of Revenue* collected for the year ending July 14, 1888, to wit:

Total current expenses.....	\$19,728 12
Fines, forfeitures, licenses, etc.....	8,284 89
Tax for interest on A. I. U. bonds.....	8,028 07
Interest on \$16,000 State bonds.....	960 00
Tax A. I. U. sinking fund.....	4,007 22
Common school tax, penalties, etc.. . . . .	5,894 15

Total amount received, other than special school \$41,401 94

Total amount expended during the year ending July 14, 1888, which amount includes the county court, and all other incidental expenses, divided as follows, to wit:

Circuit court expenses.....	\$5,776 95
County court expenses.....	8,822 18
Justice of the peace court expenses.....	475 65
Jail expenses.....	1,419 77
Paupers.....	907 48
Paupers paid in cash, \$201.75*	
Inquisition.....	90 10
Assessment of 1887.....	825 87
	<hr/>
	\$18,817 50

Total orders on treasury, including *\$201.75 for paupers in cash, and treasurer's commission on general county fund.....	1,634 68
Interest on A. I. U. bonds, including \$120 on interest of 1887.....	8,120 00
Amount A. I. U. sinking fund in State bonds.....	5,620 00
Treasurer's commission on A. I. U., A. I. U. sinking fund and common school tax, as above.....	869 02
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$29,061 20

## RAILROADS.

The subject of railroad communication early engaged the attention of the people of Washington County, and it was almost constantly agitated for more than a quarter of a century before any tangible result was secured. One of the first schemes was for the construction of a grand trans-continental line, on or near the thirty-fifth parallel. This engaged the attention of the whole country, and a survey of the land was made, but nothing resulted from it. Other schemes, however, were not wanting. Early in the fifties the Legislature of Missouri chartered a road to be built from St. Louis to Springfield, and work upon it was soon after begun. It was thought that by proper effort an extension into Northwestern Arkansas could be obtained, as witness the following order of the county court of Washington County, made in 1855: "In view of the growing population, and the great success of our agricultural and commercial interests, it becomes imperative on us to use every reasonable exertion for the purpose of securing for ourselves a cheaper and more speedy means of transportation. The State of Missouri, having by an extension of her credit, and her congressional donation of the public domain, put in operation the construction of a railroad to run from St. Louis to Springfield, putting it in our power, by proper exertion being used, to have like facilities, by a continuation of said road to this place, it is ordered by the court that the clerk of the county be, and hereby is, ordered and instructed to prepare two additional columns on the poll books of an election to be held in August next, for a representative to Congress. In these columns he shall place the words 'For Railroad Tax' and 'Against Railroad Tax,' and all persons voting are requested to record their votes in one or the other columns." The result of the vote could not be ascertained, but it was doubtless in favor of the proposition. The road, however, with all the aid extended to it by the State of Missouri, had only reached Rolla when the war put an end to the work.

In 1868 two proposed railroads were presented for the consideration of the people of Northwestern Arkansas. One was for a railway to be built across the State from east to west, and a



company known as the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway Company was organized, with James H. Van Hoose as president. No work was done beyond a partial survey of the line. During the same year an act was passed granting the usual State aid of \$15,000 per mile, to the Northwestern Border Railroad Company, upon the completion of a road from Van Buren to the Missouri State line, by the way of Fayetteville and Bentonville. From this time forth numerous conventions were held, and many plans for the building of various proposed lines were presented, but the railroads were as far away as before. At last the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company decided to extend their line into Texas, by the way of Fort Smith. Two lines were surveyed, one to pass through Prairie Grove Valley, and the other by the way of Fayetteville. To secure its construction over the latter the business men of Fayetteville purchased the right of way from the Missouri State line to Fayetteville, at a cost of over \$8,000, and also donated \$2,500 for the building of a depot. The first train over this road reached the town on June 8, 1881, amidst great rejoicing. A celebration was held, and appropriate addresses delivered by Col. T. M. Gunter, E. C. Boudinot, John O'Day and others.

In 1884 the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway Company was revived, or rather a new company was formed with the same objects as the old company of that name. It was incorporated on October 23, 1884, with an authorized capital stock of \$8,877,000, by the following citizens of Fayetteville: B. R. Davidson, J. W. Stirman, C. A. Mulholland, J. D. Van Winkle, Maurice Coffey, P. F. Davidson and J. H. Van Hoose. During 1885 eight miles of road were constructed from Fayetteville eastward, but no further work has been attempted. Regular trains are run, however, and negotiations are now pending for the further building of the road. Should the line be completed it will open up a fine mineral and timber region, hitherto undeveloped. The present officers of the company are B. R. Davidson, president; P. F. Davidson, secretary; H. H. Dorsey, treasurer, and George S. Albright, superintendent.

In 1886 H. F. McDaniel, a tie contractor, surveyed a line of railroad from Fayetteville to St. Paul, in Madison, and procured the right of way. He then interested the St. Louis & San Fran-

cisco Company in the proposed new road, and they undertook its construction. It has been completed to St. Paul, with the intention of continuing it to Little Rock.

### SOCIETIES.

The organization of an agricultural and mechanical association early engaged the attention of some of the most progressive citizens of the county. Such a society was organized in 1856, and the first fair was held in that year. The court yard was used as a fair ground, and the agricultural and mechanical productions were exhibited in the court-house. A track was around the outer edge of the yard, and here several races were run. Capt. S. P. Pittman rode the winning horse, which belonged to Maj. W. D. Reagan. This fair was declared a success, and the next Legislature granted a charter to the association. Five acres of land were donated by Judge David Walker, and grounds, several acres in extent, were inclosed and improved. These grounds lay south of town, and there in October, 1857, the second fair was held. The third was held at the same place a year later. At each of these fairs from \$150 to \$200 were awarded as premiums. The first list of officers that could be found are for 1858. T. B. Van Horne was then president; J. W. Washbourne and John Enyart, vice-presidents; P. P. Van Hoose, secretary, and J. L. Dickson, treasurer. The last fair held by this association was in September, 1859.

In 1869 it was determined to revive the society, or rather to organize a new one. A meeting was held in Fayetteville on May 1, and preliminary arrangements made. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed throughout the county a permanent organization was effected, with Thomas Wilson as president; H. C. Botefuhr and T. J. Patton, vice-presidents; C. R. Buckner, recording secretary; James P. Neal, corresponding secretary, and J. D. Henry, treasurer. Fourteen acres of land lying west of Fayetteville were purchased, and the first fair was given, beginning on November 1, 1869. This was fairly successful, and a second fair was held the following year. The interest in it then failed, and the society was disbanded.

In 1872 the *Prairie Grove Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Association* was organized; held a fair in Prairie Grove Valley on October 17 and 18 of that year. The officers of the association were Samuel P. Pittman, president; Robert J. West and M. F. Lake, vice-presidents; J. J. Baggett, secretary, and B. F. Totten, treasurer. These fairs were continued for three or four years, but it was found that the interest in them was not general enough to justify the stockholders in maintaining.

In 1877 the *Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Society* was once more revived, and this time existed for four years. Recently attempts have been made to organize a new society, and the prospects of success are much better than ever before.

The *Washington County Medical Society* was organized July 2, 1872, at the office of that veteran among Arkansas physicians, Dr. T. J. Pollard, of Fayetteville. Those who signed the constitution of the society on that day are as follows: Drs. T. J. Pollard, W. B. Welch, S. F. Paddock, R. J. Carroll, George W. Holcomb, E. F. Brodie, H. D. Wood, F. N. Littlejohn, John M. Lacy and John C. Grace. They elected as president, Dr. T. J. Pollard; vice-president, Dr. W. B. Welch; recording secretary, Dr. R. J. Carroll; correspondent, Dr. J. C. Grace, and treasurer, Dr. G. W. Holcomb. Drs. Littlejohn, Carroll and Holcomb comprised the credential committee, and those on publication were Drs. Paddock, Wood and Brodie. The society has a membership of seventeen at present, and always sends delegates to both State and national associations. Dr. T. W. Blackburn, of Boonsboro, Dr. O. L. Wilson and Dr. A. S. Gregg, respectively, fill the office of president, vice-president, and secretary and treasurer (combined).

The *Western Arkansas Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Co-operative Association* is composed largely of Washington County men, and has its headquarters at Springdale. It was organized June 30, 1888, at the latter place, with for its first officers the following: President, S. B. Wing; vice-president, G. W. Umbaugh; secretary, John B. Gill; corresponding secretary, W. G. Vincenheller, and treasurer, J. W. Kimmons. The following

committees were also appointed: On transportation, J. L. Rea, of Van Buren; on commission merchants, D. D. Ames, of Avoca; on claims, E. Arkebauer, of Van Buren, and on handling fruits, John W. Phillips, of Springdale. The officers and committees show the scope of the association's intentions, and it is thought that it will be a powerful agent in the development of the fruit growing of the whole region. It has seventeen members.

*The Northwest Arkansas Horticultural Society*, having its present headquarters at Springdale, was organized at that place in December, 1886, with sixteen members, representing Washington, Benton, Carroll and Madison Counties. Its first officers were: President, E. Arkebauer, of Van Buren; vice-president, George F. Kennan, of Rogers; secretary, John B. Gill, and treasurer, C. Petros, both of Springdale. The president and vice-president have since been succeeded by W. J. Todd, of Rogers, and I. D. Raders, of Springdale, respectively. The society is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of about twenty persons. A successful fair was held by this society at Rogers in 1887, and at Springdale in 1888.

*The Washington County Horticultural Society* was organized at Fayetteville August 6, 1887. The first officers elected were Hon. W. J. Patton, president, and Dr. J. F. Simonds, secretary, and at the annual election in January, 1888, these gentlemen were retained for the coming year. Meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to horticulture are held on the last Saturday of each month.

### POPULATION.

In 1830 Washington County, which then embraced an area almost three times as great as at the present time, had a population of 2,007 whites, 5 free colored and 170 slaves. In 1840, with the county reduced to its present limits, its population was 6,246 whites, 19 free colored and 883 slaves. The following table shows the population by townships at the end of each decade, beginning with 1850:



TOWNSHIP.	1850.		1860.		1870.		1880.
	White.	Colored	White.	Colored	White.	Colored	White & Col'd.
Brush Creek.....	583	6	778	9	722	18	790
Cane Hill.....	803	279	1150	342	1503	108	1744
Clear Creek.....	672	5	691	25	1191	8	....
Cove Creek.....	408	8	405	15	505	9	571
Elm Spring.....	....	....	704	9	1068	8	1677
Illinois.....	987	325	1699	461	1146	52	2195
Marrs' Hill.....	526	64	926	26	1272	8	1746
Mountain.....	804	105	927	158	882	54	1068
Prairie.....	1657	223	2307	278	3554	330	5110
Richland.....	382	107	666	96	1189	17	1087
Vineyard.....	647	64	918	77	871	16	1233
West Fork.....	605	....	707	15	1226	17	798
White River.....	663	32	1233	29	1516	29	1766
Prairie Grove.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	994
Crawford.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	572
Goshen.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	788
Springdale.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1265
Lee's Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500
Total.....	8737	1213	13102	1538	16590	674	23844

### COURTS AND CRIME.

The organization of the circuit court in 1829 has already been noticed. Washington County then constituted a part of the Second Judicial Circuit, of which Benjamin Johnson was judge. There was much interchanging of circuits, however, and the court at Fayetteville was presided over successively by Thomas P. Eskridge, Edward Cross and S. S. Hall, and from 1833 to 1837 by Archibald Yell. During that time no very notable or curious cases were tried. At the June term of 1833 Samuel Wackard was called upon to answer the charge of stealing a steer, valued at \$12, from one John Musick. The jury decided that he was guilty, and that he should pay to the owner of the steer \$24, pay a fine of \$24, receive five lashes upon his bare back and stand in the pillory fifteen minutes.

At the December term of 1835 Ellis Gregg was tried upon an indictment for murder, and the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and sess the fine to \$1 and one hour's imprisonment."

The first circuit court held after the organization of the State government was begun on April 15, 1837. The county then formed a part of the Fourth Judicial District, of which J. M. Hoge was judge until 1844.

The first conviction for murder occurred at the September

term, in 1838, when Spencer Asbury was tried for the killing of Enoch Chandler, of Illinois Township, on August 1, 1838. A verdict of murder in the first degree was found, and he was sentenced to be hung on September 28, but before the day of execution arrived he made his escape and was never recaptured.

At the May term, 1839, Willis S. Wallace was tried upon the charge of manslaughter, for the killing of a Cherokee named Orr. The jury, composed of James Campbell, Jefferson Cabe, Wilson Chapman, Jacob Coats, James R. Wilson, Bailey Marshall, James C. Gilliland, Ralph Skelton, A. H. Bryant, George A. Pettigrew, Jesse Pruett and Daniel Rose, returned a verdict of "not guilty." At the time the killing occurred the Cherokees were on their way from Tennessee and Georgia to the Indian Territory, and were passing through Fayetteville. It had been their custom on reaching small towns to imbibe freely of "fire water," then to take possession of the town and terrorize the inhabitants. Fayetteville was made no exception to the rule. The following account of the affair here, by Alfred W. Arrington, is said to be very correct: "It was a beautiful Sunday in mid-summer that a band of 1,000 Cherokee emigrants, from their homes east of the Mississippi, passed through Fayetteville to the country provided for them by the Government in the distant west. The scene of their passage through the principal streets of the village was picturesque in the extreme. Long lines of wagons rolled slowly forward, creaking with a dull sound under their heavy loads. Then followed the troops of pedestrians of all ages and conditions; hunters with their rifles and tomahawks; barefoot squaws with their babes tied on their shoulders; little Indian boys leading their lean, wolf-like dogs by long strings fastened around their necks, and half-naked girls driving herds of cattle before them. Next came lines of those on horseback (these belonged to the middle class), and these too were of every variety of description: sober and sedate members of the church; half-breed braves in the wild costume of the desperado; white gamblers, who had married Indian women; and beautiful quadroons, with whose dark and fascinating eyes and raven ringlets, still more bewitching, if possible, floating in the wind around their

fine graceful shoulders. After these followed the families of wealth—the Cherokee aristocracy—in their splendid carriages, many of which were equal to the most brilliant that rattle along Broadway. And next, and last of all, came hundreds of African slaves on foot, and weary and worn down by the heavy burdens they were compelled to carry.

“It was earnestly hoped by the citizens of Fayetteville that no grocery would be opened on that day to afford the many Indian vagabonds and desperadoes an opportunity of becoming intoxicated, which would very likely result in some serious mischief. But the Wallaces could not let pass so excellent a chance of making a few dollars. Accordingly their door was thrown open and dusky-faced crowds flocked in thick as honey bees to their evening hive. The door was literally blocked up with the dense throng of savage bacchanals, and more than 100 were compelled to remain outside, who passed into the liquor shop their money from hand to hand and received in the same manner large quart and gallon measures of old, rich-beaded whisky, which they gulped down eagerly as if it had been nectar newly drawn from Paradise. But this was found to be too slow a method of satisfying their fiery thirst, and, accordingly, they made up a pony purse, as it is called in the backwoods, bought a whole barrel of brandy at a four-fold price, rolled it out before the grocery door, knocked in the head and commenced dipping and drinking with those little tin cups and gourds, one of which every Indian carries about his person. Men, women, and even children, joined in the spree, and in an incredibly short time were sufficiently drunk to commence yelling and shouting as if a whole army of fiends had just arrived in town from the infernal regions. As yet all went on peaceably; all was fun and frolic; music not over musical, and dancing which, from the verticose motion of the dancers, might be literally termed a reel. The main body, comprising the most respectable portion of the emigrants, had gone on through the village without making any halt, and camped about two miles beyond on a little creek, there to spend the night.

“It was growing late in the evening, the sun being about an hour high, when an event took place to change the boisterous mirth that reigned about the grocery into madness.

"A brutal loafer, citizen of Fayetteville, who was busy in the wassail, offered a gross insult to a Cherokee woman. A half-breed desperado, by the name of Nelson Orr, avenged her by knocking down the ruffian on the sill of the grocery door. He did not stop with this, but jumped on his foe, and commenced choking and gouging him at his leisure.

"Riley Wallace, who was standing near, thinking the chastisement sufficient, pulled Orr off his prostrate enemy, though in as gentle a manner as possible to effect the object. Orr immediately turned his wrath against Wallace, drew his bowie knife and made a bold cut at his breast. The latter retreated into his grocery pursued by his foe, furious with rage and bent on slaughter. Willis S. Wallace, seeing the peril of his brother, sprang over the counter, unsheathed his knife, and plunged it up to the hilt in Orr's side, who reeled and fell on the floor. A deafening outcry was raised by the Indians, who sought to lay hands on Wallace, and prevent his egress from the room. Five or six caught him by different parts of his clothing, but he cut them loose with his bloody knife-blade, and made his escape to his own dwelling, where he armed himself more effectually with gun and pistols.

"The rumor of the affray was speedily carried to the Indian encampment for the night, which, as we have said, was two miles west of Fayetteville, and in a short time hundreds of Indians with their guns were seen approaching the town. About a quarter of a mile ahead of the main body rode, at swift gallop, a company of twenty horsemen under the command of William Coody, a quadroon brave. These dashed up the principal street, and into the public square, with the silver handles of their bowie knives and pistols gleaming in the beams of the setting sun.

"As soon as Coody got sufficiently near the whites, who had armed themselves, and gathered in a crowd around Wallace, he addressed them in hurried accents, informing them that he had come to prevent bloodshed, and that for that purpose it was necessary for Wallace to leave town immediately, for several hundred furious Cherokees would be there in a few minutes, and that if they found their enemy a scene of slaughter would certainly ensue, and if resistance were offered they would not hesitate to



burn down the village! He had scarcely finished the sentence, when a hideous war-whoop was heard in the distance. Coody and his troop of horse then rode rapidly back, to stay if possible the advance of the furious savages.

"Wallace was at first unwilling to retreat, swearing that it should never be said that he fled before the face of mortal man. His friends, however, conjured him by every consideration of principle and policy, for the safety of the village and of innocent blood. At length, moved by the urgent entreaties of all present, in company with several friends, he rode off and disappeared in the adjacent forest. The utmost exertions of Coody and the more rational leaders of the Cherokees were barely sufficient to persuade the remainder that Wallace had made his escape, and thus induce them to return without committing any serious outrage.

"Orr lingered several days in excruciating torture, and expired as he had lived, a fearless desperado to the last."

This case had scarcely been disposed of when Willis Wallace killed another man. On one Sunday morning L. D. Pollock, Thomas Wagnon and one Curry, his brother-in-law J. Wagnon, all fairly respectable citizens of the county, came to Fayetteville, and became engaged in a game of cards. This was reported to some of the citizens, and Willis Wallace, his brother, Riley and two or three others, resolved to put a stop to the game. They went to where the men were playing, and threatened them with arrest. This very naturally enraged them and a quarrel ensued. Wallace and his party were getting the better of the card players, and Wagnon started to run away. He ran across the public square, and passed out on the other side of town. All the party followed, and Willis Wallace attempted to take Curry's horse from the rack on the square to pursue Wagnon. At this Curry pulled a pistol from his saddle-bags, but Wallace was too quick for him, and without waiting for further demonstrations drew his own revolver and shot Curry dead.

As he fired, Pollock, who was close by, threw a stone, striking Wallace upon the head and knocking him down, whereupon Riley Wallace, in a similar manner, struck down Pollock. He remained unconscious for several seconds. Meantime Willis Wallace regained his feet, and going up to Pollock plunged a

bowie knife through his body, pinning him to the ground. It was at first thought that he was killed, but Dr. P. J. Pollard, who had witnessed the fight from his window, had him at once removed to the hotel, dressed his wounds, and by his skill in a few weeks restored him to health. Two or three years later Pollock and Riley Wallace met at a saloon in Fayetteville. Both instantly recognized that it was "kill or be killed." Wallace drew first, but his pistol missed fire. Pollock was either too nervous or too drunk to take advantage of this accident, and before he could fire Wallace drew a bowie knife and plunged it into his heart, killing him instantly. He then fled the country, and was never captured.

Willis Wallace gave himself up to the authorities, but was released upon bail. After the Cane Hill murder occurred the public mind became agitated about Wallace's being at large. This feeling was encouraged by A. W. Arrington, until finally a mob gathered in Fayetteville, and placed itself under his leadership for the arrest of Wallace. The latter had in his possession a cannon or two, and some small arms and ammunition, which had been placed under his care by the State, and with a party of his friends he fortified himself in his store-house on the west side of the public square, where the arms were stored. Arrington and his party occupied the court-house. The excitement became intense, and bloodshed seemed inevitable. Families within range of the guns took refuge in cellars, and all waited in breathless anxiety for the battle to begin. It did not take place, however. The party in the court-house did not venture an attack, and finally dispersed. At the next term of the circuit court Wallace was tried upon an indictment for manslaughter, and was acquitted. He soon after moved to Texas.

In 1846 one of those brutal murders, of which there had been so many, was committed on the Cherokee line. This time the victim was George Harnage, and the motive as usual was robbery. John Work, a desperado living in the west part of the county, was suspected, and anticipating capture he disappeared. The grand jury found an indictment against him, and a warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff for his arrest, but he could not be found. Some time after Sheriff Elijah O'Brien and a posse

were hastily summoned by Jacob Funkhouser, of Cane Hill, to his residence. There it was learned that Work was in hiding in the vicinity, and could be captured. It appeared that before the murder of Harnage, Work had become intimate with a black man belonging to Funkhouser, and had planned to go with him to the free States or to Canada. This made the slave his fast friend, and after the murder he sought the negro, and induced him to supply him with food. He told the negro that he wished to kill his master, Jacob Funkhouser, against whom he had a grudge, and would then flee the country with him. The negro supplied him with food, answered the questions concerning the movements of his master, and did his bidding for some time. But Work could find no opportunity to accomplish the murder, and chafing under his involuntary seclusion became as ferocious as a caged tiger. He became more outrageous in his demands upon his slave friend, and finally began to use threats against him. This frightened the negro, who in reality did not wish to see his master murdered, and at last he decided to make a clean breast of it and make known the hiding place of Work. He related the whole matter to his master, who quietly summoned the sheriff, and instructed the negro to keep up his relations with the murderer as though nothing had occurred. It was decided that the negro should inform Work that the time for him to act had come, that at a certain hour that evening he would find Funkhouser in his field, and that he, the negro, would have a horse ready for him to make his escape. The sheriff and his posse then stationed themselves near the spot where Work and the negro had been in the habit of meeting, and the remainder of the program was carried out as arranged. The negro met the murderer and gave him his instructions, and as the latter started for the spot where he was to meet his victim the officers fired upon him, mortally wounding him. He instantly recognized that he had been betrayed, and drawing a bowie-knife sprang at the negro, but fell dead when just beyond reach of him.

Work was about thirty-five years of age, and a Hercules in size and courage. Ordinarily he was social and pleasant, but belonged to that class denominated "dangerous." Of the posse who accompanied Sheriff O'Brien two are still living. They are Thomas Ballard and W. B. Taylor.

In 1845 occurred the first legal executions in Washington County. In the autumn of that year Crawford Burnett, his wife Lavinia, and his son John, were hung for the murder of Jonathan Selby. Selby was a bachelor living some few miles from Fayetteville, and was murdered for the money he was supposed to keep in his house. Much excitement was aroused, and suspicion fell upon the Burnetts. They were taken into custody, and a daughter, a young girl about fifteen years of age, confessed that her parents had planned the murder, and that her brother, John, had executed it. Before the arrests the latter had gone to Missouri, and only Burnett and his wife were taken into custody. They were tried at a special term in October, 1845. A. B. Greenwood was prosecuting attorney, and the judge assigned Isaac Strain and James P. Neal to defend the prisoners. Isaac Murphy also volunteered his services for the defense. The defendants were tried separately, and a verdict of guilty returned in each case. The trials were short, the principal witness being the daughter that had confessed to the guilt of the parents. They were sentenced to be hung on November 8, 1845, less than thirty days after the trial. At the appointed time a gallows was erected on the hill south of town, not far from the National Cemetery, and there in the presence of almost the entire county Crawford and Lavinia Burnett were landed into eternity. Soon after their execution John Burnett was arrested, and returned to the county. He was indicted, and after a brief trial found guilty, and on December 4, 1845, was sentenced to be hung on the 26th of the same month. His attorneys were Isaac Murphy and A. M. Wilson. They believed their client innocent of the crime, and did all in their power to save him, but, in the face of the two prior convictions and the testimony of the sister, that was but little; he was hanged on the day named, on the same scaffold where his parents had met their deaths less than two months before.

In 1856 Dr. James Boone, an old and prominent citizen living about five miles from Fayetteville, was brutally murdered by three slaves, two of whom belonged to him, and one was the property of a neighbor. The negroes conspired to kill him, and going to his house at night they created sufficient disturbance to bring him to his door, when they felled him to the ground with

a blow from a bludgeon, and continued to beat him until he was dead. When accused they confessed to the crime, and a band of men, led by the sons of Dr. Boone, took the two negroes that had belonged to him from jail and hung them. The third one was tried at the next term of the circuit court, and was also hung.

In 1860 an old man named Mullis, living in Mountain Township, was murdered in his house at night by a negro man belonging to him. Mullis, a man beyond middle life, had come from Indiana a few years before, bringing with him a young woman whom he called his wife. It was rumored, however, that he had been a well-to-do farmer in Indiana, and that he had left a wife and several children, and eloped with a servant girl. After coming to Arkansas Mullis purchased a negro man, and between his so-called wife and this negro there grew up a criminal intimacy. It was this that led to the murder. After his arrest the negro confessed to the killing, but plead self-defense. He was lodged in the jail at Fayetteville, but was not allowed to remain there long. A mob, raised in the neighborhood where the crime was committed, came to Fayetteville, and hung him. The woman, his guilty partner, was in the town at the time, and it was only through the intervention of citizens that she was saved from the same fate.

During the war, and immediately after, numerous homicides were committed in Washington County, but these were incident to the demoralized state of society. Under normal conditions there is no more peaceable and quiet community.

In 1868 a deadly feud arose between the Shannons and Fishers and their friends, in which several persons on each side lost their lives. All the parties at the time lived at or near Evansville and were considered desperate characters. The trouble grew out of a gambling transaction. Maj. Fisher won a horse from M. K. Shannon, but the latter's father claimed \$30 of the value of the horse, and Fisher paid it. About a week later he met M. K. Shannon in a saloon in Evansville, and asked him to make good the amount he had paid his father. While they were parleying F. M. Shannon, a brother of M. K. Shannon, entered the saloon and shot Fisher through the head, killing him instantly. Shannon was tried before a justice of the peace, and released. Soon after



John Fisher, a brother of the murdered man, and Calvin Carter returned from southern Arkansas, where they had been attending races, and had Shannon re-arrested, taken to Fayetteville, and again tried, with the same result as before. They returned to Evansville, resolved to kill Shannon, but he remained away. Dr. J. C. McKinney, the father-in-law of Shannon, took an active part in his defense, and attempted to raise a mob to drive Fisher and Carter from the country. One morning in February, 1869, he entered G. W. McClure's store to make some purchases, and was followed by John Fisher, who without many words shot him through the heart. He then went to Mrs. Alberty's, where he re-enforced himself with Calvin Carter and Charles Bush. All mounted horses, and armed with guns and pistols passed several times up and down the streets of Evansville. Some half hour later they rode out of town into the Nation. In a short time F. M. Shannon, with John Finley, W. M. Finley, J. W. Bell, M. K. Shannon and John Brotherton, arrived in Evansville and started in pursuit. After going some eight or ten miles the party separated, and taking a circuitous route returned to Evansville. Bell, Brotherton, W. M. Finley and M. K. Shannon arrived first, and dismounted at the store where McKinney had been killed. Fisher and his party, who in the meantime had returned and were at Gillett's grocery, fired upon them, wounding Sam Alberty, an old citizen, in the hip, and breaking the leg of a horse.

F. M. Shannon and John Finley arrived at this juncture, and a large number of shots were fired by both parties, but no serious damage was done. Matters then quieted down for several weeks, but each party watched the other, hoping to take them at a disadvantage. Meantime the Fisher party was re-enforced by Scott Reed, and one who was thought to have been Frank James. Not long after this party gave a dance in Evansville, and the Shannons, together with the sheriff, Benjamin Little, and a posse, in all about thirty men, attempted to capture John Fisher, for whom Gov. Clayton had offered a reward. They made the attack, and killed Scott Reed at the first fire, but Fisher rallied his men, and drove the Shannons into an old stable near by. He then took refuge in the house where his sisters lived. The two parties maintained their respective positions, firing occasional

shots back and forth all day. When night came on Fisher and his men escaped into the Territory, and the sheriff took Fisher's horses and left. The sheriff then took a posse, and went to Texas in search of the outlaws, and upon his return reported that Fisher had been killed. Fisher's sisters brought suit for the horses taken by the sheriff, and gained the suit, but it is said, that the Shannons, as soon as the judgment was rendered, went to the stable and shot one of the horses, a fine race mare. Soon after this occurrence the Fisher sisters removed into the Cherokee Nation, where they joined their brother and his party. On June 2, 1869, John Fisher, Cal Carter, Charles Bush, James Reed and John Coleman entered Evansville, and waylaid and killed two of the Shannon faction, Noah Fitzwaters and Newton C. Stout. They then returned to the Nation, and the Governor offered a reward for their arrest. Capt. Anderson, of Crawford County, with a posse, went in pursuit, and succeeded in killing two of the party, Edmondson and Coleman, in Benton County. By this time the law-abiding citizens had become weary at these continued outrages, and A. G. Lewis, William Littlejohn, Capt. Adair and several others organized themselves into a company, and forced both parties to leave the country.

Two or three years after the above occurrences two young men from Kansas passed through Evansville, with a drove of some twenty-five horses, on their way South. They had been gone but a short time when a printed circular was received at the Evansville post-office, offering half of the horses to any one arresting the men, who, it was stated, had stolen them. John and Jack Richmond, Lafayette Shultz and Bud Morris, residents of the vicinity of Evansville, started in pursuit. A. G. Lewis, deputy sheriff of Washington County, wished to accompany them, but they refused him. They overtook the horsemen below Van Buren, and started back with them, but when they reached Lee's Creek Mountain they took them into a ravine near the road, shot them, and went on to Evansville with the horses. A man by the name of Dodge came from Ellsworth, Kas., rewarded the captors with half of the horses, and returned. Subsequent investigation showed that the circular referred to was the only one sent out, and that the Richmonds called for it as soon

as it reached the office. John Richmond was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Lewis, and was tried. The jury failed to agree, and pending another trial he made his escape. The others of his party had fled, as soon as suspicion fell upon them, but about seven years later Bud Morris was arrested and brought back, and while out on bond again made his escape.

The demoralizing effects of the war were slow in dying out. In Washington County, before the war, there lived three brothers, all natives of the county, John, George and James Reed, sons of Richard A. Reed, who was himself born in the county. All were known as industrious young men, and were well respected. John entered the Federal army, and at the close of hostilities returned home, and engaged in farming on White River. He was a resolute but quiet man when sober, but quarrelsome and disposed to play the bully when intoxicated, and his character had not been improved by his war experience. He was a Republican in politics, and while this had nothing to do with his death, it doubtless involved him in difficulties which would not otherwise have arisen. He had more than once defied the authorities of Fayetteville, and had come to be looked upon by them as a "bad man." In February, 1879, Deputy Sheriff John R. Serrell arrested John Rutherford, a friend of the Reeds, for an assault, and, as he failed to furnish the required bond, was proceeding to put him in jail, when John Reed arrived and demanded his release. For some reason he refused to bail his friend, and when the jailer, J. B. Moore, opened the cell door to put the prisoner in, Reed struck him on the head with a bottle filled with brandy, felling him to the floor. Two shots were instantly fired, and Reed fell mortally wounded. Deputy Sheriff Serrell was arrested, charged with the homicide, but upon trial was discharged. George Reed swore revenge, but it was generally believed that he did not have sufficient courage to put his threats into execution. He was apparently afraid of Marshal Stirman, and once begged him not to shoot him if he ever had any trouble with him. The officer would not promise, and soon after the conversation Reed, while mounted, drew a revolver on the marshal, who quickly sprang under the horse's neck and pulled Reed to the ground, punishing him quite severely. Not long after Stir-

man resigned, and William Patton was appointed to succeed him. George Reed at once told his friends that he was going into town to try the new marshal. This intention he carried into effect. He entered the town and, having got into a quarrel with the officer, was attempting to draw his revolver, when the marshal shot him from his horse, killing him instantly. This occurred on June 4, 1881. Patton was tried and honorably acquitted, but the friends of Reed were not satisfied, and swore to avenge his death, and from that time Patton lived in constant fear of assassination. He took every precaution to save his life, but fate was against him. About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, July 2, 1881, while Patton and Deputy Sheriff and Night Watchman John Mount were conversing on the public square, they were fired upon by unknown parties, and both instantly killed. Patton was shot three times and Mount twice. No clue was ever obtained to the assassins, but they were, without doubt, the friends of Reed.

#### THE BAR.

The bar of Fayetteville has always been one of eminent ability, and has numbered among its members some of the most brilliant legal lights in the State. One of the first lawyers to locate here was Judge David Walker, who came to Arkansas in 1830, and, after standing an examination by Judges Cross and Johnson, was admitted to the bar, and located in Fayetteville. He was born in what is now Todd County, Ky., in 1806, and had but meager opportunities for securing an education. He, however, had an indomitable will, that enabled him to rise above adverse circumstances, and he soon became a leader in the profession which he chose. In September, 1833, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. He was chosen a member of the convention which framed the first State constitution, and took an important part in the deliberations of that body. In 1836 he was a presidential elector for Hugh L. White, and in 1840 was elected to the State Senate. He was a strong supporter of the Whig party, and in 1844 made a canvass for Congress against Archibald Yell, who was doubtless the only man that could have defeated him. In 1848 he was elected by a Democratic Legislature to a seat

in the Supreme Court, where he served until 1855, when he resigned. In the campaign of 1860 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket, and in 1861 was elected to the Constitutional Convention, of which body he was chosen president. During the war he served in the military court of Price's army, and in 1866 was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court. He continued in that position until ousted by the reconstruction acts. In 1874 he was again elected to the Supreme Court, from which he resigned in 1878. He died in 1879. He was a man of uncompromising integrity, indomitable energy and strong native ability, and he has had few equals in Arkansas, either as an advocate or as a jurist.

Soon after Judge Walker's arrival in Fayetteville, Archibald Yell located in the suburbs of the town on a place now owned by Col. T. J. Hunt, which he called "Waxhaws." Gov. Yell was born in North Carolina in 1797 of poor parentage, and received a limited education in his youth. In 1812 he volunteered in a Tennessee regiment, having previously removed to that State, and by his gallant service attracted the attention of Gen. Jackson, by whom he was attached to the company that constituted his life-guards. When the war was over Yell returned to Middle Tennessee, and after studying law engaged in the practice of his profession at Fayetteville, in Lincoln County. About 1833 Gen. Jackson, then President, appointed him a judge in the Territory of Arkansas. Upon the admission of Arkansas into the Union, he wished to be the first Governor, but it was discovered that he was ineligible, and he was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1838, and in 1840 was elected Governor. He continued in that office until 1844, when, at the request of the Democratic party, he resigned and entered upon a canvass for Congress. He was elected, and in 1846 was re-elected, but soon after resigned his seat, returned to Arkansas, organized a regiment for service in the Mexican War, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. His remains were returned to Arkansas, and buried with Masonic and military honors at Fayetteville. In 1872 his remains were removed by Washington Lodge from their first resting place, and deposited in Evergreen Cemetery.

While Gov. Yell was not the equal, perhaps, of some other



Arkansans in either native intellect or education, he possessed, in a remarkable degree, that indefinable quality called personal magnetism, and as a politician, in the best sense of that term, he was without a peer.

Among the other early attorneys in Fayetteville were Stephen G. Sneed, W. McK. Ball, W. S. Oldham, L. D. Evans, R. T. Wheeler, Isaac Murphy, Jonas M. Tibbetts, A. W. Arrington, John B. Costa, Mathew Leeper, W. D. Reagan and A. M. Wilson. Stephen G. Sneed came to Arkansas from Missouri sometime about 1830, and subsequently removed to Austin, Tex., where he died in 1883. In 1831 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his circuit, and was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. In 1844 he was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and remained upon the bench for four years. He was not highly educated, and had but a limited acquaintance with the text books of his profession, yet he was a very successful advocate, and a powerful adversary before a jury. He was a man of fine physique, was thoroughly versed in human nature, and during his residence here was one of the most conspicuous figures before the bar in Northwest Arkansas.

Williamson S. Oldham was a native of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1835. He had previously been admitted to the bar, and in 1837 was made attorney for the Fayetteville Branch of the State Bank. In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature, and six years later was again elected. In 1845 he was elected to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, but the duties of that office were distasteful to him, and he soon resigned. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Robert W. Johnson, and soon after removed to Texas, which State he represented in the Confederate States Senate.

William McK. Ball was one of the most popular lawyer politicians of Washington County during the "thirties." It was a popular saying at that time, referring to politics, "As goes McK. Ball, so goes Washington County, and as goes Washington County, so goes Arkansas." His influence secured for him the position of cashier of the Branch Bank at Fayetteville, and the failure of that institution cost him his prestige. He was accused of having appropriated some of the funds to his own use. He soon after removed to Texas.

L. D. Evans came to Arkansas from Tennessee, and, after several years residence in Fayetteville, removed to Texas, where he became a judge of the supreme court. He was not a good speaker, but was a close student, and was a fairly successful lawyer. Physically he was a large, fine looking man, and possessed a strong intellect.

R. T. Wheeler came to Fayetteville from Kentucky, but did not remain long. He married a sister of Judge David Walker, and removed to Texas, where he was elected a judge of the supreme court. He was a highly educated and polished gentleman, and a lawyer of fine ability.

Jonas M. Tibbetts was a native of New Hampshire. He came to Fayetteville in the "thirties," and remained until the beginning of the Civil War, when he returned to the North. In 1844 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1850 became a member of the Legislature. Subsequently, as attorney for the State Bank, he accumulated a goodly fortune.

Mathew Leeper came to Fayetteville from Tennessee, under an appointment by President Jackson, as receiver of the land office, and was never actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was an ardent Democrat and a man of some influence in political circles. Soon after his arrival in Fayetteville he was challenged to a duel by Judge Jesse Turner, who considered himself insulted by some remarks of Leeper. The latter accepted the challenge, and chose Judge S. G. Sneed as his second, while B. H. Martin acted as second for Turner. The parties met at some point across the line in the Cherokee Nation, but when all was in readiness for the principals to take their position, Mr. Leeper made an apology and the duel was declared off, much to the disgust of the many Indians that had gathered to witness the affair. Mr. Leeper subsequently removed to Texas, where he is still living.

Judge J. M. Hoge was born in Tennessee in 1806. In early youth he attracted the attention of Felix Grundy, and became a sort of protege of that distinguished gentleman. After graduating in the Nashville University, he studied law with Judge Grundy, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he came to Washington County, and for the first two years lived in

a cabin on the farm of Rev. Andrew Buchanan, where he engaged in teaching school. He then removed to Fayetteville, and opened a law office. In 1836 he was elected a judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and in 1840 was re-elected. Near the close of his second term he removed to Bentonville, and just before the opening of the Civil War he went to California, where he acted as correspondent for various newspapers. He died in Colorado in 1874. He was an able jurist, and wielded a facile pen, but he was not a ready debater.

Isaac Murphy was a Tennessean who came to Fayetteville about 1840, and subsequently removed to Huntsville, in Madison County. In 1856 he was elected to represent Madison and Benton Counties in the State Senate, and in 1861 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, which passed the ordinance of secession. He was a Union man and voted against the ordinance and when the Federal Army secured control of the State in 1864, he was made governor, serving in that capacity for four years. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, somewhat visionary in his ideas, but always thoroughly honest.

Alfred W. Arrington was one of the most unique characters ever at the bar in Northwestern Arkansas. He came to the State some time in the "thirties" from Missouri, and for a time was a school teacher and Methodist circuit rider. He finally turned his attention to the law, and soon became noted for the brilliancy of his imagination and the success which attended his practice in the courts. He was of a poetic temperament and possessed much dramatic power, and as a reporter of remarkable trials he became even more celebrated. Among his most famous reports is the imaginative account of a trial in Conway County, in which Rev. John Taylor and an Indian maiden were the chief characters. In a collection of similar sketches, which were published in a pamphlet entitled "The Regulators of the South and Southwest," he gave an account of the hanging of the supposed murderers of the Wright family at Cane Hill, which gave great offense to those engaged in the affair, and their friends. In 1842 he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, and soon after the expiration of his term he went to Texas; subsequently he removed to Chicago, where, after attain-

ing a high reputation as a lawyer and orator, he died early in the "seventies." He was very erratic in his manner of living, and lacked mental balance. He frequently indulged in fits of dissipation, and did many things to destroy the confidence of the public in him.

John B. Costa was an Italian by birth. He studied law under Judge Sneed, and became his son-in-law. He went to Texas with him, and died there a few years later.

Of those pioneer lawyers of Washington County, but two, W. D. Reagan and A. M. Wilson, are now living. The former has now retired from practice, but both for nearly half a century have been among the most able and honored members of the Fayetteville bar. Mr. Wilson came to the county in 1837, and almost before he considered himself a lawyer he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, then embracing ten counties. He served in that capacity for four years, and subsequently he was appointed attorney to wind up the business of the Branch State Bank of Fayetteville. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1852 was appointed by President Pierce United States District Attorney for the western district of Arkansas. He was re-appointed in 1856, and completed a second term. He espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, after the efforts to secure a peaceable settlement of the difficulties had failed, and during the war his property was nearly all swept away. He has since held no official position except that of State Senator, but he has exercised a very considerable influence in the Democratic party of Arkansas, and was an important factor in delivering the State from the rule of the "carpet-baggers."

Wilbur D. Reagan came from Tennessee in 1830, and located in what is now Carroll County. He followed school teaching for two or three years, and then began the study of law under Judge S. G. Sneed. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and the next year was elected to the Legislature. In 1838 he removed to Fayetteville, and with the exception of some eight or ten years in Texas, has been a resident of that town. As a practitioner he was industrious and energetic, and highly successful. He was excessively aggressive, and was wont to rely for success

upon sarcasm and invective, and his ability to browbeat witnesses and overawe juries, rather than upon a knowledge of the law and a skillful presentation of his case.

Among the lawyers that began practice at Fayetteville, at a little later date than those mentioned above, were Gen. H. F. Thomason, Col. James P. Neal, P. V. Van Hoose, Hiram Davis, Senator J. D. Walker, Lafayette Gregg and J. R. Pettigrew. Out of this number only two, Senator Walker and Judge Gregg, are now members of the Fayetteville bar.

Gen. Thomason came to Washington County with his father in 1829, and in 1846 began the study of law with W. D. Reagan. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and in 1851 was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he filled for two terms. In 1856 he was a candidate for Congress upon the Know-nothing ticket, and in 1860 was a presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. In 1857 he removed to Van Buren, and has since been identified with the interests of Crawford County.

James P. Neal also came to Washington County in 1829. He was a stepson of Andrew Buchanan, and remained with him until 1840, when he removed to Fayetteville, and entered the clerk's office. A year or two later he entered the office of W. D. Reagan, and began to prepare himself for the practice of law. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and remained at Fayetteville until 1854, with the exception of one year spent in fighting the Mexicans. In 1854 he removed to Texas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until about 1870. He has since resided upon the farm settled by his stepfather, where he founded the pleasant village of Prairie Grove.

J. R. Pettigrew was a native Arkansan, having been born in Hempstead County in 1829. He was educated at Ozark Institute and Arkansas College, and about 1850 entered upon the study of law with Maj. Reagan. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and soon after formed a partnership with his preceptor, whose son-in-law he became. During the war he served in the Confederate Army, and in 1866 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1879 he was elected journal clerk of the United States Senate, and in 1882 President Arthur appointed him the Democratic member of the Utah commission, which position he held



at his death in 1886. Col. Pettigrew possessed a good degree of natural ability, and in manner was modest and retiring, but pleasant and companionable. His connection with journalism is mentioned elsewhere.

Hiram Davis was a native of Missouri. He came to Washington County in 1832 or 1833, and shortly afterward married and removed to Carroll County. Upon the election of B. H. Pierson to the office of clerk of Washington County, he returned and assisted him in the office. At the end of the term he became a law student under Judge David Walker, and subsequently was a partner with him. He was a thorough lawyer and a good counselor, but was not a fluent speaker. In 1874 he was elected county judge, and filled the office from that time until his death in 1879.

P. P. Van Hoose, a brother of Mayor J. H. Van Hoose, was educated at Ozark Institute, in which he subsequently became a professor. He was a thorough scholar, and lawyer of high ability, but was cut off by death in the prime of life.

The present bar of Fayetteville is composed of the following members: A. M. Wilson, J. D. Walker, Lafayette Gregg, T. M. Hunter, B. R. Davidson, J. W. Walker, J. V. Walker, C. W. Walker, William L. Gregg, R. J. Wilson, C. R. Buckner, S. H. West, I. M. Partridge, S. E. Marra, E. B. Wall, George W. M. Reed, Jr., J. W. L. Stuckey, D. M. West and R. W. Carter.

The present bar of Fayetteville is composed of the following members: A. M. Wilson, Lafayette Gregg, J. D. Walker, T. M. Gunter, B. R. Davidson, J. W. Walker, E. B. Wall, G. W. M. Reed, Jr., C. W. Walker, J. V. Walker, William L. Gregg, R. J. Wilson, J. W. L. Stuckey, S. H. West, C. R. Buckner, S. H. West, D. M. West, S. E. Marra, I. M. Partridge and R. W. Carter.

#### WAR RECORD.

One company of mounted volunteers was raised in Washington County for service in the Mexican War. It consisted of 110 men, and was organized in the spring of 1846, with Stephen B. Enyart as captain, James P. Neal, first lieutenant; Mack O'Brien, second lieutenant; J. F. Rieff, ensign, and Mark Cline, orderly sergeant. The company marched to Washington, Hemp-

stead County, but were too late to be received. They returned to their homes, and held themselves in readiness for the next call for troops. This came about the 1st of March, 1847, and the company marched to Fort Smith, the mustering place, near the middle of that month. About the 1st of April they left for Mexico by the way of San Antonio. They marched to Monterey, and were employed in the country between that city and the Rio Grande, in guarding wagon trains and doing scout duty, until the close of the war. They participated in several skirmishes, but took part in no pitched battle. The company was never assigned to any regiment. It was mustered out at Carmorigo in June, 1848, and returned home by way of New Orleans.

The position of Washington County on all the questions which led up to the Civil War was similar to that of the State as a whole. She was reliably Democratic, and at the presidential election of 1860 gave Breckenridge a majority of 149 votes; her interests and sympathies were all with the South, but there was a decided feeling against disunion until the war had actually begun.

On January 24, 1861, the Legislature passed a bill providing for an election to vote upon the calling of the State Convention, and also to select delegates to the convention, provided it were called. A call was at once issued for a mass meeting, to be held at Fayetteville on February 2, and at the appointed time some 400 or 500 persons assembled. B. F. Boone was called to the chair, and the convention was addressed by R. W. Mecklin. Dr. T. J. Pollard then read a series of resolutions, that had been adopted by a convention at Boonsboro on January 26, 1861. The principal clause was as follows: "*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that if the efforts of the border States, to wit: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, shall fail to adjust the present political troubles of our country, that the interests of Arkansas being common with theirs, she shall take such action as those of the older and more powerful slave States shall indicate for themselves." The resolutions also declared in favor of J. B. Russell, David Walker, C. W. Dean and James H. Stirman for delegates to the convention. After the reading of these resolutions Dr. G. W.





*Thos. J. Hunt*

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Taylor moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to draft a report expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon Stephen Bedford took the floor, and charged that the chairman had been selected a week before, that the resolutions to be reported by the committee were already prepared, and that the secretaries [J. H. Van Hoose and M. C. Duke] were secessionists. These charges threw the meeting into the greatest confusion, and it adjourned *sine die*. No further attempt was made to formally nominate delegates. The election took place on February 18, and the *Arkansian* announced the result in the following: "The election on Monday passed off, under all circumstances, as quietly as our elections generally do, without bloodshed or angry feeling, and the Union is doing as well as could be expected. The following is the result: Convention, 569; no convention, 1,541; for delegates, J. H. Stirman, 1,924; T. H. Gunter, 1,780; David Walker, 1,777; J. P. A. Parks, 1,713; C. W. Dean, 410; John Billingsley, 364; W. T. Neal, 353; scattering, 42.

"From Benton, Madison, Crawford and Sebastian Counties we learn that the Southern Rights men have been defeated by as heavy majorities, in proportion to the number of votes polled, as in the county."

On the 5th of March a meeting was held in the court-house "to take the sense of the people on the inauguration of A. Lincoln." Judge B. J. H. Gaines was called to the chair. He explained the object of the meeting, and stated that although he had before been a Union man, he was now for secession. The inaugural address was taken up, and read by M. C. Duke, and a committee of five was appointed to report resolutions upon it. C. W. Deane, J. P. Doss, James D. Walker, Robert Buchanan and John Crawford were appointed the committee, but Mr. Walker declined to serve, and Dr. S. R. Bell was substituted. The committee reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln clearly indicates his intention to retake the forts and arsenals of the seceded States, and, also, to collect the revenue in said States, and,

WHEREAS, Virginia, Kentucky and other border States have declared that such an attempt would be coercion. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in our opinion, the inhabitants of Arkansas being inseparably connected with the Southern States, she should immediately take such steps as would guarantee her safety.



This expression of opinion was, of course, taken to influence the convention which had met at Little Rock the day before, but the great mass of the people were even yet loth to give up the Union, and it was not until after the fall of Fort Sumter, and the call for troops by President Lincoln, that the convention decided to pass the ordinance of secession.

The events that led to that ordinance are, briefly, as follows: The convention deliberated from March 4 until the 21st, when it adjourned to meet at the call of Hon. David Walker, its presiding officer. In the meantime union and non-union addresses were issued to the people of the State; one, entitled "Union Address to the People of Arkansas," was signed by the union members of the convention, among the first of whom were David Walker, J. H. Stirman, J. A. P. Parks, and T. M. Gunter, of Washington County. The object of this address was explanation of their action and the urgency of a popular election to vote on the question: "Shall Arkansas co-operate with the border, or unseceded slave States, in efforts to secure a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of sectional controversies disturbing the country, or immediately secede?" Says an extract from the address: "Thus, it will be seen, that while Arkansas is not committed to the doctrine of secession, she condemns coercion by the Federal Government, and recommends the removal of causes that might lead to a collision; and the adoption of constitutional means to restore peace and fraternal relations between the sections, and happiness and prosperity to our once united, but now distracted, country." The remainder of the address was an appeal for union.

Before the May meeting of the convention its chairman, the Hon. David Walker, issued the following address:

*To the People of Washington County:*

Under existing circumstances, I feel it to be my duty to take your advice upon some important questions which will, in all probability, arise for the consideration and action of the convention, now shortly to be convened. Your delegates were elected under a pledge to co-operate with the border slave States in an effort to settle our difficulties with the Northern States upon honorable and just terms, and under no circumstance to vote for an ordinance of secession, unless the same was referred back to you for your rejection or approval. The majority received by myself and colleague was very large, so great as to leave no doubt but that you heartily approved our position. You will see by reference

to the journals of the convention that our grievances were defined, our rights asserted by way of instruction to commissioners to be elected to co-operate with the border slave States in an adjustment of the questions at issue between the North and South. Commissioners were elected to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 27th of May, and after full consideration it was left to a majority of the voters of the State to say whether they would co-operate with the border States in such a settlement or would secede.

Thus matters stood, and the friends of the Union and co-operation, and of secession, had taken the field upon this issue, when news reached us that the United States troops had not been withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and that in anticipation that supplies, if not also reinforcements, were to be sent, a fight ensued, which resulted in the destruction and evacuation of the fort, since which time has followed a proclamation of the President, calling for troops to retake the forts in the seceded States, and enforce the laws. Amongst other States, Arkansas was called upon to furnish a regiment for that purpose. The reports as to the ground upon which the fight was commenced are contradictory, as well as to the extent of the preparation for a general war, between the slave and free States, but enough is known to leave but little doubt that there is imminent danger of a protracted and deadly civil war. Against the coercion policy of the Government this, as well as the other border slave States, protested, and by a resolution of our convention we declared that we would resist coercion if attempted. In view of these facts, and after seeking information as well from the border States as to their action, as from citizens of this State, I felt it to be my duty, in obedience to an order for that purpose, to call the convention together, to meet on the 6th of May. The question presented for your consideration is, under existing circumstances, what will you have your delegates do? Shall they adhere to the position taken by them before the election, and which you so unanimously endorsed, or will you expect of them to vote for an unconditional ordinance of secession, which is not to be referred back to you for approval? Do you wish to remain in connection with a government that, if not already at war with a large proportion of the slave States, is threatening and preparing to engage in such a war? Or would you prefer to cut loose from the old confederacy, and free yourselves from all further alliance to it? The effect of this act would be, on the one hand, to release you from all obligations to the old government, and, on the other, to deprive you of its protection and aid, such as its military defense on our borders, its Federal courts, land office, mail service, etc. Of this you will consider.

But again, will you secede and maintain an independent position, and await some general settlement and co-operation of all the slave States, or will you secede and unite at once with the Confederate States? Should you prefer the former, that is, to maintain an independent position until a government may be formed by the border States in common with the seceded States, and act in concert with them, you will necessarily incur the expense of supporting your own government and of defending it; but should you, on the other hand, prefer to unite with the Confederate States, and make common cause with them, you will necessarily assume the responsibility of furnishing men and money to aid them in the support and defense of their government.

I am induced to call your attention particularly to this matter, because I find a strong if not a prevailing opinion here that in no event should troops be drawn from this portion of the State; that our exposed condition in event of secession will demand that the troops in this part of the State should be kept

here for our own defense. None should be misled or deceived in this matter. If the State unites with the Southern Confederacy she must necessarily come under obligations to furnish troops to fight at any and all points, at home and abroad, wherever required. And the fact is not to be disguised, that as the northern and western counties have the largest white population, a heavy demand must be made on them. There is but little hope, for a time at least, of a reunion of the States under the old Government, and as the border slave States contain, according to the late census, 2,085,858 more inhabitants than the Confederate States, we can readily see, that should they act together in the establishment of a government, composed of the fifteen slave States, they will have it in their power, in such organization, as far as may be practicable, to protect our rights and promote our interests in common with theirs.

I have thus hastily and imperfectly presented for your consideration the outlines of our present condition, and of the prominent question likely to be considered by the convention. There never was a time when we should act with more prudence than the present, and, as our interests are one, we should, if possible, act as a united people. I desire to know your will, what would you have me do? I hope you will act at once, and can, in conclusion, only pledge myself to obey your instructions, and reflect your will fearlessly and faithfully. I have intentionally omitted a reference to the original cause of our present difficulties, or to those upon whom rests the fearful responsibility of destroying and breaking up our once glorious and happy, but now prostrate and ruined government. You all know my sentiments. I have endeavored to avert the calamity that is now upon us, with regard to which my mind has undergone no change. But it would be useless and improper to dwell upon the past.

Our duty to ourselves and our country demands all our thoughts and all our energies. Let us look to the present and the future, and do all that we can to save our people from the calamity of civil war and utter ruin. *For weal or woe, my destiny is yours.* Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

DAVID WALKER.

We have seen how the convention at Fayetteville expressed itself on March 5, and now, in answer to the above call, the voters of West Fork Township assembled on April 27 and passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, First. That we are opposed to any ordinance of secession.

Second. That we utterly oppose any action in the State convention that will sever the State of Arkansas from the Federal government without a full and fair expression of the loyal voters of the State.

Third. That in case of an ordinance of secession we wish to co-operate with the other border State or States.

Fourth. That we are opposed to any act of the convention that would unite us with the Southern Confederacy as it now exists.

Among the names attached to these resolutions were C. G. Gilbreath, chairman; W. R. Dyer, secretary; J. C. Stockburger, D. E. Robinson, A. W. Reed, John A. Rutherford, Thomas McKnight and W. D. Dye, committee on resolutions.

These two conventions represent the various conflicting instructions.

After the act of the convention at Little Rock, martial activity was rife in every quarter. In Washington County, where sentiments were so divided, there was more or less uncertainty. The governor had ordered proclamations for troops, and those of this section were placed under Gen. Pearce. Then Brig.-Gen. Ben. McCulloch, who was in charge of Confederate troops protecting the Indian Territory and Arkansas, issued his proclamation for troops about the 1st of July, 1861. Under the latter several hundred men recruited at Fayetteville, in charge of Col. McRae. This raw material operated about Springfield and at Oak Hill.

No opportunity, so far, had appeared for Federal recruiting; but the halting action of the county was evidence that there was a large latent element of neutrality or Federal sympathy. Indeed the men of Washington County were in a peculiarly trying position. With a large element of educated men, who felt the conviction that union was the only hope of the land, the strong fraternal feeling with the Southern States whose interests were similar, a stronger hope that their homes might not be laid waste by invasion, and that the secessionary rupture might still be healed, all this certainly was an explanation, if not an excuse, for a great mass of uncertain and changeable action.

In all these acts, however, the *right* of secession, if not silently assumed, was at least not denied, so that, without positive conviction on that right, all the motives that would appeal to citizens of Arkansas could not but lead to just such procedure as was adopted. And when once the secessionary course was chosen it was natural for the authorities to take all measures for identifying the interests of the State with the Confederate States. The State government was in the hands of ultraists, and it is not strange that their radical measures should not be met by universal enthusiasm in Northwestern Arkansas; for, to quote from Col. A. W. Bishop, "Though bordering on the Cherokee line, it has been the intellectual center of the State, with Fayetteville as the point from which its intelligence radiated. Settled principally by Kentuckians and Tennesseans, whose early teachings under

Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson gave to their politics life, and to their loyalty vigor, attachment to the Federal Union has, from its settlement, been the prevailing sentiment of this section; a result attributable, in no small degree, to the educational institutions of Fayetteville and vicinity."

The time had come, however, when Washington County was supposed to furnish every able-bodied man to fight for State protection against the Federal Government and for the Confederate cause; and the most severe military measures were adopted to enforce this throughout the county, means which, to those not realizing the necessities of war, seemed hideous and barbarous.

Those with neutral inclinations, or those in whom union convictions were supreme, were compelled to flee the country, hide in caves, use any deception to cover their intentions until a favorable opportunity arose, go armed, or, in some cases, suffer death. This state of affairs continued during 1861, and up to March 29, 1862, at which time the Union "Army of the Southwest" was lying at Cross Timbers, Mo., when refugees from all parts of this section applied to the Federal officers for protection and enlistment. The battle at Pea Ridge, in which McCulloch lost his life, was the signal for the exodus of Union sympathizers to the Federal lines, and it gave them more boldness at home in Washington County. The movement also aroused more severity among the State and Confederate authorities in their hopes to prevent it, until the lot of any in Washington County, except active adherents of the Southern cause, was far from pleasant. Neutral citizens of the county often joined one army or the other as seemed necessary to save their lives; Unionists thus became, in varying numbers, members of regiments from probably every State whose troops came within reach of Washington County—those of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and, probably, others.

To illustrate this movement, the following from the over-caustic, though otherwise excellent, pen of Col. A. W. Bishop is inserted: "Prior to that event (Pea Ridge) the loyal (Union) citizens of Arkansas were cowed and powerless. With difficulty they avoided enlistment in the rebel army, and now that the reins of persecution began to slacken they availed themselves of



every opportunity to strike for the Federal lines. The army of the Southwest moved to Batesville, and Cassville, Barry Co., Mo., became the outpost of the frontier, with Lieut.-Col. C. B. Holland, of 'Phelps' Missouri Volunteers,' as commander of the post, and M. La Rue Harrison, then of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. Cassville was also at this time the seat of a general hospital, and in other respects a position important to hold.

"On May 10, 1862, there came to its pickets a band of eleven Arkansans, led by Thomas J. Gilstrap and Furiben Elkins, of Crawford County. Listening to their story of suffering and wrong, and learning that others still were toiling their way northward, the idea occurred to Harrison of applying for authority to raise a regiment of Loyal Arkansans for the cavalry arm of the service. \* \* \*

"On June 16, 1862, a special order of the War Department was issued authorizing the raising of the regiment, and Col. Harrison, with increasing zeal, now bent his energies to the task. Meantime, other fugitives had crossed the Missouri line. On May 14 there came into Cassville a band of thirty, led by Thomas Wilhite, of Washington County, men of nerve and activity, whose undesirable life on the Boston Mountains had, nevertheless, fitted them admirably for the wild-wood skirmishing in which they were destined to act a conspicuous part.

"On June 20 there arrived another detachment of the yeomanry of Washington County, 115 strong, under the leadership of Thomas J. Hunt."

The return of the remnants of McCulloch's army, after the death of their leader, and the laying waste of supplies on the retreat, left Washington County open for occupation by the new Federal troops under Col. Harrison, who had soon after organized the First Arkansas Cavalry, and afterward came to Fayetteville to establish a post, which was to be the key of Northwestern Arkansas, as it had been under Gen. McCulloch. In July, 1862, Maj. Hubbard, of the First Missouri Cavalry, and Maj. Miller, of the Second Wisconsin, appeared at Fayetteville on a raid of capture and recruiting.

Meanwhile, all manner of Confederate guards, squads, companies and battalions, were organizing under the following:

## GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 17.

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, }  
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 17, 1862. }

I. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods all citizens of this district, who are not subject to conscription, are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. Where as many as ten men come together for this purpose they may organize by electing a captain, one sergeant and one corporal, and will at once commence operations against the enemy without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains, and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night, and using the greatest rigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law, it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage, for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their captains.

III. These companies will be governed in all respects by the same regulations as other troops.

Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men, and will report to their headquarters from time to time.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL HINDMAN.

(Signed.) R. C. NEWTON, A. A. General.

During the summer Gen. Hindman's pickets were near the southern boundary of Washington County, and the territory between that and the Missouri line was harried by parties from both armies, engaged in all that is included in bushwhacking, scouting, recruiting, foraging, burning, and all this not unattended by independent bands of robbers and assassins, who were fighting for no cause but plunder.

So the situation continued in Washington County until December 7, following (1862). Meantime, the gallant and indefatigable Col. W. H. Brooks had become commander of that famous Washington County regiment known as the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Confederate Infantry, and on December 7, 1862, they engaged in the hard-fought battle of Prairie Grove, so graphically described by one of its participants elsewhere in this chapter. The Thirty-fourth Arkansas was to the Confederate cause in Washington County what the First Arkansas Cavalry was to the Unionists of this county, and T. M. Gunter, of the former, and T. J. Hunt, of the latter, both of Fayetteville, were their

respective lieutenant-colonels, who were Washington County men.

The retreat of Hindman's army after Prairie Grove left the county in charge of the Federals, with headquarters at Fayetteville, where, January 8, 1863, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Bishop was made provost marshal and Col. M. La Rue Harrison was post commander. The First Arkansas Cavalry, under the immediate command of Maj. Thomas J. Hunt, bore the brunt of the service in scouring the country to relieve it of the independent bushwhackers, who were the result of Hindman's order, No. 17.

In March, however, the following proclamation offered new developments:

*To the People of North and West Arkansas:*

In obedience to special orders from Headquarters Trans-Mississippi District, I this day assume command of all the troops, of whatever kind, in Northwest Arkansas. In doing so, I hope to be able in a short time to rid that section of the State of the presence of an insolent and unscrupulous abolition invader. To do this I must have the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the citizens, and the united and determined effort of the soldier. I bring with me to the task the life-time experience of a soldier, coupled with the zeal of a citizen. Arkansas is the home of my adoption, and that part of it which I am assigned to command is my favorite locality.

The soldiers of Arkansas have, in the present struggle for independence, distinguished themselves on every battle-field. The record they have made on the bloody plains of Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi have shed a halo of glory around their name, and I know that in defending their homes and families they will maintain the character they have made in other States. I therefore ask every man in Northwest Arkansas, capable of bearing arms, to rally to the defense of their homes and their firesides. Every man knows he owes his country service, should come forward at once, and enroll themselves beneath their country's flag, to protect their rights and their liberties. Come at once! In war, moments are precious.

Those who betake themselves to arms are expected to do their whole duty; those who remain at home should do theirs. The soldiers must be fed and clothed. I hope that a spirit of industry will pervade all classes; that farms will be cultivated with care; that the hum of the busy wheel will be heard in every household, and that the women of Arkansas will emulate the mothers and daughters of the Revolution. We are engaged in a war with a bitter, unscrupulous and mercenary enemy—our success alone can terminate it. The motto of our enemy is: "Subjugation and spoliation;" ours is: "Peace—independence."

We must conquer it. The enemy must be driven from the soil of Arkansas, and beyond the borders of Missouri. The war has now assumed such vast proportions, and is being prosecuted with so much vigor, that it can not, in the nature of things, be of long duration. One united and vigorous effort on the part of the soldiers in Arkansas will expel the invader. He will not return.

(Signed) W. L. CABELL,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding Northwest Arkansas.*

Events following the issuance of this proclamation are explained in the succeeding official report of Gen. Cabell's attack on Fayetteville the following month:

HEADQUARTERS POST,  
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., April 19, 1863. }

MAJ.-GEN. S. E. CURTIS, *Commanding Department of the Missouri:*

*General:* The following report of the battle of yesterday, at Fayetteville, is respectfully submitted, in addition to the telegraphic dispatches of last evening. On Friday, 17th inst., a scout under command of Lieut. Robb, First Arkansas Cavalry, returned from the direction of Ozark, and reported no apparent preparations of the enemy to move in this direction. Having no fresh horses I ordered Lieut. Robb to take his command to quarters, expecting to be able to send a small scout again on the next day. On Saturday morning, 18th inst., at a few minutes after sunrise, the enemy, having made a forced march from the Boston Mountains during the night, surprised and captured our dismounted picket, on Frog Bayou road, and approached the town with wild and deafening shouts. Their cavalry charged up a ravine on the east of the city, and attacked my headquarters (Col. Tibbett's place). The firing of the picket had alarmed the command, and by the time the enemy had reached town the First Arkansas Infantry had formed on their parade ground under command of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle, assisted by Maj. E. D. Ham, and slowly retired by my orders toward the cavalry, then formed, dismounted at their camp. Fearing that, not being uniformed, they might be mistaken for the enemy, and be fired upon by the cavalry, I ordered Lieut.-Col. Searle to post seven companies as a reserve, in a sheltered position in our rear, two of which were afterward ordered to support the left wing. The remaining three companies of the First Infantry, together with four companies of the First Cavalry, formed the center of our line, under my own immediate command. The right wing was composed of the Third Battalion, First Cavalry, under command of Maj. Ezra Fitch; and the left wing, Second Battalion (First Arkansas Cavalry), was commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Bishop, assisted by Maj. T. J. Hunt. Headquarters was made the "bone of contention," and was repeatedly charged by the rebels, who were gallantly repulsed by our men. In less than thirty minutes after the first attack the enemy planted two pieces of artillery, one a twelve-pounder and one a six-pounder, upon the hillside east of town, near Col. Gunter's place, and opened a sharp fire of canister and shell upon the camp of the First Arkansas Cavalry, doing some damage to tents and horses, but killing no men. At 8 A. M. our center had advanced and occupied the house, yard, out-buildings and hedges of my headquarters; the right wing had advanced to the arsenal, and the left occupied the open field northeast of town, while the enemy had possession of the whole hillside east, the Davis place, opposite to, and the grove south of headquarters. This grove was formerly occupied by the buildings of Arkansas College. At about 9 A. M., or a little before, Col. Monroe led a gallant and desperate cavalry charge upon our right wing, which was met by a galling cross-fire from our right and center, piling rebel men and horses in heaps in front of our ordnance office, and causing the enemy to retreat in disorder to the woods. During this charge Capts. Parker and Smith, of the First Infantry, while bravely cheering their men, were both wounded in the head, though not dangerously. At about the same time, by my order, two companies of the First

Cavalry, led by the gallant Lieut. Robb, advanced within rifle range of the enemy's artillery, and, guided by the blaze of its discharges, fired several volleys into the midst of the artillerists, which effectually silenced their battery and caused its precipitate withdrawal from the field. The enemy's center, occupying the Davis place, made a desperate resistance for nearly an hour after both wings had partially given away, and skirmishing continued at intervals for some time with pickets, reconnoitering parties and stragglers. At 12 M. their whole force was in full retreat for Ozark. Having only a very few horses, and those already on duty with picketing and reconnoitering parties, I was utterly unable to pursue them. During the whole action the enemy occupied ground covered with timber and brush, while my command were in the streets and open fields.

Since the battle I have ascertained the following particulars: Gen. Cabell and staff, with about 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery, left Ozark on Friday morning with three days' rations and a full supply of ammunition. They halted at the crossing of the mountains a little past noon, and rested until nearly sunset, afterward marching rapidly toward Fayetteville. They were delayed by the darkness of the night and the incumbrance of their artillery, so that they did not commence the attack as early by nearly two hours as they had intended. Col. Monroe recommended a cavalry attack, to be supported by the artillery, but was overruled by Cabell, and a halt was made until the artillery could come up. Their force was made up as follows: Brig.-Gen. W. L. Cabell commanding, accompanied by staff and escort; Carroll's First Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, Col. Scott, of Virginia, commanding, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Thompson; Monroe's Second Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Monroe commanding in person; First Battalion Parson's Texas Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Noble commanding; one section of artillery, commanding officer not known; four companies of bushwhackers, commanded by Mankins, Palmer, Brown and others. The enemy left all their dead and wounded, which they could not take away on their retreat, in our hands, leaving Surgeon Russell and Assist.-Surgeon Holderness to take charge of them. To-day Capt. Alexander arrived at our picket with a flag of truce, bringing a communication from Gen. Cabell, a copy of which I enclose. The flag was immediately ordered back with my reply, a copy of which is also enclosed. The following is a list of casualties on our side:

First Arkansas Infantry: Killed—S. Cockerill, Company A. Wounded—Capt. Randall Smith, Company A, head, slightly; Capt. William C. Parker, Company H, head, slightly; Corp. John Woods, Company A, slightly; James Shackley, Company A, mortally; Niles Slater, Company A, slightly; Daniel Rupe, Company E, slightly; William Rockdey, Company F, severely; — Nolin, Company H, slightly.

First Arkansas Cavalry: Killed—Privates H. Morris and J. D. Bell, Company I; R. B. Burrows, Company A. Wounded—Capt. W. S. Johnson, Company M, right arm, dangerously; Sergt. Frederick Kise, Company A, slightly; Sergt. John Asbill, Company D, severely; First Sergt. W. M. Burrows, Company E, severely; Com. Sergt. Benjamin K. Graham, Company L, slightly; Corp. Josiah Fears, Company A, slightly; Corp. Henry C. Lewis, Company D, slightly; Corp. George A. Morris, Company G, slightly; Corp. Doctor B. Morris, Company M, slightly; Farrier William Wooten, Company C, slightly; John Hays, Company A, severely; James Jack, Company A, severely; William J. Qunton, Company D, slightly; Francis M. Temple, Company D, John Grubb, Company E, slightly; Jordan Taylor, Company E, severely; William F. Davis, Company G, slightly; George Davis, Company H, mortally; William J. York,



Company H, severely; Davis Chyle, Company M, slightly. Missing—thirty-five (mostly stampeded toward Cassville during the engagement). Prisoners—one lieutenant and eight men First Arkansas Cavalry, taken while absent without leave at a dance nine miles from town; also one private First Arkansas Infantry, and six privates in other commands, taken in town. Total killed, 4; wounded, 26; prisoners, 16; missing, 35.

The enemy's loss is not accurately known. At and about this post are not less than twenty killed and fifty wounded. Citizens report one colonel and several men as having died on the retreat, also a large number of wounded still moving on with the command. We captured during the engagement Maj. Wilson, Gen. Cabell's commissary, wounded, and Capt. Jefferson, of Carroll's regiment; also four sergeants, three corporals and forty-six privates, a part of them wounded; also not less than fifty horses and one hundred stand of arms, mostly shot-guns. Among their killed are Capt. Hubbard, of Carroll's regiment, and a captain of hushwhackers. The enemy admit the loss of over 200 horses, killed, taken and stampeded. Enclosed please find a rough sketch of the position of forces at 9 A. M., when the battle culminated.

Every field and line officer, and nearly every enlisted man, fought bravely, and I would not wish to be considered as disparaging any one when I can mention only a few of the many heroic men who sustained so nobly the honor of our flag. Lieut.-Col. Searle and Maj. Ham, in command of the reserve, did good service in keeping their men in position, and preventing them from being terrified by the artillery. Lieut.-Col. Bishop and Majs. Fitch and Hunt, of the First Cavalry, led their men coolly up in the face of the enemy's fire, and drove them from their position. Capt. W. S. Johnson, Company M, First Cavalry, had his right arm shattered while leading his men forward under a galling fire. Lieut. Roseman, post-adjutant, and Lieut. Frank Strong, acting adjutant, First Cavalry, deserve much praise.

I remain, General, your most obedient servant,

[Signed]

M. LA RUE HARRISON,  
*Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.*

P. S.—We had actively engaged during the battle between three and four hundred men only. I should not neglect, also, to mention that S. D. Carpenter, assistant surgeon of volunteers, assisted by Assist.-Surgeons Coffee, Drake and Tefft, were actively engaged during the contest in carrying the wounded from the field and attending to their wants.

[Signed]

M. LA RUE HARRISON,  
*Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.*

This defeat of Confederate arms, although not gaining to them their object, the capture of Fayetteville, was followed by the evacuation of that city on April 25 (1863), a few days later, under the order of Gen. Curtis, to "fall back by forced marches on Springfield," thus leaving Washington County open to Confederate occupation. During the summer both Confederate and Federal troops were largely drawn off toward Vicksburg, and on the return of Col. M. La Rue Harrison from a raid down on the

Arkansas River, he reoccupied Fayetteville on the 22d of September. The remainder of 1863 and the early half of the following year was occupied by the Fayetteville post in scouring the whole region for bands of bushwhackers, and by the Confederate bushwhackers in threatening and annoying the enemy in all ways possible, and who in October made a concerted attack on the city, but failed. On October 3 (1864), a detachment of Gen. Price's army, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Fagan, which had circled about on its Missouri raid, and was lying at Cane Hill, made an attack on Fayetteville. About 800 of the First Arkansas Cavalry and others, making the number 1,128 men, were stationed in a fort, and behind a line of rifle-pits, and although the attack was kept up all day, and many attempts were made to storm the fortifications, they were repelled. On the morning following Gen. Curtis appeared with his army, in pursuit of Gen. Price, and, joined by the First Arkansas Cavalry, ended the great raid some time later, leaving Washington County comparatively quiet during the winter. During 1865 guerrilla warfare was carried on with varying degrees of intensity, until about the 1st of July, when news of the surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, then commanding the Confederate trans-Mississippi department, reached Fayetteville, and on the 23d of August the sturdy First Arkansas Cavalry was mustered out of service.

The following letter to Lieut.-Col. Bishop, acting adjutant general, Arkansas, gives an idea of a feature of Washington County life during 1865:

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., December, 23, 1864.

*Colonel:* \* \* \* \* I write this as a simple memorandum to guide you in your entreaties for the suffering women and children of Northwestern Arkansas. There are thousands of old men, women and children left here yet. You know their condition. I have from time to time worked to assist and protect them. Since you left I have established, at their request, post colonies at Rhea's Mill, Engle's Mill, Bentonville, Pea Ridge, Elm Spring and Huntsville, and am about organizing others at Mudtown, Mount Comfort, Oxford Bend, Richland, McGuire's, Middle Fork, West Fork and Hog Eye.

The plan is: 1. Fifty men, capable of bearing arms, unite and ask to be organized into a home guard company, and permission to settle on a large tract of abandoned land, which is all in one body.

2. They are organized, armed and move their families to the place.

3. They build a block house or small fort in the best point on the land (selected by me).

4. They sign articles agreeing to be loyal to the United States authorities; to abide by the laws and orders from the nearest military post; the laws and present constitution of Arkansas; the proclamation of the President, etc., and are all mustered in as home guards.

They also agree to parcel out the land by vote, giving to each one all he wants to cultivate, but to have nothing in common, except common defense and obedience to law. Thus all persons within ten miles of these settlements are expected to enroll their names and belong to them, and none but rebels have, so far, objected.

Six of the settlements have made such progress that each will raise large quantities of corn next season, and the Union Valley settlement has agreed to deliver one thousand tons of hay next season, if needed.

Bentonville and Elm Springs are filling with people who have moved in. Winningham is going to settle Mudtown with fifty Arkansas families returned from Missouri.

All this is no chimera, it is half accomplished now, and the other companies are forming and will be at work in ten days. Some of the forts are nearly done. The refugees have nearly all left this place and gone to the colonies. \* \* \* \*

[The rest pertains to the revocation of Gen. Canby's evacuation order.]

Yours, for Arkansas,

(Signed)

M. LA RUE HARRISON,

*Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry.*

The most famous Washington County Federal regiment, the one mostly drawn from that county, and most active in it, was the First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, who were mustered into service August 7, 1862. Their regimental organization is as follows: Colonel, M. La Rue Harrison; lieutenant-colonel, Albert W. Bishop; lieutenant, Thomas J. Hunt; majors, James J. Johnson, Ezra Fitch, Charles Galloway, John I. Worthington, Richard H. Wimpy, Hugo C. C. Botefuhr, Frank Strong; surgeon, Henry J. Maynard; assistant surgeons, William Hunter, Amos H. Coffee, Jonathan E. Tefft; chaplain, Reuben North; adjutant, Denton D. Stark, Henry M. Kidder; adjutant first battalion, E. B. Harrison; adjutant second battalion, Frank Strong; regimental quartermasters, J. H. Wilson, John M. Bigger; regimental commissaries of subsistence, Thomas J. Rice, John A. Maxwell. Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant-majors, Robert Thompson, Thomas Brooks, Warren W. Munday, Simeon A. Baker, Jonathan Douglass; regimental quartermaster-sergeants, John M. Bigger, James C. Summers; regimental commissary-sergeants, Thomas H. Scott, Jeremiah B. Hale; hospital stewards, Amos H. Coffee, W. E. Maynard, Melancthon Hilbert, Thomas J. McCord, S. W. Chism;

chief trumpeters, John Pool, O. A. Whitcomb, James Lusk. Company A—Captain, M. La Rue Harrison, Steward H. Carlile, Joshua S. Dudley; first lieutenants, James J. Johnson, Thomas J. Gilstrap, William J. Patton, Frederick Kise; second lieutenant, Charles F. Eichacker. Company B—Captains, Thomas J. Hunt, Bracken Lewis, Hugo C. C. Botefuhr; first lieutenants, William Hunter, Denton D. Stark, Thomas Willhite, Gustavus F. Hottenhauer; second lieutenants, Crittenden C. Wells, Owen A. Whitcomb. Company C—Captains, Ezra Fitch, Charles C. Moss, Elizur B. Harrison; first lieutenants, Samuel W. Chism, James R. Ivie; second lieutenant, Philip McGuire. Company D—Captains, Jesse M. Gilstrap, William L. Messenger, James Allison; first lieutenants, James H. Wilson, George W. M. Reid, William P. Clark; second lieutenant, Jacob H. Keiser. Company E—Captains, Charles Galloway, George R. King; first lieutenants, Philip M. Slaughter, Elam O. Kincaid, George W. Rowe; second lieutenant, George A. Purdy. Company F (Benton County). Company G (Carroll County and Missouri). Company H—Captains, John I. Worthington, Lawson L. Jernegan; first lieutenants, John W. Morris, Hugo C. C. Botefuhr, James G. Robertson, Warren W. Munday; second lieutenant, Melancthon Hilbert. Company I—Captain, DeWitt C. Hopkins; first lieutenants, Jacob J. Reel, Henry W. Gildemeister, John Vaughan; second lieutenant, Willis E. Maynard. Company K (Southeast Arkansas). Company L—Captains, John Bonine, Joseph S. Robb, Frank Strong; first lieutenants, George S. Albright, Thomas Brooks; second lieutenant, Simeon A. Baker. Company M—Captains, Robert E. Travis, William S. Johnson, John B. C. Turman; first lieutenants, James Roseman, Alvin D. Norris; second lieutenant, Thomas J. Rice. Casualties by companies: Company A, killed and died, 41; Company B, killed and died, 25; Company C, died, 33; Company D, killed and died, 21; Company E, killed and died, 41; Company H, killed and died, 36; Company I, killed and died, 24; Company K, killed and died, 21; Company L, killed and died, 15; Company M, killed and died, 22. Total, 279.

The following is the history of the regiment, as given by the report of Adj.-Gen. A. W. Bishop, of Arkansas: "On March

29, 1862, while the 'Army of the Southwest' was lying at Cross Timbers, Mo., M. La Rue Harrison, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, applied for and received authority from General Curtis to recruit a company for the Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, and proposed to enlist citizens of the State of Arkansas, many of whom had escaped conscription, and were then entering various regiments of the national army.

"On the 12th of May, 1862, eleven men from Washington County, Ark., made their appearance at the post of Cassville, Mo., and were sworn into the service of the United States; on the 18th of the same month about twenty more were added, and on the 1st of June the organization, numbering forty-five men, moved from Cassville to join a battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, then stationed at Forsyth, Mo. On the march Capt. Harrison learned that many more than were enough to complete one squadron were on their way from Arkansas to join him, and he telegraphed to Hon. John S. Phelps, tendering, through him, to the President, a regiment of loyal Arkansans, for the United States volunteer army. On the following day a reply was received that the President would accept the regiment, provided it was completed within twenty days. [An inserted letter here is omitted.]

"Recruiting parties had already been sent into various parts of Arkansas, and squads of from six to thirty men were constantly arriving at Springfield and enlisting in the regiment. On the 20th of June a raid was made into Fayetteville, Ark., from Cassville, by a detachment of the First Missouri and the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under command of Maj. Hubbard, at which time 115 recruits were brought out, mostly from Washington County.

"July 1 Capt. Harrison, with about 200 recruits, left Cassville with the Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry, and established his rendezvous at Springfield, Mo. July 3, the authority for mustering having been received, four companies were mustered into service, and on the 7th day of August a minimum regiment. On the 11th day of August Col. Harrison was, by order of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Brown, appointed chief engineer for the district of Southwest Missouri. About the 1st of September the first bat-



talion, under Maj. Johnson, was ordered to join the command of Gen. Brown, in the field, west of Mount Vernon, Mo. It was engaged, September 15 and October 13, in the battle near Newtonia, Mo., and during the campaign furnished most of the scouts, guides, and messengers for the army, besides being frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy's scouting and reconnoitering parties. On the 2d day of October, 1862, the regimental organization of the twelve companies was completed.

"On the 3d day of October the second battalion, having been mounted and armed, was sent to the southwest to join the 'Army of the Frontier,' under Gen. Schofield, and during that month it, with the first, constituted the advance of that army in its march through Northwestern Arkansas. On the return of Gen. Schofield, about the 20th of October, these battalions were stationed at Elkhorn Tavern and Cassville, as outposts, and there remained until the next forward movement of that army. November 11 three companies of the third battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bishop, left Springfield and joined the regiment at Elkhorn Tavern, on Pea Ridge, which place was held by him as the extreme outpost south of the second and third divisions of the Army of the Frontier, until its second advance, which resulted in the battle of Prairie Grove.

"On the 5th of December, in obedience to orders from Gen. Herron, Col. Harrison, who had been relieved from duty as chief engineer of the district of Southwest Missouri, left Elkhorn with eight companies of the regiment and a train of twenty wagons, and moved forward to join Gen. Blount, then at Cane Hill, Ark. On the night of the 6th the detachment camped at Prairie Grove, ten miles southwest of Fayetteville. During the night orders were received from Gen. Blount for the detachment to move at day-break and join Gen. Solomon near Rhea's Mill. Messengers also brought information from Gen. Blount that the enemy were west of Cane Hill, and would probably attack him in the morning; that the road between himself and Col. Harrison was clear.

"At daylight on the morning of the 7th the detachment moved forward, but at sunrise was met by detachments of Missouri troops retreating, who had been attacked by Hindman's advance at their camp two miles south of Illinois Creek. A

determined attack was made by the enemy at this point, and within half an hour a serious panic ensued, which resulted in the capture of the train of the First Cavalry and the temporary demoralization of the regiment. Falling back to the Walnut Grove Church Col. Harrison rallied his men upon the right of Gen. Herron's army, which was met at that point, and advanced with it to Prairie Grove.

"On the following day Col. Harrison made a raid south to the Boston Mountains, pursuing some of the routed detachments of Hindman's army and capturing twenty-nine prisoners.

"1863—On January 8 a detachment under the command of Lieuts. Thompson and Vaughan participated in the defeat of Marmaduke, at Springfield, Mo., Lieut. Vaughan and Sergt. L. D. Jernigan were severely wounded during the engagement. About January 25 a detachment, commanded by Capt. Galloway, participated in a raid into Van Buren, under command of Lieut.-Col. Stuart, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, at which time a steamer and 315 prisoners were captured. On February 3 a detachment of eighty-three men, under Capt. Galloway, routed 180 rebels near White Oak Creek, in Franklin County, and on the following morning Capt. R. E. Travis was mortally wounded in an attack upon a party of guerrillas, who had fortified themselves in a log house near Thurlkill's ferry, on the Arkansas River.

"On April 18, at sunrise, the post at Fayetteville was attacked. [Elsewhere described.]

"In September Col. Harrison attacked a detachment of rebels under Coffee, in the Seneca Nation, pursuing them down the Indian line to Round Prairie, Ark., and on the 22d of that month the First Cavalry reoccupied Fayetteville. On October 4 a detachment of the regiment, 450 strong, with two sections of Battery A, First Arkansas Light Artillery, and one section of mountain howitzers, under command of Col. Harrison, left Fayetteville in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Shelby, who at that time was moving north from Neosho, Mo., with 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery. Marching through Pineville, Newtonia, Granby, Carthage, Lamar and Greenfield toward Warsaw, countermanding orders turned the column toward Bower's Mill, and thence by way of Mount Vernon and Cassville to Fayetteville, to

relieve the garrison at that place, which was being seriously threatened by a superior force under the rebel Col. Brooks. At sunrise, on October 15, a part of the detachment, while in camp at Cross Timbers, and having in charge a train of twenty-five wagons loaded with supplies for Fayetteville, was attacked by Brooks, but through the timely return of Col. Harrison, who, having gone forward toward Fayetteville with a portion of his men, had heard the firing, the attack was repelled. On October 23 a portion of the regiment, with its howitzer battery, under command of Maj. Hunt, joined Gen. McNeil at Huntsville, taking the advance in the pursuit of Gen. Shelby across Arkansas River.

"On November 7 an expedition, 435 strong, under Col. Harrison, left Fayetteville, moving eastward, and on the morning of the 9th routed a force of rebels near King's River; and again, on the following day, at sunrise, at Kingston; at noon, on the Dry Fork of King's River, and in the evening near Mulberry Mountain. On the 11th and 12th Capt. J. I. Worthington drove the same irregular forces across Arkansas River, carrying his howitzers by hand across the Frog Bayou Mountain, and on the 23d and 25th engaged and routed bands of guerrillas near Sugar Loaf Mountain, in Marion County, and on Richland Creek, in Searcy County, the last time with considerable loss. Lieut. L. D. Jernigan was here severely wounded and taken prisoner.

"1864—During the months of January and February a detachment of the regiment, commanded by Capts. Galloway and Botefuhr, served in Carroll, Marion and Searcy Counties, under orders from Brig.-Gen. C. B. Holland, from the district of Southwest Missouri. They were engaged repeatedly with the enemy, and received high praises in Gen. Holland's official report.

"During this year detachments of the regiment were very frequently engaged with guerrillas, who were still infesting Northwestern Arkansas, and on October 28 a concerted attack upon Fayetteville was defeated. On October 3 the town was again attacked by a largely superior force, detached from Gen. Price's army, then lying at Cane Hill, the whole under the command of Maj.-Gen. Fagan. [Mentioned elsewhere.]

"All summer long the First Cavalry had been actively employed against the enemy, who increased in strength until in

autumn they swarmed through the county, but Price's retreat and the approach of winter secured, for a time, comparative quiet.

"1865—During this year a relentless warfare was carried on against the small bands of guerrillas who infested Northwestern Arkansas, and many were killed. \* \* \* \* [The mustering out of the regiment on August 23 is mentioned elsewhere.] From May, 1863, until the disbanding of the regiment a cornet band was maintained at the private expense of the officers, and at the close of the war the instruments were presented to the city of Fayetteville."

The Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers was commanded by a citizen of Fayetteville, Col. Lafayette Gregg, but, as its further county representation was very small, this mention will suffice.

The First Arkansas Infantry Volunteers was recruited at Fayetteville after the battle of Prairie Grove, by Dr. James M. Johnson, of Huntsville, Madison County, and contained Washington County men in various parts of its organization. The following is a brief account of its history, by F. M. Johnson, major, commanding regiment: "At the time of the muster-in of J. M. Johnson as colonel of this regiment it numbered thirty-six commissioned officers and 810 enlisted men, recruited in the previous sixty days in Madison, Washington, Newton, Benton, Searcy and Crawford Counties. It participated in the battle of Fayetteville, under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle and Maj. E. D. Ham, on the 18th of April, 1863, and marched for Springfield on the 25th of that month. On the 6th of July it was ordered to Cassville, Mo., where it shortly afterward arrived, and on the 17th of August joined the Army of the Frontier, under command of Maj.-Gen. Blount, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, pursued the rebels under Cooper and Stanwatie to Perryville, in the Choctaw Nation, and, returning to Fort Smith, was the first regiment to enter the garrison on the 1st of September, 1863. Shortly afterward, by order of Brig.-Gen. McNeil, the regiment proceeded to Waldron, and remained there until February, 1864, when it was again ordered to report at Fort Smith to take part in the movement southward under Brig.-Gen. Thayer; left Fort Smith with the frontier division on the 24th of March,

1864, forming part of the first brigade under Col. John Edwards; participated in the battle of Moscow, losing three men killed and several wounded; entered Camden on the 16th of April, 1864, and was engaged in a reconnoissance of the enemy after the battle of Poisoned Springs; left Camden on the 26th of April, and, as a part of the right wing of the Union army, was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Saline River, where it repulsed a strong flanking party with considerable loss to the enemy, and losing no men itself. On the 1st of May, 1864, the regiment arrived at Little Rock, and proceeded thence to Fort Smith, where it arrived on the 17th of the same month; since which time it has been engaged in escort and guard duty on the frontier. The greatest aggregate was in November, 1863—979 officers and men; the lowest in March, 1865—774; present aggregate, 788, 31 commissioned officers and 757 enlisted men."

The regimental officers and captains are as follows: Colonel, James M. Johnson; lieutenant-colonel, Elhanon J. Searle; majors, Elijah D. Ham, Francis M. Johnson; surgeon, William B. Waterman; assistant surgeons, Thomas B. Drake, Harvey H. Bolinger, Robert B. Campfield; chaplains, Francis Springer, John M. Leard; adjutants, Francis M. Sams, William Patterson; regimental quartermasters, Crittenden C. Wells, Jonathan H. Hewes; Company A, captains, Randall Smith, Daniel E. Sutcliffe; Company B, captains, Elith Haynes, Thomas H. Scott; Company C, captain, James R. Vanderpool; Company D, captains, Ransom R. Rhodes, William H. Newman; Company E, captains, James M. Hutchings, John W. Spralding; Company F, captains, John McCoy, George W. Raymond; Company G, captain, George W. R. Smith; Company H, captain, William C. Parker; Company I, captains, William J. Heffington, John Whiteford, Samuel Bard; Company K, captain, Abial Stevens. Total casualties, 184.

The Second Cavalry and Second Infantry of the Federal Arkansas troops had but few representatives from Washington County. Col. Edward J. Brooks, of Fayetteville, was given authority to organize a Fourth Arkansas Infantry Volunteer troop at Fayetteville, but his recruits were absorbed into other commands or disbanded.

Battery A, First Arkansas Light Artillery Volunteers, known



as "Stark's Battery," was raised by Denton D. Stark, then adjutant First Arkansas Cavalry. "April 1st the battery was full," so says the adjutant-general's report, "but was not mustered into service until August 31, 1863. Meantime and until the 25th of April, of this year, it was stationed at Fayetteville, Ark., (though officers and men were absent in Missouri procuring horses when the battle of the 18th of April took place), when, by orders from headquarters of the department of the Missouri, Northwestern Arkansas was evacuated. From May 4th to September 21st, 1863, the battery was stationed at Springfield, Mo., receiving, while there, guns and equipments. In September Lieut. Robert V. Thompson, with one section of the battery, participated in an expedition under the command of Col. M. La Rue Harrison, through Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, in pursuit of Col. Coffee's command, then raiding that section of country, and proceeded thence to Fayetteville, Ark. The remaining two sections of the battery, under the command of Capt. Stark, left Springfield, Mo., September 21, 1863, for Fayetteville, marching first, however, as far north as Greenfield, Mo., under Col. Harrison, who was then in pursuit of Gen. Shelby. Moving thence to Fayetteville, one section of the battery took part, about October 20, in a skirmish with the enemy, under Col. Brooks, at Cross Timbers, Mo. The battery remained at Fayetteville until March 19, 1864, when, by order of Brig.-Gen. Thayer, it marched to Fort Smith. On the 23d of March it joined the expedition to Camden, forming a part of Col. Adams' brigade. It was present in the skirmish at Moscow on or about the 13th of April, with four guns in action, and relieved the Second Indiana Battery, under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. Leaving Camden with the retreating force under Gen. Steele, April 28, it reached Little Rock May 3, 1864, and moved thence with the frontier division of the Army of Arkansas, to Fort Smith. In October one section of the battery, under Lieut. Mayes, was sent with other troops in pursuit of Col. Gano, who had captured a supply train between Fort Scott and Fort Smith, making a forced march to Cabin Creek, north of Fort Gibson, where they came up with the enemy retreating, but he escaped. The battery occupied Fort No. 2, at Fort Smith, until the 30th

of August, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. \* \* \*  
\* \* [The men] were faithful, brave and efficient, and reflected great credit upon the battery and the State."

The officers were Captains, Denton D. Stark and Henry H. Easter; first lieutenant, Robert Thompson; second lieutenants, Edward D. Brogan, William Mayes; first sergeant, Alex Thompson; quartermaster-sergeant, John B. Malidon.

The battery was largely represented by Washington County men. Their casualties were twenty-five, who were killed and died of disease.

Independent companies were organized in the autumn of 1863, under orders of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, and among those organized in Washington County were Capt. Bracken Lewis' company, Capt. Mackey's company, and a West Fork Township company. The first two companies served in the defense of Fayetteville, November 3, 1864.

The total number of Washington County men in the Federal army, according to an estimate of Col. T. J. Hunt, is between 500 and 800.

Col. W. H. Brooks was probably the most active representative of the Southern cause for Washington County. Among the first organizations was Brooks' battalion of cavalry (State troops), which afterward became E. I. Stirman's battalion, and later on was transferred to the Cismississippi Department, where it was known as the Sharpshooters' battalion. A few of these were Washington County men. Capt. Lafayette Boone's company, which served at Elkhorn, was officered as follows: First lieutenant, L. P. Beavert; second lieutenant, Sam. H. Smithson, and third lieutenant, John O. Parks.

The well-known Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry then fell to the command of Col. Brooks, and for an account of its formation a portion of the address of Col. J. R. Pettigrew, delivered at the Grand Reunion of ex-Confederates at Prairie Grove, on August 19, 1886, is here inserted: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Twenty-five years ago this beautiful valley was a military camp; red battle had stamped his foot, and the nation had felt the shock. Peaceful pursuits had been abandoned, and all was busy preparation for the inevitable conflict. In Septem-

ber, 1862, at this place, the Thirty-fourth (Brook's) Regiment of Arkansas Infantry was organized; shortly thereafter the regiment went into camp at Mount Comfort, then at Elm Springs, then to Elkhorn, thence to Camp Reagan, then to Spadra, on the Arkansas River, where we received our arms, Enfield rifles; thence we marched to Mazzard Prairie, near Fort Smith, where the regiment became a part of Fagan's Brigade. All the points named were camps of instruction, and the 'tramp, tramp' of the soldier was heard on every hand. The hot blood of youth coursed in our veins then, and the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war, was hailed with delight. The enemy was approaching; patriotism and desire to defend homes and firesides was at fever heat. The order to march at length came; the Arkansas River was crossed. At Lee's Creek the head of the column was halted, the different commands massed, and the solemn ceremony had of presentation of battle flags to each regiment. No more impressive scene was ever witnessed in all this land than on that calm winter morning, to see thousands of soldiers kneeling with their faces northward, and the solemn invocation commending them and their fortunes to the arbitrament of arms and the God of battles. Thenceforth the red flag of battle waved over each command. The march was resumed, and on the 7th day of December Prairie Grove was reached.

"The stillness of the early morning was broken by the clash of arms. about 200 of the enemy's cavalry were captured near the church. Our infantry coming up, met the prisoners; enthusiasm and eagerness for the fray were aroused to the highest pitch. We moved rapidly to the battle-field, and the long line of infantry and artillery was placed in position, where we awaited the approach and attack of the enemy. About noon the cavalry were withdrawn, pickets driven in, and the enemy charged the whole line of Fagan's Brigade; the battle of Prairie Grove had opened in earnest, and Fagan's Brigade, from that time until shortly before sundown, repelled charge after charge of the enemy under the gallant Herron. About an hour before sunset the enemy withdrew his infantry, and opened a terrific fire upon our lines. The enemy was reinforced by Gen. Blount's command, which at once opened a terrible fire upon our left.

Gen. Parsons and his invincible Missourians met him with great gallantry and success. The battle of Prairie Grove, while of short duration, will compare, perhaps, with any fought during the war, in fierceness and desperate gallantry. The rattle of musketry often rose above the roar of artillery, and the bright sunlight gleamed from bayonets held by hands as steady as Napoleon's veterans at Austerlitz or Waterloo. Officers and soldiers were alike brave, and there were feats of individual prowess that stamped the actors heroes. Thus it was the logic of fate that Brooks' regiment received its first shock of battle, and baptism of blood, almost on the very spot of its origin. \* \* \* \* Many a gallant life went out in that fierce conflict; Capt. William Woosley (or Owsley), Lieuts. Ben Boone and James Pollard, as brave and good men as ever breathed the breath of life; Tell Duke, the gifted and intrepid lieutenant, whose spirit rose from the din of battle, the rattle of musketry, and the roar of artillery to the peaceful bosom of its God; William Gray, color-bearer; John Sharp, Henry Morrison, Cy Graham, Clem Kirksly, James Gray, and others whose names I cannot now recall, went down in the shock of battle to fill heroes' graves, and left names with immortality synonymous. Brooks' regiment can well claim to be the child of Prairie Grove. It had its origin here, and aided in making its fields and groves historic. \* \* \* \* Night closed the scene at Prairie Grove with the victorious Confederates occupying the field, and the wearied soldier sought whatever of repose he could get on the perilous edge of battle, which he expected to be resumed on the morrow, dreaming, fitfully, perchance, of home and loved ones whom he expected soon to greet; but late at night the order was silently passed along the lines to prepare to march. The soldiers who expected to follow up the victory were not slow in getting ready; such, however, was not the case; it was a retreat, and Gen. Hindman's army were subjected to the trying ordeal of turning their faces from home and loved ones, and a hard-earned victory. Thus we came to Prairie Grove, and thus we left its fields, made forever historic by the valor and blood of patriots."

The regiment served after this at Helena, and were in the retreat from Little Rock. At the action at Jenkins' Ferry they

sustained greater losses probably than during all their career; here it was that Capt. Walker was killed and Col. Brooks was wounded.

The most reliable information obtainable gives the following regimental organizations of Col. Brooks' command, with changes, and as complete as possible where companies are from Washington County: Colonel, W. H. Brooks; lieutenant-colonels, T. M. Gunter, J. R. Pettigrew; majors, James Owsley, J. R. Pettigrew, F. R. Earle; adjutants, M. C. Duke, Peter Carnahan; quartermaster, James Trott; commissary sergeant, Capt. Robert Tyus; sergeant-majors, Frank Watson, Henry Keyser; surgeon, Dr. W. B. Welch; assistant surgeon, Dr. J. M. Lacy; hospital steward, G. M. Cox. Company A—Captains, T. M. Gunter, J. W. Walker; acting captain, Lee Taylor; first lieutenant, Pomroy Hart; second lieutenant, J. M. Roark. Company B—Captains, F. R. Earle, James Mitchell, George Gibson; first lieutenants, James Mitchell, Peter Carnahan; second lieutenant, William Buchanan. Company C—Captain, Samuel H. Smithson; first lieutenant, John O. Parks; second lieutenant, Isaac Roark; third lieutenant, James Pollard; orderly sergeant, Robert Anderson. Company D—Captain, William Owsley. Company E—Captain, James E. Wright; second lieutenant, J. M. Pittman. Company F—Captain, C. L. Pickens. Company G—Captain, James Owsley. Company H—Captain, Wallace; first lieutenant, Mayes; second lieutenant, Albert Brodie; third lieutenant, J. L. Duke. Company I—Captain, A. V. Edmondson. Company K—Captains, J. R. Pettigrew, A. Wilson; first lieutenants, M. C. Duke, S. P. Pittman; second lieutenants, B. F. Boone, C. F. Reagan; third lieutenants, A. Wilson, James Beard.

At Camden the following consolidation seems to have been completed in 1863: Companies C, H and A were consolidated into Company A, Company G was merged into Company D and Company I was placed in Company K.

The Sixteenth Arkansas Confederate Infantry was organized under Gen. McCullough's order, at Rogers (then Calahan Springs), about the middle of November, 1861, with the following officers, the list being made most complete when there is Washington County representation:



Colonels, J. F. Hill, W. T. Neal, David Province; lieutenant-colonels, W. T. Neal, B. F. Pixley, J. M. Pittman; majors — Farmer, J. M. Pittman. Company A, captains, L. Swagerty, Jesse Adams. Company B, captains, — Turner, Jesse Cravens. Company C, captains, John Connelly, J. J. Yearwood. Company D, captains, John Smith, E. G. Mitchell, J. Bailey. Company E, captain, W. S. Poyner. Company F, captains, David Goodnight, — Stephens. Company G, captain, J. P. Carnahan; first lieutenant, W. E. Pittman; second lieutenants, B. F. Pixley, B. Carnahan; third lieutenants, V. A. Ross, John Eggers. Company H, captains, — Kelley, J. P. Cloud. Company I, captains, Dan Boone; first lieutenant, John Garrett; second lieutenant, Abe Wilson. Company K, captains, John Lawrence, James Waldon.

The last change of officers occurred at the reorganization at Corinth, Miss., where Col. David Province took charge of the regiment. The general course of the regiment was as follows, after its organization at Calahan's Springs: It first went to Elm Springs, thence to Cross Hollows with Gen. Price, then Elkhorn and Van Buren, thence with Gen. Price to Corinth, Tupelo, Iuka and Corinth again, where it was the only Arkansas regiment in the First Missouri Brigade. Their next move was to Port Gibson, where they were captured. The officers were imprisoned and the privates paroled. The greatest casualties occurring to the Sixteenth Regiment was at Corinth, where seven-twelfths were reported "killed, wounded and missing."

The following State troops were in service at Oak Hill: Col. Gratiot's Third Arkansas Infantry, Col. Walker's Fourth Arkansas Infantry, Col. Dockery's Fifth Arkansas Infantry, Col. Churchill's First Arkansas Cavalry and Col. Carroll's Cavalry.

Their Washington County representation was somewhat as follows:

Colonel, Gratiot, Third Arkansas Infantry; lieutenant-colonel, David Province; Company —, captain, Bell, and Company —, captain, Pleasant Buchanan; first lieutenant, J. M. Lacy; colonel, J. D. Walker, Fourth Arkansas Infantry; lieutenant-colonel, T. D. Berry; major, S. W. Peel; Company —, captain, T. M. Gunter; first lieutenant, Wythe Walker; colonel, —, Dockery, Fifth Arkansas Infantry; captain, W. T. Neal; colonel,

T. J. Churchill, First Arkansas Cavalry; colonel, Carroll; Company —, captain, Jeff Kelly; first lieutenant, Lafayette Boone; second lieutenant, James A. Ferguson; third lieutenant, Samuel H. Smithson.

Col. Walker's regiment was organized about July 8, 1861, at Camp Walker, in Benton County, and was disbanded about the last of August, of the same year, at Walnut Springs. Among the other captains of the regiment were Denny, Fancher, Johnson, Pittman, Sanders, Bunch and Tinnin. An independent company, under Capt. J. F. Rieff, also did excellent service.

The Fifteenth Arkansas Mounted Infantry of the Northwest, so distinguished from another Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, did service at Wilson's Creek. In it was organized by Capt. James Richards, probably in November, 1861, a company which took the title Company G, and also one under Capt. Pleasant Buchanan, called Company H. Capt. Richard's company was partly of Washington County men, but Company H was entirely from that county. The company was organized at Cane Hill, with First Lieut. Patton Inks and Second Lieut. A. A. Evans. The captain and first lieutenant were captured at Elkhorn, and A. A. Evans became captain. The regiment then started for Pittsburg Landing, but the battle was over. Iuka and Corinth were their next points of action. At the latter place Capt. W. H. Holcomb, of Springdale, became captain of Company G. Companies G and H were next among the forces that moved to Port Gibson, then Jackson, Miss., and Champion Hill. At Black River, on May 17, 1863, Capt. Holcomb was captured and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and after the siege of Vicksburg Companies G and H were returned to Arkansas and consolidated under Capt. A. A. Evans. The organization of Company G was: Captains, James Richards, W. H. Holcomb; first lieutenants, William Cooper, J. H. Williams; second lieutenants, Marion Mosier, Evan Atwood; third lieutenants, James Cooper, White.

In the Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry, under Col. H. M. Rector and Lieut.-Col. Griffith, there was but one company, that of Capt. T. W. Thomason.

The total Confederate representation from Washington County is estimated at about 2,000 men by Col. T. M. Gunter *et al.*

It is greatly to be regretted that the records of Confederate soldiery in Washington County have all been lost except those uncertain traces left in the treacherous memories of those, now growing old, who passed through the distracting struggles.

In the tombs that dot the cemeteries lying on the hills east and west of Fayetteville are the certain records of the deadliness of the conflict.

The National Military Cemetery, lying about three-quarters of a mile southwest of the court-house, is a natural mound embracing six acres, surrounded by a columned brick wall, and surmounted by a flag-staff, about which in concentric circles lie 1,214 of the victims of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Fayetteville. The place was located by the Government in 1867, and stationed in the brick lodge, with its adjoining stables, is the keeper, who is now in constant charge—Capt. A. Pettit. The grounds originally contained about 1,900 graves, but many have been removed by friends.

The Confederate Military Cemetery lies on the slope of East Heights. It is an octagon, surrounded by a stone wall, with a smaller octagon in the center, intended for a monument, but which now contains the grave of Gen. Slack, who fell at Prairie Grove. The cemetery is divided into eight convergent sections, the four sections of graves alternating with the remaining four, which are devoted to ornamental shrubbery. Here lie about 700 who wore the gray at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Fayetteville, embracing citizens of Texas, Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas; and it represents a greater mausoleum in the hearts of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of those men, or such of them as lived in Washington County, for it is the result of the efforts of the Southern Memorial Association, a society of ladies organized in Fayetteville, and other parts of the county, in June, 1872; it was dedicated by them precisely a year later. For some twelve years the president of the society has been an earnest and intelligent Christian lady—Mrs. Lizzie Pollard—to whose efforts the success of the movement is in no small degree due.

## CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

The enterprising town of Fayetteville dates its history from the organization of Washington County in 1828. At about that time George McGarroh, the father of James, John and William McGarroh, removed from the neighborhood of Evansville, and located near the spring in what is now known as the Masonic addition to Fayetteville. The next year James Leeper, the father of Mathew W. Leeper, came, and after living for a time in a camp, built a small log house near where the Mountain House now is. Soon after Reuben W. Reynolds and the Sweeneys arrived. One of the Sweeneys built a house, and kept a sort of hotel. In February, 1830, the first store-house was erected. It was built by James Holmsley and two other young men for one John Nye, an Eastern man. They built it of black oak poles, and covered it with boards made from a large oak tree that stood on the branch below the spring west of town. It was without a floor. It stood on the west side of the public square. This building was completed in one day, and the next day the same young men erected a similar structure for two brothers, Seviars, who opened a store near what is known as the Blockmill corner. The Seviars remained but a few months. Nye continued for two or three years.

The above were the first settlers of Fayetteville. The McGarrohs were of the true backwoods type, and not a few of the now well-worn newspaper anecdotes of early Arkansas are said to have originated with them. They were entirely uneducated, not able even to read or write, but John, or Jack, as he was more popularly known, was a man of considerable native ability, and was twice elected to the Legislature. As a member of that body he assumed much dignity, and sedulously sought to conceal his illiteracy. To this end he frequently procured a newspaper, and while sitting in his seat in the House scanned its columns long and earnestly. A member, one day observing that he held his paper upside down, accosted him with: "Uncle Jack, what is the news?" "I see they have had a thundering big storm on the river," replied Jack, "and capsized every durned boat." The

paper was filled with advertisements of boats, each accompanied by a picture of a boat, from which, in the inverted position of the paper, he drew the inference, they had been capsized.

William McGarroh was for a long time a grocery keeper in Fayetteville. He never kept any books, and although he did a considerable credit business he is said never to have made but one mistake. On one occasion he charged a customer with a cheese, when he had purchased a grindstone. Upon settlement the customer objected to the item. McGarroh turned to the wall back of him, which was covered with marks and signs, and after studying it for a moment, broke out with: "I'll be durned, if I didn't forget to put an eye in that cheese."

In a letter to Mr. J. H. Van Hoose, in 1879, Rev. John Buchanan has the following to say of the early history of Fayetteville: "The town of Fayetteville was located at the county site of Washington County in 1829. The territory now embraced in Benton and Madison Counties then belonged to Washington County. This is the reason why the location was made so far northeast of the center of what is now Washington County. Two of the commissioners who located the county site were former residents of Lincoln County, Tenn., and Fayetteville was the county site of Lincoln County, hence the name Fayetteville was given to the new town.

"So soon as the location was made Capt. Jack McGarroh moved to the place and camped there until a house was built. The first court was held there in August, 1829. Two log houses were erected at the time of the court. One was floored with hewed puncheons; the court was held in it. The other had only a dirt floor, which was used for a hotel. Forks were driven in the ground, poles laid in them, and boards placed upon the poles for a table.

"I do not remember who presided as judge of the court, but think it was Judge Johnson, father of Hon. R. W. Johnson, now of Little Rock. There were two lawyers present, but their names I do not remember.

"McGarroh's table was well supplied with pound cake, beef, venison and turkeys, as wild game of every description was abundant about there at that time.



"The first store-house ever built in Fayetteville was put up for two brothers by the name of Sevier, nephews of the Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, one of our first lawyers and statesmen. They brought their goods to Cane Hill, and deposited them there with Col. W. B. Woody until their house was built in Fayetteville. In December, 1829, they hired me to haul their goods to Fayetteville. They remained in business there but a short time."

The commissioners of the seat of justice were Lewis Evans, Larkin Newton, Samuel Vaughn and John Woody. They fixed upon the site of Fayetteville, and when the government survey of land was made, it was found to be upon a sixteenth section, the school section. A special act of Congress was therefore passed transferring the school section of Township 16, Range 30 west, to the twentieth section. The patent for the town site was issued February 27, 1835. It granted to the commissioners the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 15, Range 30 west.

The survey of the town was made by Charles McClellan, then deputy county surveyor, assisted by John West, John Smallman, James Parr, William McGarroh and A. Mankins as chain carriers.

*Sale of Lots.*—The lots were sold chiefly at public sale, A. Whinnery being the auctioneer. The following is a statement of the sales up to 1837, the names of the purchasers and the price paid:

NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Price.	NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Price.
A. B. Anthony.....	16	5	\$100.00	Matthew Leeper...	15	9	\$70.00
A. B. Anthony. ....	16	4	10.50	Matthew Leeper...	15	10	76.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	1	10.00	Matthew Leeper...	15	11	50.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	2	10.00	Wm. McK. Ball...	16	6	82.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	3	10.00	Wm. McK. Ball...	16	8	12.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	4	15.00	Wm. McK. Ball...	4	....	50.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	5	15.00	John McGarroh....	16	9	65.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	12	10.00	John McGarroh....	16	12	12.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	7	80.00	John McGarroh....	16	13	11.50
A. B. Anthony.....	29	8	20.00	John T. Powers....	17	6	65.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	9	15.00	John T. Powers....	17	12	12.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	10	10.00	James P. Humes...	32	1	16.50
A. B. Anthony.....	29	11	10.00	James P. Humes...	32	2	17.00
A. B. Anthony.....	29	6	10.00	James P. Humes...	32	3	11.00
A. B. Anthony.....	30	....	30.00	John West.....	7	1	27.00
Matthew Leeper...	16	7	82.00	Alfred Wallace....	26	4	76.00
Matthew Leeper...	15	7	40.00	Alfred Wallace....	14	8	58.00
Matthew Leeper...	15	8	60.00	Alfred Wallace....	14	1	84.00

NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Price.	NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Price.
Dillin Irby.....	18	4	\$12.50	M. H. W. Mahan...	81	2	\$80.00
Dillin Irby.....	18	2	10.00	M. H. W. Mahan...	81	3	20.00
Dillin Irby.....	18	8	22.00	M. H. W. Mahan...	81	4	14.00
Dillin Irby.....	18	9	16.50	L. C. Pleasants....	28	12	67.00
Martha Trammell....	24	2	15.00	C. M. McClellan....	80	7	125.00
Martha Trammell....	24	1	25.00	C. M. McClellan....	80	8	10.00
David Walker.....	28	6	46.00	C. M. McClellan....	80	9	10.00
David Walker.....	28	4	40.00	William M. Kincaid	80	6	114.00
David Walker.....	16	11	100.00	William M. Kincaid	25	7	32.00
David Walker.....	25	8	26.00	John T. Cox.....	28	11	75.00
David Walker.....	25	4	26.00	John T. Cox.....	19	1	25.00
David Walker.....	25	5	20.00	B. H. Martin.....	26	12	50.00
David Walker.....	25	9	18.00	John B. Webster....	26	18	32.00
David Walker.....	18	11	10.25	John B. Webster....	81	9	31.00
David Walker.....	18	4	10.00	John B. Webster....	19	2	25.00
David Walker.....	18	12	10.00	John B. Webster....	35	.....	10.00
David Walker.....	18	8	10.00	John B. Webster....	86	.....	13.00
David Walker.....	18	1	10.00	John B. Webster....	84	.....	12.50
David Walker.....	18	8	10.00	M. H. Clark.....	26	15	50.00
David Walker.....	18	2	11.50	M. H. Clark.....	17	4	28.00
David Walker.....	25	2	28.50	M. H. Clark.....	18	3	15.00
David Walker.....	16	2	21.00	M. H. Clark.....	18	1	12.50
David Walker.....	42	5	85.00	M. H. Clark.....	22	.....	15.00
W. T. Larremore....	28	10	66.00	M. H. Clark.....	11	.....	21.00
W. T. Larremore....	8	.....	50.00	W. D. Hart.....	26	8	21.00
W. T. Larremore....	7	2	10.00	W. D. Hart.....	23	.....	20.50
John Tuttle.....	25	8	25.00	P. V. Rhea.....	17	8	41.00
W. F. Denton.....	17	8	25.00	R. W. Reynolds....	28	9	55.00
B. H. Smithson....	17	1	25.00	R. W. Reynolds....	28	8	55.00
B. H. Smithson....	17	2	18.00	R. W. Reynolds....	28	7	101.00
B. H. Smithson....	25	1	31.00	George Freyschleg.	80	4	80.00
B. H. Smithson....	1	.....	127.00	George Freyschleg.	31	1	181.00
E. A. Sweeney.....	17	9	50.00	James Sinclair....	80	11	25.00
E. A. Sweeney.....	18	8	20.00	James Sinclair....	80	10	10.00
A. Yell.....	41	.....	15.00	James Sinclair....	80	12	18.50
A. Yell.....	42	1	16.00	Isaac Murphy.....	12	1	11.00
L. Brodie.....	17	7	55.00	Isaac Murphy.....	12	2	10.00
H. M. Hill.....	8	.....	30.00	Isaac Murphy.....	12	3	14.00
William Dugan....	80	1	85.00	Isaac Murphy.....	12	4	14.00
William Dugan....	80	3	70.00	L. Evans.....	17	5	85.00
William Dugan....	25	11	10.00	L. Evans.....	13	5	10.00
William Dugan....	25	12	21.00	J. M. Tuttle.....	81	10	45.00
William Dugan....	25	10	16.00	Wilson Bros.....	16	3	87.87
J. M. Sweeney.....	18	7	20.00	John S. Blair....	6	.....	150.00
Oneismus Evans....	16	15	10.00	Matthew Hubbard..	42	3	7.00
Oneismus Evans....	16	2	50.00	Matthew Hubbard..	42	4	17.00
George McGarroh..	18	15	80.00	John Lewis.....	28	5	60.10
William Skelton....	15	4	18.00	John Lewis.....	28	15	16.00
William Skelton....	15	3	18.00	John Lewis.....	16	10	100.00
William Skelton....	15	2	16.00	Samuel O. Harris..	28	17	10.00
William McGarroh..	15	7	100.00	Samuel O. Harris..	28	16	14.00
A. S. Walker.....	5	.....	50.00	Samuel O. Harris..	82	7	22.50
James Byrnsides... 16	6	.....	52.00	Samuel O. Harris..	14	4	20.00
James Byrnsides... 16	7	.....	144.00	Samuel O. Harris..	14	5	15.00
James Byrnsides... 16	10	.....	25.50	Samuel O. Harris..	14	2	15.00
James Byrnsides... 16	11	.....	40.00	Samuel O. Harris..	14	3	15.00
James Byrnsides... 81	7	.....	17.00	William Meek.....	16	8	85.00
James Byrnsides... 81	8	.....	23.00	W. Marra.....	14	.....	12.00
Alfred Dobbs.....	80	5	52.00	J. M. Hoge.....	18	7	15.50
M. H. W. Mahan....	26	5	60.00	J. M. Hoge.....	13	10	12.00
M. H. W. Mahan....	26	3	50.00	D. R. Mills.....	28	18	11.50

NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Price.	NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Price.
D. R. Mills.....	28	2	\$15.00	John Ransom.....	28	1	\$11.50
J. H. George.....	28	19	10.00	Samuel Alexander..	37	....	17.00
Jackson Bigelow...	26	14	39.00	Samuel Alexander..	33	....	12.00
Jackson Bigelow....	26	1	106.00	Samuel Alexander..	32	6	10.50
Solomon Tuttle.....	15	6	22.00	Samuel L. Marrs....	32	5	10.50
Solomon Tuttle....	15	5	20.50	Samuel L. Marrs....	38	....	10.00
John G. Stout.....	21	....	15.00	James Boone.....	31	6	10.00
William Wilson....	26	14	26.00	James Boone.....	14	7	17.00
J. & G. Laplin.....	26	9	19.00	James Boone.....	14	6	11.50
J. & G. Laplin.....	18	6	16.00	James Boone.....	39	6	14.00
James Irvin.....	30	2	101.00	James Boone.....	32	4	11.00
James Irvin.....	30	13	11.25	James Boone.....	9	4	20.25
James Irvin.....	30	14	10.50	James Boone.....	16	1	12.75
James Irvin.....	30	15	10.00	James Boone.....	e+40	....	12.00
N. Coffman.....	28	3	22.00				

These sales in the aggregate amounted to \$6,339, of which nearly the whole sum was expended in the erection of public buildings.

*Early Settlers, etc.*—Of above purchasers several were not residents of the town, but all, it is believed, were citizens of Washington County. A. B. Anthony was a merchant, associated in business for several years with L. Brodie. He succeeded in accumulating a large fortune, but subsequently removed to Texas, where he lost it all. Brodie died at his residence near Fayetteville. Mathew Leeper, W. McK. Ball, David Walker and Isaac Murphy were lawyers, and are mentioned elsewhere. W. T. Larremore was a prosperous merchant. He was also a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was in great demand as a camp-meeting preacher. He subsequently became a convert to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and united with the Christian Church. After several years' residence in Fayetteville, during which time he represented the county in the Legislature one term, he removed to Texas, where he died two or three years later.

In this connection mention of Moses Campbell should not be omitted. He was one of the leading merchants of "the thirties," and built what at that time was considered the finest dwelling in this portion of the State. It was the house now occupied by Mr. Prentice. Mr. Campbell remained but a few years, and when he left sold the property to W. S. Oldham.

The Wallace family consisted of William Wallace, the father,

and four sons: Willis S., Alfred, Leonard and Riley. They came to the county about 1831, and located on a farm some four or five miles east of Fayetteville. Soon after Alfred Wallace opened a general store on the west side of the public square, where for several years he carried on a prosperous business. Willis S. Wallace and one of the other brothers were the proprietors of a grocery.

James Byrnsides kept a hotel in a log building standing on the site of the Star livery stable. He was a man of some influence in the community, and in 1833 was elected a member of the Territorial Assembly. H. W. Mahan was a physician, and was killed by W. T. Blakemore, a son-in-law of Byrnsides.

William Skelton was a farmer and hatter, and lived two or three miles from town. W. D. Hart was a cabinet maker, and P. V. Rhea a blacksmith. John Lewis was also a blacksmith, and kept a hotel on what is known as Stone's Corner. M. H. Clark was a physician, and resided where Z. M. Pettigrew now does. Onesimus Evans was president of the Fayetteville branch of the State Bank. This institution was established in 1837, and did business in the two-story brick building standing about where the Van Winkle Hotel now is. William McK. Ball was the cashier. After an existence of four or five years it suspended, and the officers were charged with having stolen a part of the funds. Upon investigation it was found that the books had been carried away. One of them was subsequently found in White River, another in a stable loft in Fayetteville, and a third in an old stove. All had been badly mutilated, and the exact condition of the bank at the time of its failure was never ascertained. The most of those connected with it removed to Texas.

About 1839 Fayetteville received several citizens. Among them were James Sutton, Dr. T. J. Pollard, Stephen K. Stone, Dr. Charles W. Deane, Dr. Throckmorton, father of ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas; Dr. John I. Stirman, James H. Stirman and Alfred Stirman. Of these only two, Dr. T. J. Pollard and Stephen K. Stone, are now living. James Sutton was a Kentuckian, but had resided in Missouri prior to his coming to Fayetteville. He was engaged in merchandising until his death some time in "the fifties." His brother, Seneca Sutton, was also

a merchant of Fayetteville for a time. Dr. Throckmorton lived in the country near town, and was a partner of Dr. Pollard until he removed to Texas. Dr. Deane came from Tennessee, and for nearly half a century was a leading physician and prominent citizen of Washington County. The Stirmans came from Kentucky. James H. and Alfred Stirman were brothers, and were partners in a general mercantile business. The former was afterward a member of the firm of Stirman & Dickson, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861. Dr. John I. Stirman was a brother of James H. Stirman, and from March, 1860, to November, 1862, was Secretary of State. A correspondent of the *Van Buren Intelligencer*, writing in 1849 from Fayetteville, describes the town as follows:

"The population of this place has not increased since 1844, rather diminished—it has followed the business and taken abode at Van Buren. The retail business here is important, and the merchants engaged in it are 'coining money' faster than they could do it in California. Messrs. Stirman and Dickson and James Sutton are indeed doing a fine business; and I must say that dry goods are retailed here as cheap as at Van Buren. This they are enabled to do on account of the small expense of store-keeping, living, etc.

"Fayetteville is the foremost town of Arkansas in the cause of education, and Washington stands second to no county in the State for schools. The Rev. C. Washbourne and Miss Sawyer are sturdy pioneers in the cause, and are entitled to the gratitude of parents and guardians for their perseverance under so many adverse circumstances. It was under Mr. Washbourne's charge of the matter that the Ozark Institute took its rise, under the style of 'Far West Seminary,' which, though it was destroyed by fire, phoenix-like rose from its ashes, and is now spreading its wings of literature and science over a pupilage of sixty scholars. This institution is under the control of Mr. Robert W. Mecklin, who is in every way qualified for the charge. His reputation has reached over the whole of Western Arkansas. He is assisted by Messrs. Lockhart and Van Hoose, both gentlemen of high literary acquirements. I learn that Rev. Robert Graham, a gentleman of high literary attainments and fine reputation as a scholar,



has been engaged, and will, some time next month, commence as assistant to Mr. Mecklin. This school, even in its infancy, far excels any other that I know of in the State. The Ozark Institute is about three miles from Fayetteville, in a beautiful and highly cultivated neighborhood, distinguished for its health.

"Miss James has a fine academy for young ladies, about a mile from the institute. It is a new establishment, but is in a progressive and flourishing condition. Miss J. has the reputation of being a fine teacher, and of an indefatigable spirit. At an early day she will, I doubt not, have a fine academy.

"At this place Miss Sawyer's Female Seminary stands No. 1 in the whole country, and the success of this institution is a gratifying testimonial to laudable perseverance. Miss S. commenced with a small beginning against many odds, which she controlled with an energy that would do honor to any leading spirit. Hers, indeed, is a leading spirit. She first sounded the tocsin of education, and sounded the death-knell of ignorance and vice. By her exertions a degree of intelligence and refinement is spread over this county, unseen and unfelt in other new countries. But I was going to speak of the school. The building is new, copious, convenient and neat, combining all the necessary requirements. About fifty pupils attend, the largest number of whom reside in the neighborhood, yet a considerable number are from abroad, who either board with Miss S. or in the neighborhood among the many clever families that reside here. The school has the benefits of the erudition of a splendid teacher and enlarged scholar in the person of Rev. C. Washbourne.

"Among the many beautiful cottages in sight from this place is the 'Waxhaus,' the homestead of the gallant and lamented Yell. Upon a high hill, about a mile off in the northwest, stands the residence of Judge Oldham, by far the most beautiful seat of all around. The judge has moved off to Texas, as I understand, about a week ago. Col. Leeper has built upon a neighboring hill. His fine improvements present a beautiful prospect, and as fine as is the view of this residence from town, yet much more so is the magnificent scenery around from thence. At one glance a beautiful panorama of nature and art is beheld—hill, valley, forest, prairie and stream.

"The 'yaller' fever rages here to a considerable extent, and for so healthy a country many will be carried off with it. About 100 will go from this county. They intended to go up the Arkansas and cross the mountains on Col. Fremont's last trace. The only reason I can learn for taking an unexplored route is that they believe Fremont has gone to some rich diggings that are not known to the public, and they wish to share the fruits of his discoveries. Among those going are Judge Murphy, Judge Davis, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. McCulloh and Lewis Evans, of this county, Judge Hoge, J. W. Washbourne and Pierce Miller, of Benton."

The following description of Fayetteville as it was in 1852 is condensed from an interesting sketch written by Hon. J. H. Van Hoose in 1882. Thirty years ago Fayetteville was a pretty little village of about 600 inhabitants, all of whom were industrious and happy. Arkansas College, presided over by Rev. Robert Graham, was fast coming into notice, and a large number of boys and young men, sons of wealthy planters of the South, were sent here each year to be educated. There was also a female seminary, founded by Miss Sawyer, who, with such assistants as those accomplished young ladies, Miss Foster and Miss Daniels and Prof. Zilliner, an accomplished musician, added much to make Fayetteville *then* famous for its educational facilities. Many beautiful young ladies from Missouri, the Indian country and South Arkansas attended this school. These school girls and the young men of Arkansas College, together with the young men of the town and our own beautiful girls, made Fayetteville society second to none in the State; in fact, from 1851 to 1861 there were very few towns in the South or West the size of ours where there could be found more prosperous business men, more gallant beaux, more charming and beautiful young ladies, better schools or more intelligent, industrious, happy and contented people than our own loved Fayetteville could produce.

In 1852 we elected a town council, with Col. James P. Neal as chief alderman or mayor, and Jim Ballard as town constable. There were then six dry goods stores in Fayetteville, all doing a profitable business. People from King's River and War Eagle country, from Benton and Crawford Counties and the Indian

Nation, bought all their goods here. James Sutton sold goods on the corner now occupied by Achard & Co. His store-room and warehouse was 30x150 feet, and he sold immense quantities of goods, and bought everything the farmers brought to him. Stirman & Dickson sold goods in a brick store-house located on the lot now occupied by the drug store of Whitlow & Lake. They, too, did a large business. S. K. Stone was selling goods in a small, one-story brick on the same spot where his splendid fire-proof brick now stands. L. B. Cunningham did business in a two-story frame house on the corner where Hansard's gallery is now located. W. L. Wilson was selling goods in a frame house where Mulholland's grocery store is. Baker & Bishop, of Van Buren, had a store here in charge of William A. Watson. Merchants then bought goods only once a year, and it required about eight weeks to make the trip to New York and buy the year's goods.

There was no regular drug store in the town until 1854, when a young doctor named James Stevenson came here from Kentucky, and opened a drug store in a building about where the *Democrat* office is located.

There were two groceries or saloons in the town then, one kept by Capt. William McGarroh, on the McGarroh corner, and the other by Bill Throckmorton, on the west side of the square.

There were two hotels. One was on the corner where Kell's livery stable is, and was known as the "Byrnside House." The other stood on the south side of the street on a lot now occupied by the lumber yard, near the Methodist Church. This hotel was kept by John Onstott, and a man could get as good a dinner there for ten cents as any hungry man could wish for.

There were three blacksmith shops, run by John Lewis, John Krim and Jim and Dan Stone, and two wagon shops, one run by W. B. Taylor, now of Prairie Grove, and the other by Asmos Outzen. Joseph Dunlap carried on a saddlery shop, and Nathan Wilcox, a shoe shop. There was one cabinet shop, in which William M. Bowers made tables, bedsteads, coffins, etc., and two tailor shops, run by W. G. Bassore and James B. Simpson, respectively.

On July 4, 1860, Fayetteville was first placed in telegraphic

communication with the remainder of the world. On that day Stebbins Telegraph Company completed a line from Jefferson City to Fort Smith, *via* Fayetteville. The first message was sent by Col. J. R. Pettigrew to the mayor of St. Louis, who returned an appropriate answer.

*Newspapers.*—The first newspaper published in Fayetteville was the *Fayetteville Witness*, in 1840, by C. F. Town. It was short lived, and there was no further attempt at newspaper publication in Washington County until the year 1852. On the 8th of May, 1852, the first number of the *Western Pioneer* was issued by William E. Smith, who had previously published the *Mountaineer*, at Huntsville, Ark. This paper was followed two years later by the *Southwest Independent*, William Quesenbury, editor and publisher. He was a racy and vigorous writer, an accomplished editor, and something of a humorist and poet. He continued the publication until some time in 1856. The town was then again without a newspaper until 1859. In that year J. R. Pettigrew and E. C. Boudinot established the *Arkansian*, a six-column folio, the first number of which appeared on March 5, 1859. The following were some of the objects for which the publishers stated the paper was established: "To advocate the principles of the Democratic party, and to stay the onrushing tide of abolitionism, which threatens to overwhelm the South; to advocate the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to secure its location on or near the thirty-fifth parallel, and to promote the cause of education." The paper was conducted with so much ability as to make it one of the most influential papers in the State, outside of Little Rock, and its circulation soon reached two thousand copies weekly. Its reputation was supported not only by the well-known ability of its editors, but such writers as Quesenbury and Washbourne were frequent contributors to its columns. It was published until some time in 1861.

In August, 1860, W. W. Moore began the publication of the *Fayetteville Democrat*, but discontinued it during the war, owing to the destruction of the press and materials by the Confederates when evacuating Fayetteville. Moreover, the publisher joined the army and served until the close of hostilities.

In 1867 one Brown established a radical Republican paper,

called the *Radical*. Soon after R. C. Brown began the publication of a Democratic newspaper, called the *Fayetteville Times*. The two Browns became involved in a quarrel, and the latter fought and whipped the editor of the *Radical*. Shortly afterward the name of the *Times* was changed to the *Fayetteville Arkansian*, while the *Radical* was purchased by Bard & Richardson, and became the *Mountain Echo*. Richardson soon sold to Mr. Lindsay, and in 1870 Daniel Webster became the proprietor of the *Echo*, but Col. Bard had a claim upon the office and the material. He obtained possession of it, and established the *News*, which remained under his control until 1874, when it was suspended. Webster obtained new material, and continued the publication of the *Mountain Echo* until about January 1, 1873.

In 1868 E. B. & W. B. Moore purchased the press and material of the *Arkansian*, and re-established the *Democrat*, the first number of which was issued on the 4th of July, 1868. They conducted it until 1884, when it was purchased by S. E. Marrs and J. N. Tillman, the present proprietors. It has since been under the able editorial management of Mr. Marrs.

In the fall of 1879 Revs. Floyd and Shepherd, of the Christian Church, began the publication of a religious weekly, the *Fayetteville Witness*, which they continued about eighteen months.

On September 2, 1875, the first number of the *Arkansas Sentinel* appeared. It was established by the Sentinel Publishing Company, with the late Col. J. R. Pettigrew, one of the founders of the old *Arkansian*, as editor, and it was published under his name until his death. For several years, however, his control of it was only nominal. It is now owned by I. M. Patridge and H. F. Reagan, and is one of the most widely circulated and influential Democratic papers in Northwest Kansas.

Early in 1885 the *Fayetteville Republican* was established at West Fork. Jacob Yoes furnished the capital, and G. S. White became the editor. In the summer of 1886 it was purchased by W. M. Simpson, who removed the office to Fayetteville. He transferred it to Thomas Wainright, but, at the end of one month, resumed charge of it. In December, 1886, he sold out to Thomas Brooks and Damon Clarke. At that time it was a six-



column folio, "patent outside," and had a subscription list of about 300. Messrs. Brooks & Clarke made it a seven-column folio, printed it all at home, and within a year had increased the circulation to 1,500 copies weekly. On January 10, 1888, Mr. Clarke purchased the interest of his partner, and has since been the editor and proprietor. The *Republican* is the organ of the Republican party in the Fourth Congressional District, and wields a decided influence in public affairs. For a short time in 1885 a daily paper, named the *Evening Call*, was published at Fayetteville, by T. P. Price, with Frank J. Price and Albert H. Price as editors.

A "Greenback" organ, called the *Blade*, was established in 1880 by John Moore, who, after about two years, sold out to F. M. Wolf, now of Springfield, Missouri. Wolf, changing the name and the politics of the paper, published for about six months the *Times*, a Republican sheet.

*Societies.*—The society of a town may in general be gauged by the number and character of its churches and societies. Measured by this standard Fayetteville ranks high, having seven churches and eight lodges, besides several other benevolent and social organizations. Washington Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., as its number indicates, is the oldest Masonic lodge in the State. In 1835 a number of Masons in this part of the State petitioned the Grand Lodge of Tennessee for a lodge at Fayetteville, and on November 5, 1835, a charter, signed by Hugh L. White, Grand Master, was issued to Washington Lodge No. 82. Among the charter members were Onesimus Evans, W. M.; James McKisick, S. W.; Mathew W. Leeper, J. W.; Archibald Yell, Samuel Adams, Abram Whinnery, W. L. Wilson and William McK. Ball.

This charter has a history of its own. In 1862, when the Federal troops took possession of the town, it was thrown with other papers into the street, where it was picked up by a member of an Iowa regiment, a Mason, who sent it to Past Grand Secretary A. O. Sullivan, of Missouri. In 1866 it was sent to W. D. Blocher, and was by him transferred to J. H. Van Hoose, who returned it to the lodge. It is now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

On November 21, 1838, representatives of four lodges met at Little Rock and organized the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. The delegates from Washington Lodge were Onesimus Evans, Washington L. Wilson, Robert Bedford, A. Whinnery, R. C. S. Brown, Samuel Adams and Williamson S. Oldham. Washington Lodge No. 82 now became Washington Lodge No. 1. About 1840 a two-story frame building was erected for a hall. The lot was donated by Governor Yell, who also gave \$100 toward the erection of the building. This hall was remodeled in 1875, and is in a good state of preservation. In the winter of 1862, after most of the members of Washington Lodge had gone South, the Federal troops took possession of the hall, and Col. La Rue Harrison, the Post Commander, was here initiated into the order, as were also a number of other officers and privates. To this circumstance was doubtless due the preservation of the hall, when every other public building was destroyed.

The following is as complete a list of the Past Masters as could be obtained: John B. Costa, 1843; J. H. Stirman, 1848; W. R. Quarles, 1850; W. L. Wilson, 1851; J. M. Tibbetts, 1852; Robert Graham, 1855; W. R. Quarles, 1858; J. B. Simpson, 1859; Robert Graham, 1860; P. P. Van Hoose, 1861-65; J. H. Van Hoose, 1865-68; D. B. Jobe, 1868; J. H. Wilson, 1869; J. D. Henry, 1870-73; J. H. Kelton, 1873; W. O. Lattimore, 1874; P. R. Smith, 1874\*; O. C. Gray, 1875; R. Putman, 1876; O. C. Gray, 1877; A. S. Gregg, 1878; J. H. Van Hoose, 1879-81; R. Putman, 1881; J. H. Van Hoose, 1882; J. R. Southworth, 1883; W. B. Welch, 1884; O. C. Gray, 1885-87; D. W. C. Davenport, 1887, and James J. Boss, 1888.

In 1841 the General Grand High Priest of the United States issued a dispensation to the Far West Chapter at Fayetteville, in answer to a petition signed by Joel Haden, Samuel Harris, William Shannon, Onesimus Evans, Thomas J. Pollard, Richard P. Pulliam, Alfred A. Stirman, Thomas Bean and Abraham Whinnery. The following year a charter was granted by the Grand Chapter, which, after the organization of the Grand Chapter of Arkansas in 1852, was replaced by another. The first records of the chapter, which are now in existence, are dated

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\* Filled the unexpired term of Lattimore.

April 21, 1854. W. L. Wilson was then High Priest, and J. L. Dickson, Secretary. The members numbered twenty. The High Priests since 1854 have been as follows: J. H. Stirman, 1855; W. R. Quarles, 1856; W. L. Wilson, 1857-60. (From October, 1860, to June, 1865, but one meeting was held.) James H. Van Hoose, 1865; D. B. Jobe, 1866; J. H. Van Hoose, 1867-69; Johnson Reynolds, 1869; J. H. Van Hoose, 1870-73; J. D. Henry, 1873; John Mayes, 1874; J. H. Van Hoose, 1875; O. C. Gray, 1876-79; J. H. Van Hoose, 1879-83; O. C. Gray, 1883; J. S. Hurlburt, 1884; T. J. Pollard, 1885-87; E. B. Wall, 1887; J. H. Van Hoose, 1888.

Baldwin Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, was established in June, 1871, under a dispensation from W. S. Gardner, Grand Commander of the United States. There were then but two Sir Knights in Fayetteville—W. O. Lattimore and J. H. Van Hoose. The first meeting was held June 20, and several members of — Commandery were present for several days, who assisted in the organization. The first officers elected and appointed were as follows: W. O. Lattimore, Eminent Commander; J. H. Van Hoose, Generalissimo; Abraham Allen, Captain-General; R. T. Lacey, Prelate; George A. Vaughan, Senior Warden; J. R. Pettigrew, Junior Warden; John Mayes, Treasurer; W. C. Roberts, Secretary; Samuel Bard, Standard Bearer; J. L. Lewis, Sword Bearer; B. F. Little, Warder; Henry Reed, Guard. In September of that year J. H. Van Hoose attended the Grand Encampment at Baltimore, and obtained a charter for Baldwin Commandery. The first regular election under the charter took place in January, 1872, when the officers above named were re-elected with the following exceptions: Dr. C. W. Deane was chosen Prelate; J. A. C. Blackburn, Recorder; B. F. Little, Standard Bearer; A. J. Gilbreath, Sword Bearer, and T. M. Gunter, Warder. Since then the Commanders have been elected as follows: George S. Allbright, 1874; O. C. Gray, 1876; J. H. Van Hoose, 1877; J. R. Pettigrew, 1878; George S. Allbright, 1879; D. W. C. Davenport, 1883; J. S. Hurlburt, 1885; J. R. Southworth, 1886.

Fayetteville Lodge No. 10,388, K. of L., dates its organization from June 17, 1887, when it was organized at Byrnes' Hall

at Fayetteville. The first officers elected were as follows: A. C. Hoag, M. W.; J. Tillman, W. F.; C. H. Putman, W. I.; W. Gakin, Almoner; S. H. Smith, F. S.; H. M. Rieff, Treas.; E. D. Erwin, Statistician; C. T. Carr, R. S.; John French, U. K.; A. Hodges, I. E.; John Zilla, O. E.; H. M. Rieff, Judge; D. Calvin, Judge Advocate. These, with twenty-five others, embrace the charter membership. The lodge is composed of forty-eight Knights at present. Their list of officers for the current year is F. E. Martin, M. W.; W. H. Merion, W. F.; D. Calvin, W. I.; John French, U. K.; E. Nix, Treas.; J. Nix, F. S.; W. French, R. S.; I. M. Baber, V. S.; T. F. King, Statistician; A. Hodges, I. E.; H. Broadie, O. E.; J. C. Van Hoose, Judge, and A. J. Boatright, Judge Advocate.

Fayetteville Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W., began its existence December 29, 1887, when it was organized by J. C. Byers, D. G. M. W. of the Grand Jurisdiction of Texas. Capt. E. B. Harrison was elected P. M. W., together with the following officers: E. Z. Davies, M. W.; G. E. G. Penn, Foreman; A. C. Hoag, O.; J. R. Southworth, Recorder; T. J. Martin, F.; S. H. Blackmer, Receiver; J. A. Hassel, G.; J. W. Bishop, I. W., and J. B. Nix, O. W. These officers and twenty-two other members embrace the charter membership. The only change in officers is the succession of W. A. Watson as Recorder. The society have thirty-five "United Workmen" on their rolls at present, and the lodge is in good condition. They meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Frontier Lodge No. 1626, K. of H., at Fayetteville, became an independent society May 24, 1879, with twenty-six charter members. The Knights of Honor have a large number of officers, and their first election resulted as follows: J. L. Cravens, P. D.; O. C. Gray, D.; E. D. Harrison, V. D.; E. B. Moore, Asst. D.; J. J. Vaulx, Chaplain; D. W. C. Davenport, Reporter; C. J. Sumstag, F. R.; J. L. Duke, Guide; H. S. Gray, Guardian; Albert Byrnes, Sentinel; Dr. C. S. Gray, Med. Examiner; J. S. O'Brian, Treas.; W. F. Stirman, L. D. Jernigan and O. C. Gray, Trustees. Since their organization the Dictators of the order have been as follows: O. C. Gray, E. B. Harrison, E. D. Moore, H. S. Gray, C. M. Greene, Albert Byrnes, D. W. C. Davenport, Cuth P. Conrad, J. L. Cravens, C. S. Gray, Walter Cook, J. L.

Cravens, J. N. Thurmond, the present occupant of that chair. Their present officers are S. H. West, V. D.; Oscar Richter, Asst. Dictator; C. M. Greene, Reporter; W. C. Cardwell, F. R.; W. R. McIlroy, Treas.; J. J. Vaulx, Chaplain; W. W. Harrison, Guide; S. H. Blackmer, Guardian; J. L. Knesal, Sentinel; A. S. Gregg, Med. Ex.; E. D. Harrison, W. E. Nix and O. C. Gray, Trustees. The society meets in the I. O. O. F. Hall, and have rented from that order since the organization of the K. of H. Lodge.

Mountain Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, Ark., was organized August 12, 1856, by Past Grand England and A. Clark, who installed the members. This veteran lodge elected the following officers: J. F. Rieff, N. G.; H. Marshall, V. G.; C. S. Hauptman, Sec., and A. Outzen, Treas. A. Clark was the only other charter member. During the war the general disruption affected the lodge, and the charter was lost; but on November 14, 1866, the lodge was granted a duplicate of the original charter, and on May 1, 1869, they reorganized permanently on a dispensation from G. M. Peter Brugman. Their lodge, on the memorable Sunday night of April 18, 1880, was destroyed by a cyclone, and after a few years of meeting in various places, they leased their present lodge for a term of five years, December, 1885. Among their present members the following are Past Grands: C. S. Hauptman, E. B. Moore, E. B. Wall, D. W. C. Davenport, J. F. Johnson, J. F. Simonds, J. J. Vaulx, H. F. Reagan, J. N. Tillman, B. H. Stone and C. B. Paddock, and their present officers are C. S. Hauptman, N. G.; W. L. Stuke, V. G.; J. F. Simonds, Sec., and J. N. Tillman, Treas. The lodge has \$2,000 in the stock of the Building Loan Association of Fayetteville, and at the expiration of their lease propose to erect a commodious hall. At present they rent their rooms to three other local orders.

Travis Post No. 19, G. A. R., Fayetteville, Ark., was organized August 23, 1884, and the members were mustered in by C. M. Barnes, Adjutant General of the Department of Arkansas. The first officers chosen were the following: E. B. Harrison, P. C.; T. J. Hunt, Sr. V. C.; J. B. Coffey, Jr. V. C.; J. B. Cox, Adj.; J. V. Quick, Surgeon; L. D. Middleton, Chaplain; Lafay-

ette Gregg, Quartermaster; C. M. Greene, Officer of the Day; William Mayes, Officer of the Guard; C. F. Lang, S. M.; P. M. Stephens, Q. M. S., and J. H. Harmon, Guard. These, with the following, constitute the charter membership: G. W. M. Reed, T. J. Taylor, W. O'Brian, J. H. Flood, W. Mayes, J. Clancy, Phillip McGuire, B. F. Rice, I. W. Daniel, J. F. Wilson, W. F. Jones, J. Armstrong, H. K. Stephens, Joseph Duncan, T. Brooks, J. K. Pool, S. S. Mayes, George Carney, D. Devilbiss, W. C. Roberts, J. M. Brinson, S. Cox, W. J. York, T. J. Hunt, H. Harmon, J. Harmon, J. H. Johnson, R. H. Clayton, Elias Andrew and C. W. Wright. The lodge lapsed after a few meetings, and was reorganized April 4, 1887. Their hall is on the second floor of the Byrnes & Blackmer Planing-mill Block, where, among the post relics, is a flag-staff, captured from Gen. Caball by the men under Lieut. Brooks. The present officers are Thomas Brooks, P. C.; W. O'Brian, Sr. V. C.; J. W. Quick, Jr. V. C.; W. J. York, Surgeon; Elias Armstrong, Chaplain; R. S. Curry, Officer of the Day; J. R. Lee, Officer of the Guard; J. C. McClellan, Adj.; S. H. Blackmer, Q. M. S., and W. A. Todd, S. M. They have thirty-nine members.

Criterion Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias, of Fayetteville, was organized June 16, 1887, at the I. O. O. F. Lodge hall. The order began with the following charter members: J. C. Purdy, E. B. Harrison, Chas. M. Greene, R. C. Choate, C. A. Mulholland, John P. Wood, W. C. Cardwell, John A. Reed, J. S. McDaniel, H. F. McDaniel, Thomas Shores, Thomas W. White, Joseph T. Morris, H. D. Perky, J. L. Bozarth, John T. Jarrell, E. B. Wall, C. Dale, George Reed, Jr., Lafayette Reed, Damon Clarke, Frank Van Horn, J. B. Shannon, John N. Tillman, W. R. McIlroy and J. H. Williams. Of these, Mr. Harrison, P. C.; Mr. Greene, C. C.; Mr. Reed, V. C.; Mr. Clarke, P.; Mr. McIlroy, M. of E.; Mr. Dale, M. of F.; Mr. Tillman, K. of R., and Mr. Reed, Jr. M. at A., constituted the first list of officers. From the organization until the present the Chancellors Commanding have been as follows: E. B. Harrison, C. M. Greene, John A. Reed and John N. Tillman. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-seven, over whom are the following officers: J. N. Tillman, C. C.; W. C. Cardwell, V. C.; T. A. Han-



cock, M. at A.; W. R. McIlroy, M. of Ex.; W. L. Benbrook, M. of F., and J. J. Vaulx, the Prelate. The society use the I. O. O. F. Hall.

*Municipal.*—At the January term of the county court, in 1841, a petition signed by more than two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants praying for the incorporation of Section 16, Township 16 north, Range 30 west, was presented and granted. P. V. Rhea was appointed the first alderman, and John W. Johnson, John B. Costa, Richard P. Pulliam, Hosea G. Cardwell and M. W. Thornby, the first councilmen. This organization was maintained until 1859, when a city charter was obtained from the Legislature. The first election under the new charter was held in April of that year, when the following officers were chosen: J. W. Walker, mayor; J. W. Washbourne, C. E. Butterfield, P. P. Van Hoose, J. B. Simpson, A. Crouch, J. H. Stirman and E. C. Boudinot, councilmen. The next year the officers elected were Stephen Bedford, mayor; L. B. Cunningham, J. R. Pettigrew, J. Holcomb, C. E. Butterfield, J. T. Sutton, J. H. Van Hoose and W. T. Pollard, councilmen, and M. D. Frazer, marshal.

During the war the municipal government was suspended, and was not reinstated until 1867 or 1868, when M. LaRue Harrison was elected mayor. Some of the acts of the new municipal government were distasteful to the citizens of the town, and in 1869 an application was made to the Legislature to revoke the charter, which was done. An organization was then effected under a general statute, and E. I. Stirman was elected mayor. The order of incorporation was made by the county court, August 24, 1870, and he was elected in November upon a Democratic ticket. In November, 1871, T. Murray Campbell, a Republican, was elected mayor, A. J. Norris, recorder, and G. W. M. Reed, Alonzo Flanders, G. W. Taylor, Charles Smith and A. J. Blackwell, councilmen. One of the first acts of the new council was to adopt the following ordinance:

"Be it ordained, that all ordinances and parts of ordinances passed by the former council, except those in relation to the agricultural college, be and hereby are repealed up to date of November 7, 1871."





REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The municipal government was maintained under this organization until 1885, when Fayetteville became a city of the second class.

The following is a list of the mayors elected since the retirement of T. Murray Campbell: J. R. Pettigrew, 1872-73; George A. Grace, 1873-74; Robert J. Wilson, 1874-76; A. M. Wilson, 1876-77; A. S. Vandeventer, 1877-80; J. H. Van Hoose, 1880-81; W. C. Jackson, 1881-83; C. W. Walker, 1883-84; Samuel E. Marrs, 1884-85; W. C. Jackson, April to December, 1885; R. J. Wilson, January to April, 1886; O. C. Gray, April, 1886, to October, 1887; E. B. Wall, October, 1887, to April, 1888; J. H. Van Hoose, elected for a term of two years, beginning April, 1888.

*Business Development.*—The Civil War dealt harshly with Fayetteville. Her churches and institutions of learning, all of her public buildings, and many others, were destroyed, while her people were scattered all over the South, financially broken and morally disheartened. But an intelligent and enterprising community, possessing the natural advantages that belong to Fayetteville, cannot be permanently "downed." No sooner had hostilities ceased than the work of restoration began, and the city of to-day is a lasting monument to its extraordinary recuperative powers. The location of the State University here in 1871 marks a long step forward, but the completion of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad added an element of still greater importance to the growth of the city. The population is now not far from 4,000, and in 1887 the estimated total business transactions amounted to more than a million and a half dollars. The following is a running account of its business:

McIlroy's bank (private) was opened in 1872 under the name Denton D. Stark & Co., with William McIlroy as a large owner in it. Mr. Stark had the management of the business until 1878, when Mr. McIlroy assumed complete control. On July 1, 1886, the present firm name was adopted, the capital being owned by the McIlroy estate. W. R. McIlroy is cashier, and is assisted by C. M. Greene. Their resources are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$88,978.60; overdrafts, \$1,538.73; building, furniture, etc., \$4,500; due from banks (good on draft), \$50,487.71; cash,

exchange and other items, \$26,343.80; total, \$171,878.84. Liabilities: Capital, \$25,000; surplus and profits, \$9,231.67; due depositors, \$137,614.42; due banks, \$32.75; total, \$171,878.84. Loans made during 1887, \$50,923.35; correspondents, Chemical National Bank, New York; Continental Bank, St. Louis, and the First National Bank, Little Rock.

The Washington County Bank was chartered November 6, 1884, under the State banking laws, by W. B. Welch, president; J. A. Ferguson, vice-president; B. R. Davidson, T. F. Jones, directors, and S. P. Pittman and A. L. Williams. The first four directors and two officers mentioned, with Mr. MacDevin as cashier, constituted the first organization. These men represent an estimated worth of \$320,000. The officers remain unchanged, excepting S. P. Pittman, as vice-president and director, *vice* J. A. Ferguson. The resources of the bank are as follows: Discounts and loans, \$55,943.25; bonds and stocks, \$25,000; county warrants, cash value, \$2,300; real estate, furniture and fixtures, \$5,700; due from banks, \$21,148.32; cash on hand, \$20,267.54; total, \$130,359.11. Liabilities, capital stock, \$12,000; surplus, \$6,400; undivided profits, \$4,056.42; due other banks, \$641.20; due depositors, \$107,261.49; total, \$130,359.11. Loans made in 1887, \$290,000; exchange in 1887, \$480,000; average daily clearance, \$20,000; correspondents, National Park Bank, New York; Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; First National Bank, Fort Smith; German National Bank, Little Rock, and Merchants' Loan and Trust, Chicago.

Fayetteville Building and Loan Association, No. 1, permanent, was incorporated and began business March 11, 1886. E. B. Harrison was chosen president; J. W. Stirman, secretary; D. W. C. Davenport, treasurer; B. R. Davidson, attorney; E. B. Harrison, J. C. Williams, Albert Byrnes, G. T. Lake, J. L. Duke, H. K. Wade and C. W. Trott, directors. Their stock is divided into two series of \$100,000 each, and each series is divided into 4,000 shares, valued at \$25 each. Monthly dues are 12½ cents per share, and premiums are from 15 to 30 per cent. The present officers are President, E. B. Harrison; secretary, C. M. Greene; treasurer, W. R. McIlroy; attorney, E. D. Wall; directors, E. B. Harrison, G. T. Lake, A. Byrnes, J. L. Cravens, J. L.

Duke, C. Dale and J. L. Bozarth. The association has been a powerful agent in the development of Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville Electric Light and Power Company was organized as a stock company in January, 1888, with the following officers: President, E. B. Harrison; directors, A. Byrnes, J. S. McDaniel, Lee Baum, J. L. Cravens, G. T. Lake and J. L. Duke. Their chartered stock was \$36,000. Their plant, valued at \$8,000, has a capacity of 460 Heisler incandescent lamps of 20-candle power each; however, they have now but about 250 lamps, distributed on streets, in churches, hotels, etc. The H. F. McDaniel Railway Supply Company is one of the largest in the State. The Fayetteville Street Railway Company's president is I. J. Ronan, and W. L. Killebrew is secretary and superintendent.

In general merchandise are Baum & Bro., Reed & Ferguson, Campbell & White, C. C. Conner & Co., Wood & Co., B. H. Stone & Co., R. S. Curry, Boles & Co. and "The Famous" of Jesse Ellis. The grocers and general stores are represented by Mulholland & Lake, Gilbreath & Taylor, Wilson & Dickson, W. W. Harrison, C. M. Bigelow, Blakeley Bros., Lantrip & Miller, Moore & Gallaher, A. B. Lewis, Randall & Oliver and D. A. Coker. In the line of bakery, restaurant, confectionery, etc., are August A. G. Hach, Hodge & Riggs, Ira Turner, C. M. Bigelow, U. G. Pearce, N. L. Dickson & Co., T. Satterfield & Co. and J. F. Johnson. Hardware is headed by E. B. Harrison, E. Z. Davies, W. N. Crenshaw and R. R. Smith. W. F. Russell and John Cox are barbers. Jesse Ellis deals in, and John Feathers manufactures, boots and shoes. J. L. Duke and J. Wadkins have jewelry and time-piece establishments. Z. Thomas is a cigar maker. Mrs. S. J. Young and J. W. Hansard are photographers. Books and stationery are handled by J. D. Van Winkle and W. C. Cardwell. Gregg & Smith, Benbrook & Co., W. H. Whitlow, J. H. Williams & Co. and W. W. Dickey are in the drug and pharmacy trades. John F. Buie, undertaker. Saddlery and harness are in the hands of George Sutton and S. J. Jones. Implements of various kinds are sold by S. L. Kyle, John M. Howe and Cato Bros. Mrs. M. M. Allbright & Co. deal in musical instruments. D. M. Harbison and Carter & Taylor have meat markets. The Van Winkle House, by R. S. Miller, Mountain House, by Thomas Jennings,



Tremont House, by H. L. Glass, and Quarles House, by E. Quarles represent the hotels. The Sweitzer Wagon Co., president, E. B. Harrison, and Ellis Duncan, secretary and superintendent. The Fayetteville Evaporator Company, by Campbell & White. The Bed Spring Manufacturing Co., proprietor, Thomas Jennings. The tailors are Baum Bros. and McFadden. W. L. Call, R. T. Smith and J. W. Quick are blacksmiths. H. F. Buie has a billiard hall. The legal fraternity are L. Gregg, B. R. Davidson, A. M. Wilson, J. V. Walker, J. D. Walker, C. W. Walker, J. W. Walker, T. M. Gunter, W. L. Gregg, R. J. Wilson, J. W. Stuckey, E. B. Wall, S. H. West, G. W. M. Reed, Jr., R. W. Carter, W. J. Patton and C. R. Buckner. Real estate is handled by Davidson & Jones and Dickson & Pettigrew (also abstractors of title), Reed & Carter and E. B. Wall. Mr. Keenan buys wheat. Drs. W. B. Welch, H. D. Wood, T. J. Pollard, Wade Pollard, C. S. Gray, A. S. Gregg, J. B. Massie and O. L. Wilson represent the medical fraternity, while the dental profession has Drs. J. R. Southworth, S. D. Luther and R. B. Horton for their representatives. The newspapers are elsewhere mentioned. Livery, Simmon & Ferguson, J. E. Vaughan and Thomas Jennings. The Fisher Transfer Company. Furniture, J. L. Bozarth, The Fayetteville Manufacturing Company, and McClelland. Produce shippers, Campbell & White, McNabb & Rogers and Oscar Richter. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company, J. P. Marbut, manager. Brick and stone masons, Willard Algine & Company and S. H. Blackmer (brick yards also), Charles Dodt and R. M. Jestice. Fayetteville Bottling Works. City Laundry, A. A. Hollister, proprietor. City Bath Rooms, J. T. Watson. The Fayetteville Steam Dye Works. Millinery, Baum & Bros., B. H. Stone & Co. and Mrs. Abbott. Mills, Byrnes & Blackmer and J. S. McClelland (planing), and the Fayetteville Flouring Mills, J. F. Cravens, lessee. The Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shops, manager, A. Volner. Lumber trade, C. Dale and Cazort Bros. Contractors and builders, Mix & Co., I. N. Baker, F. P. Milburn and O. H. Marion. Architect and superintendent, C. M. Prentice. Insurance, J. H. Van Hoose and E. B. Wall. Sewing machines, L. Matney.

## SPRINGDALE.

This is now a horticultural and commercial place, although its founding was due to religious purposes. As in many other cases the immediate cause of the settlement was the noble spring near a tree across the road west of Haxton & Co.'s woolen mills, but which, during the war, broke out at a period about 400 feet distant from its first opening, and south of the mills. The following entries of land in this part of the county will show what material there was for a settlement: Township 18 north, Range 30 west, Section 36—John Holcomb, September 1, 1845; S. P. Fine, February 29, 1840; W. G. Quinton, March 16, 1840; John Holcomb, September 18, 1856; Joseph Holcomb, December 29, 1852; James Fitzgerald, March 7, 1840; Isaac S. Fitzgerald, December 29, 1849, April 2, 1853, December 26, 1849, and April 9, 1855; W. H. Holcomb, January 11, 1853; Section 35—Freeborn Graham, February 28, 1840; Section 30—John Ingram, April 24, 1840; Thomas M. McLain, January 2, 1831; Section 31—William Barrington, September 5, 1849; Jacob Pearson, November 29, 1851; Section 32—John Ingram, November 22, 1848; John Hamilton, November 7, 1840. Township 17 north, Range 30 west, Section 1—James Brandon, October 29, 1838; W. D. Quinton, September 19, 1839; Section 2—John Fitzgerald, February 9, 1839; Isaac S. Fitzgerald, October 25, 1838. Township 18 north, Range 29 west, Section 30—John Fitzgerald, June 6, 1840; Joshua Fitzgerald, June 6, 1840; Section 29—S. White, September 12, 1840; W. Graham, June 12, 1840, and J. S. Graham, August 2, 1848. These are some of the earlier entries of the region of Springdale and Elm Springs, covering the plats of both places. The earliest settlers, then, about Springdale's site were the Fitzgeralds, James Brandon, W. D. Quinton, the Grahams, S. P. Fine, the Holcombs and S. White, together with some others at various dates, as Elijah Lee, William Easley and James Mayfield.

Many of these were adherents of the Primitive Baptist faith, and soon after their arrival held meetings at various places, and among the first visiting preachers were Rev. James Mayfield and Rev. John Holcombe (he retained the final *e*). Mr. Joseph Holcomb thinks the first members were Elijah Lee, William

Graham, William Easley, Freeborn Graham and wife, Ira Graham and wife. The church was organized in 1840, and given the biblical name Shiloh, and on Christmas day, 1841, William D. Quinton deeded a plat at the spring, six rods by twenty rods, to the trustees of the church, William Easley, Elijah Lee and Freeborn Graham, for the site of a church. They soon erected a log church, and in 1843 found their first regular pastor in the person of Rev. John Holcombe, who bought of W. D. Quinton, and entered all the present plat of Springdale, and more, to the amount of 600 acres. From this time on to the present the place attracted attention through the well-known and largely attended "May Meetings" of this sect, in which the ceremony of "feet-washing" is performed. They have been held regularly, with three exceptions during the war. Rev. Holcombe built him a home, and also established a wagon-shop in which he employed four or five men, but aside from these and his wife and several children, and Shelby Fitzgerald, there were no residents on the site of Springdale for over twenty years. With dangers of the opening war arising, Rev. Holcombe and the most of his family sought refuge in Texas, and during the first year all their buildings were burned by men claiming to be Federal soldiers.

Following the close of hostilities he and the family returned, at once rebuilt the church, and built his home on the elevation just east of the woolen mills. This was in 1866. In July, 1868, he laid out the original town of Shiloh, on the west side of Spring Creek, about the old church plat. The first store was opened by R. S. Coon, whose stock was purchased the following year by Holcomb & Putman. In 1870 Joseph Holcomb returned from his travels succeeding his war service, and bought the old homestead, excluding the town plat. The Missionary Baptist College was about the next addition to the town of Shiloh, although it was short lived. It was organized in 1872. (Its growth will be treated of in the chapter on schools.) Then Mr. Jack Steele opened a general store. In 1875 the post-office was established, and the name changed to Springdale. The post-master appointed was B. E. Putman, and the successors to that position have been W. H. Lovelady, C. C. Phillips, B. W. Gregg, J. B. Gill and W. Y. Winton, the present incumbent.

*Its Growth.*—The growth of the village was so marked that incorporation began to be agitated, and the most active in this, as in other enterprises for the good of the place, was Joseph Holcomb, "the father of the town," as he is familiarly styled. By an order of the county court on April 1, 1878, "the town of Springdale" was incorporated. June 14, 1879, the following officers were elected, and on July 4 sworn in: Joseph Holcomb, mayor; W. R. Ritter, C. Petross, A. J. Hale, J. B. Baggett and R. M. Huffmaster, aldermen, and S. S. Purcell, recorder. The successors of Mr. Holcomb to the mayoralty have been: R. M. Huffmaster, O. C. Ludwig, Mr. Holcomb a second time, W. G. Prunner, S. L. Staples, for two terms, and Millard Berry, who is now serving his second term. The present aldermen are Joseph Holcomb, J. F. Barr, N. S. Haxton, E. A. Linebarger and Wilson M. Davis; treasurer, C. Petross, and recorder, E. H. Bryant.

During about a decade, in the earlier half of which was the date of incorporation, some of the following firms opened their respective places: W. H. Lovelady, the successor of Holcomb & Putnam; Slaughter & Seacy, A. M. Phillips and Joseph Holcomb with general stores; in the hardware line, J. A. Coffelt, Gill & Harris (afterward Deaver & Harris, and Deaver & Co.); wagon-shop, Drum & Phillips; flouring-mill, Petross & Son; evaporator, D. Wing & Bro.; nursery, J. B. Gill; Springdale Canning Co., president, J. R. Harris; lumber yard, A. J. Armstrong, and a newspaper, mentioned elsewhere.

The construction of the "Frisco Railway" during 1881 gave an impetus to the growth of Springdale, greater, probably, than any other place in the county, and it has been so marked as to be denominated a "boom." Putman's Addition to the town was laid out on the west, and afterward Joseph Holcomb laid out Railroad Addition on the south and east. Business spread itself along the street leading to the depot. The railway outlet for produce and fruit made those two industries the most prominent, and gave Springdale a leadership in the general fruit-growing interests of this part of the State, equal to any.

The general merchandise trade is represented by B. F. Deaver & Co., Dodson & Co., Lane, Linebarger & Co., Searcy & Sons, D. A. White and Martin & Livingston, while the grocers

are G. M. Gabbert, C. W. Wright and Theo. Parker. W. T. Farrar and J. R. Harris & Bro. deal in hardware, and the drug trade is handled by H. A. Daily, W. Y. Winton and A. Starkweather. The Springdale Canning Co., a stock company, has a large factory. The Springdale Nurseries, owned by Gill & Vincenheller, another owned by A. M. Kennan & Son, and Zimmerman & Bryan represent the fruit interests. The W. B. Haxton & Co. Woolen Mills and the Springdale Milling Co. (roller mill) represent the mills. Phillips & Phillips and J. R. Harris & Bro. have lumber yards. Real estate is handled by Berry & Harris, while Millard Berry and A. J. Hale are lawyers.

The Springdale House, Thomas Gladden, proprietor, is the only hotel, while the bakeries, restaurants, confectioneries, etc., are represented by R. E. Renner, J. W. Kensil, Mr. Yocum and Mr. Davis. Drs. John Young, D. Christian, J. M. Kennedy and W. J. Wilkerson are the medical representatives, while Dr. J. B. Dare cares for the dental needs of the community. A. M. Kennan and Roach & Vinson are shoemakers; Charles A. Minney, barber; Sevier & Lewis, J. B. Baggett and G. W. Bowman care for wagon and blacksmith interests; Robert Orr and W. H. Russell have tin shops; Stokes & Bro. are liverymen; W. T. Farrar, harness-maker; E. T. Caudle and J. W. Carter have brick yards; a dairy is owned by W. Hewitt; milliners, Miss Mary Hodges and Miss Fannie Kensil; furniture is handled by B. H. Welch and B. F. Pollock; meat market, J. B. Henson; jeweler and photographer, George F. Kennan; plasterers, Van Dyke & Bartholomew; and among the sixteen or seventeen contractors and builders are C. W. Phillips, Stork & Gaut, D. M. Linebarger and C. A. Jones.

The Springdale *News* is the only newspaper. Its existence began in 1882 under the title of the Springdale *Enterprise*, O. C. Ludwig, editor, and a year or so later H. C. Warner purchased it and gave it the name Springdale *Yellow Jacket*. Price & Bro. then ran it for a brief interval under the cognomen Springdale *Journal*. Damon Clarke gave it its present title when he assumed control in 1886, but he sold out to H. M. & J. Van Butler, whose editorial charge, under the appellation *The Arkansaw Locomotive*, with which they headed the paper,

closed May 1, 1887. The present editor, John P. Stafford, has since had charge of it, and has resumed the title *News*. Its political policy is Democratic.

The schools and churches of Springdale appear in the chapter on those subjects. Three societies, a farmers' club, the Masonic and G. A. R., are in a prosperous condition; two, the I. O. O. F. order and the W. C. T. U., once organized, are abandoned.

The Springdale Farmers' Club was organized in January, 1886, with W. M. Davis, president, and John B. Gill as secretary. The club has been one of the powerful instruments in the development of Springdale. They have introduced fine stock, particularly a Holstein bull and Berkshire hogs, the latter being the property of the organization. New varieties of fruit have been introduced and experimented with, amongst which is the noted early red peach, "The Gov. Garland," named and discovered by J. B. Gill. The shipping interests have been worked up by them. A successful live-stock show was held at Springdale in the fall of 1887 by the society, and they now have the finest collection of grains and grasses in the State for exhibition in the fall of 1888. The society has fifteen wide-awake members. I. D. Rader and John B. Gill have filled the office of president since the first incumbent. J. D. Beck is secretary.

*Societies.*—Springdale Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., was chartered in 1873, and organized by James D. Henry, D. D. G. M. The first officers chosen were J. B. Steele, W. M.; W. H. Lovelady, S. W.; D. C. Smithson, J. W.; A. G. Smith, Treas.; J. R. Harris, Secy.; C. Petross, S. D.; Peter Graham, J. D.; and W. B. Smith, Tyler. They began with seventeen members, and have increased to fifty, with lodge property valued at \$500. The present officers are D. Christian, W. M.; B. S. Williams, S. W.; W. N. Pierce, J. W.; C. Petross, Treas.; Evans Atwood, Secy.; L. D. Petross, S. D.; W. F. Daily, J. D., and E. Adams, Tyler. A list of Masters is as follows: B. Putman, N. D.; J. B. Steele (chartered), H. G. Hartley, W. H. Lovelady, W. M. Harris, J. A. Armstrong, B. F. Deaver, J. S. Patterson and the present incumbent. Messrs. Putman, Hartley, Harris, Lovelady and Deaver have served more than one term.



U. S. Grant Post No. 34, G. A. R., at Springdale, was chartered October 30, 1886, and the members were mustered in by S. P. Gilbreath, of West Fork. They had nineteen members, and elected the following officers: B. R. Butcher, C.; J. Smith, Sr. V. C.; C. W. Wright, Jr. V. C.; B. C. Cox, Adj.; A. W. Baker, Q.; R. E. Renner, Chaplain; J. T. Sullivan, Surgeon; John Vernon, O. of D.; J. W. Langford, O. of G.; S. Mayes, Q. S. They have a hall in the Searcy Block, and number sixty-five members. Present officers: J. Smith, C.; W. Mayes, Sr. V. C.; A. W. Baker, Jr. V. C.; C. W. Wright, Q.; R. E. Renner, Chaplain; E. P. Hall, Adj.; J. Vernon, O. of D.; E. A. Ellis, O. of G.; J. Pollett, S. M.; J. Conger, Q. S.; J. T. Sullivan, Surgeon.

#### OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

*Elm Springs.*—This name is derived from probably the largest of Washington County springs, and is a settlement six miles west of Springdale, located among great springs of such power that, not far from their openings, John Ingram, in 1844, found them strong enough to run a water-mill. This was the earliest mill in this part of the county, and was the nucleus of the village.

From the entries given in connection with the Springdale land entries, it is seen that Mr. Ingram made the first entry on the site of Elm Springs, in 1840, and that in that region Thomas M. McLain entered land as early as January 2, 1831. William Barrington, Jacob Pearson and John P. Hamilton made entries in 1849, 1851 and 1840, respectively. A Mr. Rose was a very early settler there, but no record of his having entered land exists. After the location of the mill Mr. Ingram was joined by William Barrington, who also opened a store, and gave the name Elm Springs to the new settlement. His miller was W. F. Deaver. Mr. Barrington bought out Mr. Ingram, and some time afterward sold a half interest in the mill to B. J. Deaver—the firm then bearing the name Deaver & Barrington. After 1852 a blacksmith shop was added, and soon the schools under Rev. and Mrs. Jesse McAllister were opened. At this period the population of the place had probably reached its highest. A few years later an epidemic broke up the school. One of the first

stores opened was owned by Barrington, Shelton & McAllister, and a pioneer named "Hosey" Moses had a small establishment. Early church buildings will be mentioned in the pages devoted to those subjects. Among the business men since the war have been Dr. Christian, F. F. Webster, James Pollock, Trotter & Wasson, B. J. Davis, Farrar & Reed. Elm Springs post-office was established in 1848, W. Barrington, postmaster. In 1852 W. S. Deaver was postmaster, and was followed by John Reavis, who held the office until the discontinuance of mails, in 1861. The postmasters since 1865 have been Miss M. W. Pearson (now Mrs. Wasson), J. R. Pollock, James Grimsly, James Trotter, T. F. Webster, R. L. Ritter, W. T. Farrar, R. L. Ritter, B. J. Beaver and W. V. Steele, the present incumbent.

The war almost depopulated Elm Springs, and its business has not since risen above its present condition. The mills, which once made the place a center of trade, have long since disappeared, and what remains is general business, represented by the following firms: In general merchandise—M. D. Steele, R. L. Ritter, G. A. Wilkerson and W. V. Steele deal in drugs, notions, etc.; Garrison & Pearson manage the marble trade; Smith & Robinson are blacksmiths; E. M. Hilsabeck holds the shoe trade; Drs. T. G. Welch, D. C. Summers and G. A. Wilkerson are the physicians; J. M. Robinson, J. P., and B. J. Deaver, N. P., are the sources of legal light. One lodge is also in operation, the F. & A. M.

*West Fork.*—This place and its vicinity had settlers who entered land as early as April 25, 1836. The following entries were made in that region: William Bloyd, October 24, 1840; James Wynn, July 16, 1840; Eli Bloyd, August 19, 1840; Peter Bloyd, November 10, 1840; John Graham, May 7, 1836; George Putmer, April 10, 1837; Robert McPhail, April 25, 1836; Moses Graham, July 9, 1838; Evan Harrer, July 10, 1838; J. F. Tami-son, December 12, 1838, and Benjamin Hardin, April 25, 1836. The general settlement went under the name of West Fork, but its village life did not begin until about 1875 or 1876, when the old water-mill plant at the head of the creek was moved there, and the steam mills built. This was carried out by H. H. Davis, D. Robinson and W. H. Brock. Following this was a carding-machine, in-

troduced by M. M. Morrow, and John Hughes became the first merchant. A spoke-factory was established by J. M. Langston, soon followed by a Mr. Bentley. H. H. Davis and J. M. Langston soon became proprietors of the mill, and added a blacksmith shop; and a Mr. Bell soon added another place where the anvil's ring could be heard. Hughes, the merchant, soon disposed of his stock to Jacob Yoes and a Mr. Simco, but on the completion of the "Frisco" railway he reopened another establishment.

The construction of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway was as great a boon to West Fork as to other places along the line. An outlet for its fruits, produce and timber led to rapid development in the village, until its business is now represented by the following establishments: Jacob Yoes and Gilbreath & Langston lead in merchandise; F. J. Males has a fine drug store; J. P. Cox deals in groceries; hardware and implements are handled by Jacob Yoes; a meat market is owned by Thomas Everett; C. Stapleton deals in furniture; J. W. Bell, and D. H. and D. K. Barron are blacksmiths. The West Fork Hotel is owned and managed by Dr. A. S. Fleming. The proprietors of the West Fork Flouring Mills are Yoes & Crider. The West Fork Canning and Evaporating Company is a local stock company, with a capital of \$25,000, and \$8,500 already invested in equipment. The president is S. P. Sample; secretary, G. S. White, and superintendent, C. K. Winslow. Mr. Sample, H. H. York, G. A. Yoes, J. W. Robertson, Thomas Walker, J. F. Collyer and J. C. Oldham are directors. The company also own a can factory. Lozier's Nursery is owned by Fred. Lozier. J. M. Phillips is a contractor and builder. Drs. J. S. Cannon, S. P. Sample and A. S. Fleming represent the medical fraternity. Thomas McKnight, J. P., J. C. Oldham, N. P., and G. S. White, N. P., attend to legal business.

The post-office was moved from the present site of Pitkin, which then bore the name West Fork. The first incumbent of that office was H. H. Davis; he was followed by J. W. Hughes, W. Simco, himself and J. P. Cox, who is now in charge. A well-known deputy postmaster was J. M. Langston.

Four fraternities are represented, the G. A. R., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Knights of the Horse.

West Fork was incorporated in May, 1885, and the following officers chosen: Mayor, J. M. Phillips; recorder, J. A. Smith; marshal, Joshua Carmen; aldermen, H. H. Davis, H. H. York, S. P. Sample, W. E. Shanks and N. Northern. Messrs. Simpson and Emerson have served as mayors, also. The officers for 1888 are as follows: Mayor, J. M. Phillips; recorder, J. B. Lansdell; treasurer, S. P. Sample; marshal, N. Northern; aldermen, J. C. Carmen, J. F. Collyer, J. D. Sample, Thomas McKnight and James Emerson.

*Prairie Grove.*—This is the third town in Washington County in population and importance. It is situated in the midst of one of the most beautiful valleys in Northwestern Arkansas, and within a short distance of the geographical center of the county. Its site was first settled by Rev. Andrew Buchanan in 1829, and by his influence a school and a church were established soon after. He died in 1857, leaving his real estate by will to his widow during her life-time. At her death, with the exception of eighty acres, it was to go to Cane Hill College, and in event of the failure of that institution it was to become the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian Book Concern, at Nashville, Tenn. The eighty acres were to go to two servants. This bequest naturally produced serious complications in the title. In 1871 Col. James P. Neal, a step-son of Mr. Buchanan, obtained deeds from the various parties interested in the property, and took up his residence on the old homestead. He then conceived the idea of founding a town, and soon after secured the establishment of a post-office, of which he was made postmaster. In 1872 a blacksmith and wagon-shop was opened by Rogers & Baggett, and in 1875 a store-house was erected, and a stock of goods put into it. The following year McPhetridge, Baggett & Rogers erected a large steam flouring-mill, and in 1877 the town was regularly laid out. The first sale of lots took place on March 24 of that year. Since that time the town has steadily improved, and now has a population of about 500.

In 1885 a weekly newspaper called the *Prairie Grove News* was established by Joseph Garrison, and published for about one year. In April, 1887, H. Milton Butler began the publication of the *Prairie Grove Banner*, which he has since continued. The

*Rising Sun* was published for a short time in 1887, but was soon bought out by the *Banner*.

The two most important manufacturing enterprises of the town are the Prairie Grove Mills, now owned and operated by H. C. & G. W. Crowell, and the Prairie Grove Canning and Evaporating Factory, operated by a joint-stock company. The latter enterprise was recently established. The officers of the company are E. G. McCormick, president; D. F. McMillan, vice-president; W. I. Cook, secretary; W. T. McCormick, treasurer; D. K. Hulbert, superintendent. The directors are E. G. McCormick, C. G. Marrs, J. O. Parks, W. P. Dyer, D. F. McMillan, S. B. Hardy and J. H. Flood. The authorized capital stock is \$25,000, of which \$8,000 has been paid in. The factory is supplied with all the latest improved machinery for canning and evaporating fruit. It has a capacity of 10,000 cans per day by the canning process, and 250 bushels per day when evaporating fruit or vegetables.

The mercantile interests of Prairie Grove are represented by the following individuals and firms: General stores, H. C. & G. W. Crowell, B. A. Carl, W. N. Butler & Co., Hardy & Marrs, W. P. Dyer and D. F. McMillan; furniture, H. H. Collier; harness and saddlery, A. Dixon & Co.; druggists, McCormick & Co. and H. C. Crowell; jewelry, musical instruments, etc., Simmons & Henderson; marble works, Leach & Dorman; hardware, Baggett & Sanders; lumber, J. V. Rich.

Occidental Lodge No. 436, A. F. & A. M., of Prairie Grove, was organized March 20, 1886, with the following officers: J. E. Mock, W. M.; E. G. McCormick, S. W.; J. J. Baggett, J. W.; G. E. James, S. D.; J. O. Parks, J. D.; W. R. Wallace, Treas.; R. S. Staples, Sec., and W. D. Rogers, Tyler. The membership at present numbers twenty-eight. The meetings are held in the institute building. E. G. McCormick is now W. M.; W. W. Mahan, S. W.; A. Sanders, J. W.; W. N. Butler, Sec., and J. J. Baggett, Treas.

*Boonsboro*.—Eight miles southwest of Prairie Grove is this flourishing community of two or three hundred souls. It is in one of the oldest settled sections of the county, and dates its existence as a village from the "thirties." The first store was opened by Morris Wright in 1834 or 1835, in a little log cabin,

just north of the present village. In 1840 he removed a little further south, and continued in business until the war. At about the same time Levi Richards and White McClellan opened a second store, and John F. Truesdale erected a steam mill just below the town, where some ten years before a small water mill had been built by Thomas Garvin.

The establishment of Cane Hill College in 1852 somewhat increased the importance of the village, but in 1860 it could boast of only two stores. These were kept by McClure & McClellan and Wright & Lewis. At the close of the war E. W. McClellan & Son, Lewis & Ayres and Warren Stewart were among the first merchants to resume business.

The great distance of the town from the railroad has somewhat obstructed its growth, yet it has made steady improvement. The following is a directory of its present business interests: Edmiston & Co., J. Edmiston, S. T. Cole, McBride & Haygood and Cowley & Welch, general stores; J. W. Cope, druggist; Ross & Blackburn and Mrs. M. L. Mann, millinery; W. F. Easterley, wagon-maker; Russell & Wood and A. E. Andrews, blacksmiths; Moore & Pyeott, roller flouring-mill; J. M. Russell & Co. and R. H. Bean, grist-mills; canning factory, operated by a stock company. The canning factory is similar to the one at Prairie Grove, and was recently put into operation. The president of the company is J. S. Edmiston, and the secretary, H. W. Moore. The raising of nursery stock is an extensive business in the vicinity of the town. The leading nurseries are owned by J. B. Russell & Co., Haygood & Co. and D. M. Moore & Son.

When Cane Hill Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M., was organized is not now known, as the charter and records were destroyed during the war. The first meeting of which any record could be found was held on August 3, 1865, when J. A. L. McCulloch was W. M.; George W. Scott, S. W.; L. W. Yates, J. W.; F. R. Earle, S. D.; R. H. Bean, J. D.; E. W. McClellan, Secretary; A. Mitchell, Treasurer, and W. B. Brodie, Tyler. The next year a building committee, composed of J. W. Staggs, J. A. L. McCulloch and L. W. Yates, was appointed, and a second story was built over E. W. McClellan's store for a lodge room. It was occupied until December, 1886, when the building was destroyed by fire.



Meetings have since been held over the Methodist Church. The following is a list of the Worshipful Masters since 1865: W. B. Welch, 1866; J. M. Lacy, 1867; F. R. Earle, 1868; R. D. Hays, 1869; James Mitchell, 1870; J. P. Carnahan, 1871; H. M. Welch, 1872; C. McCulloch, 1873; H. M. Welch, 1874-76; J. A. L. McCulloch, 1876; J. A. Buchanan and J. P. Carnahan, 1877-79; T. S. Tennant, 1879; J. P. Carnahan, 1880; W. B. Welch, 1881; R. H. Bean, 1882; H. L. Routh, 1883-85; T. W. Blackburn, 1885-87; J. P. Carnahan, 1887. The members of the lodge now number about thirty.

*Evansville.*—This village was named in honor of Capt. Lewis Evans, who opened a store there about 1830. He was succeeded by Charles McClellan, and about 1838 a flood of merchants came in, bringing large stocks of goods to sell to the immigrant Cherokees, to whom large sums of money were due from the Government. As payment was delayed for fifteen years, many of these merchants failed, and the business interests of the town were seriously impaired. Soon after the town was laid off Leonard Schuler established a tan-yard, the most extensive ever in the county. A horse-mill was built by Evans soon after he opened his store, and for a short time it supplied nearly the whole county with meal. There are now in the town two steam saw and grist mills, with cotton gins attached. The first was erected by C. E. Rose, in 1870, and the other by Littlejohn & McCormick, about five years ago.

The first schools in Evansville were taught by Allen M. Scott, who was succeeded by Mrs. Dr. Bartlett. For four years, from about 1874 to 1878, a graded school was maintained, but it has since been abandoned.

The business interests of the town are now represented by the following firms: J. A. Bacon, Basham & Goodrich, J. M. Chandler, J. R. Flinn, F. N. & N. B. Littlejohn and G. W. McClure, general stores; L. W. Rosser, cabinet maker; W. L. Childress, cabinet and wagon maker, and J. C. Ferguson, wagon maker. About one mile north of Evansville is a little village known as Greensburg, containing a store, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, a Masonic lodge and a school-house.

*Cincinnati.*—This is one of the best inland towns in the

county. It is situated in Section 29, Township 16 north, Range 33 west. and is the center of a rich grain and live stock region. It is within one and a half miles of "the Nation," and has a good trade from that country. The amount of business transacted in 1887 is estimated as follows: Aggregate, \$224,935; merchandise, wagons and agricultural implements, \$82,865; grain and grain products, \$43,500; cattle, hogs, sheep and mules, \$91,750; miscellaneous, \$5,000. There are in the town five general merchants, two milliners, one druggist, one wagon factory, one agricultural implement factory, two blacksmiths, two tanneries, two harness shops, one undertaker, two shoe-shops, one merchant and custom mill, two physicians, one dentist, one hotel, one livery stable, an academy and two churches. One of the most important enterprises is the wagon factory of James Oates, who located in Cincinnati in 1868. His sales in 1887 amounted to \$15,000. The oldest mercantile establishment is that of R. J. Rhea, who in 1884 succeeded W. H. Rhea, who began business in 1849. Among the others are Rhea & Watts, Spivey & Marquess Bros., Moore Bros., H. Shields and C. M. Cox. Moore Bros. are also proprietors of the Eureka Mills.

*Farmington.*—A little village six miles west of Fayetteville is called Farmington. It was laid out about 1870, by W. H. Ingles, and for a number of years grew quite rapidly, but of late it has somewhat deteriorated. The principal business is carried on by C. C. Conner & Co., who have a general store, and also operate a flouring-mill. Reed & Son and Rieff & Macy are the other merchants. A wagon-shop is conducted by J. H. Cato.

#### HAMLETS.

Dutch Mills, on Section 28, Township 14, Range 33; Greensburg, on Section 16, Township 13, Range 33; Viney Grove, on Section 1, Township 15, Range 32; Sulphur City, on Section 15, Township 15, Range 29; Brentwood, on Section 29, Township 14, Range 30; McGuire's Store, on Section 25, Township 16, Range 29; Winslow, on Section 13, Township 13, Range 30, and Salem Springs, on Section 8, Township 14, Range 33, are smaller places, some of which promise growth.

## EDUCATION.

*Lands and Funds.*—Washington County, if she could have controlled Arkansas, would, no doubt, have dotted the State with schools and colleges; as it was she was among the first counties to encourage the proper use of the great United States land grants for public institutions of learning. It was not because there were not large grants made to the commonwealth that the public-school movement languished until 1868, for with the "16th section" grant, "the 72 sections seminary land grant," the 640,000 acres, and "the swamp lands grant" of September 28, 1850, there were from nine to eleven millions of acres of school lands at the disposal of the commonwealth for the education of its children; and some of this, too, as early as "the forties."

Every State has its periods of fraudulent administration, but in no part of the history of Arkansas has fraud and plunder been more rife than in the early administration of the most precious of its funds and resources, the school funds and lands. The lands were sacrificed at 50 and 75 cents an acre, and even then the funds were misappropriated and misloaned, until the statutes teemed with acts to suppress the evil. The office of county school commissioners was established in the hope that evils of caring for the fund might be lessened, and so the situation continued until 1868.

*Earliest Schools.*—Washington County suffered with the rest of the State, as far as the fund was concerned, but her settlers and pioneers, like their forefathers from the "old world," brought their schools and churches along with them, and welcomed others, who were pioneer planters of such institutions. Many parents taught their own children, and then sent them to other States. Some lady or gentleman would take a few boys and girls of the neighborhood to his or her own home and hold a "subscription school." But the poorer people and the colored race had not even these advantages. There is no certain information as to the first teacher in the county. A Mrs. Hoge held one of the earliest private schools, in her home near Evergreen Cemetery, at Fayetteville. (Governor) Isaac Murphy was also a teacher at the county seat in the latter part of "the thirties."

His was a mixed school. A Dr. Sanders was one of the earliest pedagogues there also. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson were among the number about the year 1840. In the region of Springdale probably "Uncle Joe" Holcomb taught the first schools, as early as 1844; he was followed in 1845 by "Tom" Cannon; Harvey Adams covered the time to 1850, when Miss Jennie Mills took up the birch for the two years following; D. A. White in 1853, George Hancock in 1854, and Charles Wildes covered the most of the period before the war. "Abe" Whaley and a Mr. Allbright were among those after the war.

*The Far West Seminary.*—This institution was intended to be the first college in Arkansas, and some place its earliest beginnings, before 1835, in a brick church at Mount Comfort. In 1843 its board of visitors included Rev. C. Washbourne, G. W. Paschal, A. W. Arrington, Robert W. Mecklin and Isaac Strain, who published in the *Arkansas Intelligencer* a three-column article on the purposes of the institution. Rev. Washbourne was sent east to solicit aid for it, and great exertions were made to get it firmly on foot. It was incorporated in 1844—then the only college in Arkansas, and Ozark Institute was to become a preparatory school. Good buildings were started, but on February 27, 1845, the still unfinished structures were burned, causing a loss of from \$12,000 to \$13,000. This seemed to be the death-blow to the enterprise. Rev. Robert W. Mecklin was among its principals, and Col. J. P. Neal, of Prairie Grove, was one of the many young men who attended it. It was suspected of being a political move, for some reason, and that, no doubt, had much to do with the lack of encouragement extended to it.

*Cane Hill Schools.*—Cane Hill was settled in the main by educated Christian people, and it early became distinguished for its churches and schools. Both were established as soon as the first settlers had located their land, and secured shelter for themselves and families. At first one school supplied the youth for several miles around with instruction, but as the settlements became more numerous better educational facilities were demanded. On October 28, 1834, a meeting of the Cumberland Presbyterians, of Washington County, was held in the Cane Hill meeting-house for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to establish a

school. Rev. Samuel King was called to the chair, and presided over the deliberations. A board of trust was chosen, and the Rev. B. H. Pierson, D. D., was elected president and Ezra Wilson clerk. This school was opened in April, 1835, and was probably kept up in some form until the founding of Cane Hill College.\*

*Cane Hill College.*—This latter institution was chartered in 1852, and went into operation in a brick building erected for the purpose at Boonsboro'. Rev. Robert M. King, of Missouri, was president, and Prof. S. Doak Lowry, assistant. After laboring for about six years Mr. King resigned, and his place was filled by the promotion of Prof. Lowry. James H. Crawford and P. W. Buchanan were at the same time made assistants. An effort was made to raise an endowment by scholarships, and Rev. W. G. L. Quaite was appointed endowing agent. He received in donations and scholarships about \$1,000, but owing to the loss occasioned by the war very little was realized from this effort.

In March, 1859, Rev. F. R. Earle, of Greenville, Ky., accepted the presidency, and was formally inaugurated the following June. At the close of the collegiate year, in June, 1859, two young men, S. H. Buchanan and J. T. Buchanan, were regularly graduated, receiving the first diplomas given by the institution. At that time, also, the first catalogue was issued. S. H. Buchanan was employed as tutor for the next session, and at the close of the school year, in 1860, Prof. Lowry resigned. In 1861 work was necessarily suspended, and in November, 1864, the college building with all its contents was destroyed by fire. A building previously used as a boarding-house escaped the flames, and after the close of hostilities the president began preaching and teaching there. In 1868 a new frame building, valued at \$5,000, was completed, and in September the president, assisted by Prof. James Mitchell, opened the college. The next year J. P. Carnahan was added to the teaching force. In 1874 Prof. Mitchell resigned, and his place was filled by Prof. Harold Bourland. In 1875 the trustees resolved to admit pupils of both sexes, and Rev. H. M. Welch was placed in charge of the young ladies' department. He retired in 1879. In the four years following Mrs. Earle, Miss Welch, Miss Moore and Mrs. Whittenburg were

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\*History of Cumberland Presbyterianism.

employed as teachers whenever the patronage demanded it. In 1883 Prof. Carnahan retired, after eighteen years' service. The president then had entire charge of the work until 1885, when he too resigned, and Rev. J. P. Russell was placed in charge. Mr. Russell taught for two and one-half sessions. In the second session of his administration the college building was burned. In this emergency the Methodists offered their house, and this, with a small dwelling, furnished accommodations for the school. Upon the resignation of Mr. Russell, Dr. Earle again undertook the management of the institution, and in 1886 there was completed a new brick building, better than either of the former ones, at a cost of about \$8,000. In 1887 the president, assisted by two good teachers, began work in the new building, and a fairly successful year ensued. Dr. Earle is an able educator and a faithful worker, and Cane Hill College is doing much for the cause it represents, but it is now under the shadow of the State University, and is so far removed from railroad communication that it can scarcely hope to regain its old-time prosperity.

At about the time Cane Hill College was established Esquire James B. Russell, who had previously done much for the promotion of education in the community, erected a large frame building about one mile south of Boonsboro, furnished it with a library and apparatus, and installed Thomas G. McCulloch as teacher. McCulloch, who was an excellent instructor, although a somewhat severe disciplinarian, remained in charge of the school for four or five years, and under his administration the attendance became so great that an addition to the building was made. After Prof. McCulloch's retirement the school was successively under the direction of Miss Coleman and Miss Lloyd.

Upon the establishment of Cane Hill College Mr. Russell proposed to donate the property to the church, provided \$500 was raised for the college in his name. This was done, and Cane Hill Seminary became as famous an institution for the education of young ladies as Cane Hill College was for the education of young men. During the three or four years before the war this institution was under the care of Prof. Newton Gibens and three assistants.



Prairie Grove Institute is the name of a high-school conducted under the auspices of Fayetteville District Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was opened in 1883, under the care of N. J. Foster, in a two-story brick building, erected for the purpose in a beautiful grove near the town of Prairie Grove.

*The Fayetteville Female Seminary.*—In 1839 this institution was founded by Miss Sophia Sawyer. This lady had left her New England home to become a missionary to the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee, and on their removal to the Indian Territory she followed them, in company with the Ridge family. Indian troubles led to her locating at Fayetteville, whither she brought fourteen young Cherokee girls, daughters of prominent Cherokee families. Among these maidens were four who bore the names Susan Drew, Amanda Drew, Maggie Harper and Julia Rogers. She opened her school near the present residence of Stephen K. Stone, and in time had an assistant, a Miss James (afterward Mrs. Marshall), and later on Miss Lucretia Foster and Miss Mary T. Daniels. Rev. C. Washbourne at one time was instructor in literature. Two Misses Freyschlag also assisted at one time. In about 1854 Miss Lucretia Foster became principal, and in 1859 the institution was incorporated. A neat catalogue, issued for 1859-60, gives the following faculty: Mrs. Lucretia Foster Smith, principal; Miss Mary T. Daniels, associate; Miss Annis C. Feemster, teacher in primary department; Madame Marie Janssen, teacher in French and embroidery; Mr. F. F. Zellner, professor of music. The whole number in all departments was 103; number in music, twenty-four; number in embroidery, thirty. The students were largely from Fayetteville, but some were from such distant points as Salem, Tenn. The first year of the war, however, closed this institution, but not before the first class received its diplomas. Elizabeth F. Massie, of Fayetteville, and Cener Boone, of Bedford County, Tenn., constituted the class.

*Ozark Institute.*—On May 19, 1845, Rev. Robert W. Mecklin, having withdrawn from The Far West Seminary, opened a well-attended male seminary about three miles northwest of Fayetteville, and gave it the title "Ozark Institute." Its reputation spread throughout the region, and its attendance often numbered

over a hundred students. To it were attracted as teachers such brainy young men as Rev. Robert Graham, who became the partner of Rev. Mecklin. Under them were assistants A. S. Lockert and Z. Van Hoose. The institution continued until February 17, 1857, and remained inoperative until after the war, when for a time it was revived by Prof. C. H. Leverett.

Rev. Robert Graham was a Christian gentleman of remarkable abilities, and of excellent scholarship; he was a man who left his impress upon any society in which he moved, and with these abilities was coupled the earnestness and zeal of a convert of Alexander Campbell. He was not only a pastor, but an educator, and not only formed but was able to execute plans for the higher education of the youth of Washington County and the Southwest. He had made a strong impression on the students of Ozark Institute, and on his withdrawal from that school in 1850, to found a college in Fayetteville, he was followed by about twenty pupils. In October of that year he founded Arkansas College, and began the school on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Prentiss. The enterprise was a private one, entirely under Mr. Graham's control, and in 1851 his situation was such that he felt warranted in building a new structure in McGarrah's grove, on the site of the present Fayetteville Christian Church. Mr. Graham's first assistant was Prof. John M. Pettigrew, afterward a senator. Among his students were the following well-known names, some of them of national reputation: James R. Pettigrew, afterward editor of the *Sentinel*, and one of the Utah Commission, Robert Rutherford (now Judge), Granville Wilcox, a distinguished lawyer, and editor of the *Van Buren Argus*. Arkansas and John Wilson, T. W. and W. T. Pollard, J. T. Sutton, Maj. Johnson and Mark L. Evans, who became useful men, were also among the number. The school had attained a first-class reputation under the influence of Robert Graham, and its attendance was probably never below 100 pupils after the new building was occupied. In 1859, another Christian minister, Rev. William Baxter, assumed control on the withdrawal of Mr. Graham, and was its president until, like all the other institutions of peace, it gave way to the march of war in 1861. There are conflicting rumors in regard to the destruction of the building;

it is said to have been destroyed by the order of McCulloch, in event of the defeat of his army at Pea Ridge, and according to others it was burned by Federal soldiers as a war signal to Springfield officers toward the North. Certain it is, however, it was reduced to ashes.

The loss of Miss Sawyer's school to Washington County's facilities for female education might have been replaced by the Fayetteville Female Institute, organized in 1858, if the war had allowed it to continue; but it had the misfortune to be used by Gen. McCulloch as an arsenal, and, after fatal Pea Ridge, the bombs and powder it contained were made to do self-destruction to the building and its magazine. Rev. T. B. Van Horn, of Ohio, the founder, in looking about for a site, chose the northwest corner of Dixon and College Avenues, the site of the parsonage of Rev. Dr. Maynard at present; here he built a three-story frame edifice, surmounted by a spire.

As Rev. Van Horn was a strong Unionist, he left Arkansas in 1861, and his institution was converted into a Confederate arsenal, meeting with the fate above mentioned. The attendance had averaged probably fifty pupils.

In 1849 Rev. Jesse and Mrs. S. A. E. McAllister organized two large academies at Elm Springs, Rev. McAllister teaching the male school, and the female school being in charge of his wife. The attendance reached sixty or more in the male school, and probably forty in the girls' school, many attendants of the latter coming from the Indian Nation. The school was under Methodist Episcopal influences, if not entirely controlled by that body. It was not destined to an unbroken existence, for an epidemic a few years after its organization resulted in its abandonment; not, however, before a Mr. Lockhart had served as Rev. McAllister's successor, and a Mrs. E. Saunders, who had been professor of music, had taken the place of Mrs. McAllister at the head of the female school. The deed for the lot for the building site was given May 8, 1852, by W. Barrington, to the trustees of Elm Springs Male and Female Academy, Thomas Stanford, Russell M. Morgan, Thomas McClain, W. N. Carlile, L. H. Flake and Lee C. Blakemore.

*A Baptist College.*—In 1872 there was organized at Spring-

dale a Missionary Baptist College by the Rev. Barnes, and in the following year it was incorporated. It was under the control of three teachers, and held in a fine two-story brick edifice that rivals the public school building of the town. For some reason the school did not prosper, and in April, 1885, it was bought by the Lutheran Church, and converted into a parochial high-school for a colony of that faith in and to the west of Springdale, and now goes under the name "Lutheran College." Two instructors, Rev. A. S. Bartholomew and Rev. I. E. Rader, have been in charge ever since the new organization, and their enrollment often reaches eighty in number.

*Elm Springs Academy.*—In January, 1887, Rev. W. W. Lundy, a graduate of Hiwassee College, East Tennessee, leased the school property at Elm Springs, and established "Elm Springs Academy for Males and Females." The first year sixty-five students were enrolled, and in 1888 the enrollment reached 103 pupils. The school offers scientific, commercial, normal and classical instruction, under the able direction of Rev. Lundy and his assistant, Miss Jessie Gotcher.

The period from 1861 to 1867 may be considered practically a blank in the educational history of Washington County. During active hostilities the preservation of life was about all that the harassed mothers, left to care for their families as best they might, could do; and when reconstruction began, the broken up families, who looked round on devastated fields, burned homes, villages and towns, the ruins of everything that had been the fruits of years of labor and care, with scarcely anything to turn to except their orchards and the bare fields, found their situation almost as though they had come as penniless pioneers to a new country, and it needed some time for them to recuperate their exhausted energies and finances. Then, too, the situation had changed; the slaves were free; they were to be a part of the population; free schools were being agitated; the finances of the people and the State were in a lamentable condition; and for many reasons the free school idea did not become suddenly popular; there was still the tendency to cling to the private schools; the school funds from the public lands, so far as sold, were all gone; the State began taking means to secure what could be

recovered; and soon a plan of free common schools was presented to the Legislature.

*Common Schools.*—On July 23, 1868, was approved an act of the State Legislature, entitled "An Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Common Schools for the State of Arkansas." The act begins :

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:*

SECTION 1. That the proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the United States or this State; also all (moneys) stocks, bonds, lands, and other property, now belonging to any fund for purposes of education; also the net proceeds of all sales of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to this State by escheat, or from sale of estrays, or from unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, or from fines, penalties, or forfeitures; also any sales of the public lands which may have been or may be hereafter paid over to the State (Congress consenting); also all the grants, gifts, or devises that have been or may be hereafter made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the tenure of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public-school fund, that shall be designated as the "Common-School Fund" of the State, and which shall be the common property of the State.

SECTION 2. That the annual income from the said fund, together with one dollar per capita, to be annually assessed on every male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one (21) years, and so much of the ordinary annual revenues of the State as may hereafter be set apart by law for such purposes, shall be faithfully appropriated for maintaining a system of "Free Common Schools" for this State, and shall be applied to no other purposes whatsoever, than to the payment of teachers' wages and the salaries of the circuit superintendents of public instruction.

The act provided that the governor, secretary of State and its created head, the superintendent of public instruction, should be the commissioners of the fund; that every county should be divided into school districts, with a trustee as the district officer; that each judicial district should constitute a school circuit, over which a "Circuit Superintendent of Public Instruction" should have supervision, these officers being appointed by the governor; and that among other duties these superintendents should license teachers, hold county teachers' institutes, visit schools, arrange district apportionment of funds, etc. The salary of these officers was to be \$3,000 and office expenses; thus is seen the importance attached to the office. As an interesting feature of reconstruction days, the act provides for the following "Teacher's Oath:"

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will honestly and faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, and that I will encourage all other persons so to do. That I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I will endeavor to inculcate in the minds of youth sentiments of patriotism and loyalty, and will fully, faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office of teacher according to the best of my ability; so help me God."

This act was amended April 12, 1869, to provide for certain district contingencies, and the sale and transfer of lands. On February 4 of the same year it was also amended to adapt the system to the peculiar needs of cities and towns, making them a special school district.

Dr. Thomas Smith was the first State superintendent of public instruction, and under him was W. B. Henderson, the circuit superintendent of public instruction over the districts of which Washington County is a part. Under Supt. Smith about 2,500 schools were organized throughout the State, and Washington County had her share.

*Industrial University.*—The next most important event in the educational history of Washington County, and of the State also, was an act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1871, entitled "An Act for the Location, Organization and Maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein." It begins thus:

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:*

SECTION 1. That the treasurer of said State be a financial agent and trustee of said State, immediately after the passage of this act, to apply for and receive of the United States Government all the land scrip to which this State may be entitled by reason of her acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and acts amendatory thereof.

The act further provides for converting this scrip into funds; for a trustee from each judicial district, who, together with the State superintendent of public instruction, were to constitute the board of trustees; for receiving bids from counties, cities and incorporated towns for the location of the institution; for



proceedings for its erection; for the organization and maintenance of it; for the appropriation of \$50,000 for these purposes, the 150,000 acres of land scrip being only for endowment; to provide also for the purchase of from 160 to 640 acres of land for the university and its farm, etc.

In 1872 the board, consisting of Hon. Thomas Smith, and Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop, Searle, Young, Clayton, Sarber and Millen, sent a committee to visit the universities of Illinois and Michigan. Among the bids received by them was one from Hon. Liberty Bartlett, of Pulaski County, offering ninety-two acres; one from Batesville, subscribing \$50,000; one from Washington County, voting \$100,000, with the city of Fayetteville voting \$30,000 in addition, and one from A. P. Robinson, of Conway, offering a quarter section of land. Washington County was chosen, and the homestead of Mr. William McIlroy, embracing 160 acres, was bought by the committee on buildings and grounds, A. S. Prather, J. E. Bennett and M. A. Cohn, who paid the sum of \$12,000, \$1,000 of which was at once raised by citizens of Fayetteville. Large donations of land were offered by Hons. Lafayette Gregg and David Walker. Mr. Van Odell, of Chicago, was the architect chosen, and the contract let to Meyers & Oliver for \$130,000. Work began September, 1873, and the following is a description of the results as completed August 10, 1875, and as reported by the board of visitors for 1875 to the governor:

We spent half a day in examining the new building, and were impressed with its grandeur. Its foundation is deep, broad, durable and abundantly able to support the heavy and well proportioned superstructure erected thereon. It is replete with beauty, solid in its construction, and well adapted to the purposes and objects for which it was built.

It is 214 feet long by 122 feet wide, covering an area of 26,108 square feet. It is five stories high, with French or Mansard roof, covered with slate and tin. The height of the building is 134 feet.

The basement story is built of stone; the foundation is bedded on solid rock. The three next stories are built of brick, and the attic of wood. The basement story is in height thirteen feet in the clear, first and second stories sixteen feet each, third and fourth fifteen feet, the clock and bell tower extending two stories above the attic.

There was used in the construction of [the] building 2,600,000 brick, 2,300 perch of rock, 719,805 feet of lumber, 260,000 pounds of iron, 250 kegs of nails, 85 doors, 282 windows, and 12,008 square yards of plastering in first and second

stories. The building is to be heated with hot air furnaces and lighted with gas.

There are ten rooms 77x81 feet, ten rooms 22x29 feet, ten rooms 22x28 feet, ten rooms 22x25 feet, ten rooms 22x22 feet, ten rooms 22x19 feet, five rooms 15x28 feet, four rooms 22x20 feet, and one room 77x50 feet, making a total of seventy rooms. In addition there are four corridors 15x28 feet, and four corridors 14x206 feet.

There are four entrances to the building, and three flights of stairs from first to third floor, the principal stairway leading from the main entrance to the attic story. The principal entrance to the first floor is on the east, by circular steps surmounted by a beautiful portico of stone.

The fact that the stone, lumber and brick used in this building were obtained in Arkansas, and that the workmen who wrought so faithfully in "cutting, hewing and carving" are chiefly residents of this State, is, or ought to be, a source of congratulation to the entire commonwealth.

Says Prof. F. L. Harvey: "The brick for that beautiful structure, the Arkansas Industrial University, was made from clay found inside the campus, while the brown sandstone for the basement was quarried a few hundred yards away, and the ornamental grey limestone, used in the façade, procured in Washington and Madison Counties."

The entire value of the university property, as given in its first catalogue (1873-74), was \$355,000; and the main building was to be finished by September, 1875.

In a memorial of the board to the United States Senate, praying for aid, they say: "\* \* in the month of January, 1872, (it) was opened for the reception of pupils;" and that 200 students had become connected therewith. The first faculty was Gen. Albert W. Bishop, A. M., president and professor of mental and moral philosophy; C. H. Leverett, A. M., professor of ancient languages and literature; T. L. Thompson, B. S., professor of theoretical and applied chemistry; Gen. N. B. Pearce, professor of mathematics and engineering; Lieut. E. S. Curtis, Second Artillery, United States Army, professor of military science and tactics; Richard Thruston, M. D., professor of practical and theoretical agriculture and horticulture; N. P. Gates, principal of normal department; Mary R. Gorton, preceptress in normal department; Lu J. Stanard, instructress of training school, and W. D. C. Botefuhr, professor of music. The freshman class opened with 16, the normal class with 13, and the preparatory department with 201.

It proposes as its object in the first catalogue:

First. To impart a knowledge of science and its application to the arts of life.

Second. To afford to students, such as may desire it, the benefits of daily manual labor. This labor is to some degree remunerative. But its remunerative character is not so much intended to lessen the expenses of students as for educational uses, as it is planned and varied for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservation of health, and of a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and mechanic arts, are two other important objects.

Third. To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture.

Fourth. To provide the means of instruction in military science; and to this end skilled instructors and suitable military implements will be secured and obtained as soon as practicable.

Fifth. To afford the means of a general and thorough education, not inferior to those afforded to all classes in the best colleges.

The experimental farming was to be done entirely by the pupils, under the faculty direction; the number of beneficiaries for Washington County, who were to receive four years' tuition free, was eight; the uniform prescribed for the male students was the West Point cadet suit; the courses arranged were the classical, agricultural, engineering, normal, and preparatory and musical courses; the discipline was to be self-government; one literary society, the "Claiosophic," was established; a mineral and geological cabinet and library was established; likewise a horticultural collection; a four-acre orchard; and the year closed commencement exercises during the first three days of July, 1873.

At the first commencement held June 27, 1872, President Gen. A. W. Bishop delivered an excellent address on the educational history of the county and of the A. I. University movement in particular.

The report of 1874 shows an aggregate attendance of 321, and a commercial course added. A military band of fourteen pieces was added also, and the cadets placed under military government; a professorship of history and English literature was established. The report of 1875, with the announcement, shows N. P. Gates as acting president, and Mrs. V. L. Gray as teacher of painting and drawing; a total attendance of 344; the "Mathetian," a literary, and two musical societies, the Euterpean and Philharmonic, were organized; \$500 received from the Peabody fund; a branch normal college, for colored students, was opened at Pine Bluff, September, 1875. The report for 1876,

and announcement for the following year, shows the attendance 270; the first graduates, six in number. The report for 1877, and announcement for 1877-78, shows Gen. D. H. Hill, president; total attendance, 287; four prizes are offered. For 1878 the report and announcement show an attendance of 256; morning and evening religious exercises in the chapel; two more prizes added. For 1879, with announcement for 1879-80, the report shows the faculty increased to sixteen; a medical department at Little Rock with a faculty of sixteen; aggregate enrollment, 420 (exclusive of medical department); one prize added; two more literary societies, Philomathean and Phamakohton; general increase in collection and library. The report for 1880, and catalogue of 1880-81, show the attendance 450; cadet battalion of three companies; uniform for ladies; large contributions to collections, library and reading room; number Washington County scholarships increased to twenty-one. For June, 1881, faculty numbers seventeen; attendance (exclusive of medical department and branch normal), 441; Y. M. C. A. organized; seven degrees obtainable; an oratorical contest established; fourth annual meeting of Alumni Association reported; seven literary societies reported; large contributions to cabinets, library, etc.; twenty-two scholarships for Washington County. For June, 1882, attendance 363. In 1888 a new three-story brick dormitory was opened; it contains forty rooms, and is lighted by electric light. The officers (at Fayetteville) are as follows: E. H. Murfee, A. M., LL. D., acting president, professor of mathematics, logic and astronomy; J. M. Whitham, A. M. (late assistant engineer United States Navy), superintendent of mechanic arts, and professor of engineering; H. Edwards, A. M., professor of history, English, French and German; F. W. Simonds, M. S., Ph. D., professor of biology and geology; E. L. Fletcher (first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army), professor of military science and tactics; A. E. Menke, F. C. S., superintendent of agriculture, and professor of chemistry and mineralogy; J. F. Howell, A. M., instructor in pedagogics and senior assistant; W. E. Anderson (graduate Miller Manual Labor School), assistant professor of mechanic arts, and instructor in mechanical drawing; S. S. Twombly, B. S., assistant professor of chemistry

and agriculture; C. H. Leverett, A. M., assistant professor of ancient languages; G. W. Drake, A. M., assistant in preparatory department; A. M. Waggoner, assistant in preparatory department; J. C. Massie, Jr., A. B., assistant in preparatory department; N. J. Williams, assistant in preparatory department; K. V. King, instructor in music; C. B. Lyon, B. P., instructor in free-hand drawing and industrial art; J. W. Mayes (graduate Miller Manual Labor School, Va.), instructor in iron work; L. C. Gardner (graduate Chicago Manual Training School), instructor in foundry and forging; W. F. Bates, foreman of the farm; L. Treadwell, instructor in field engineering; P. H. Babb, instructor in wood work; W. N. Crozier, instructor in English; I. Pace, English instructor; M. Danaher, instructor in Greek; G. A. Warren, English instructor; A. Polson, English instructor; J. H. Hobbs, English instructor; Prof. Edwards, librarian; Prof. Howell, secretary of faculty; Miss Taff, assistant librarian; Prof. Drake, superintendent of dormitory; Mrs. F. W. Washington, matron; W. French, engineer, and W. W. McCant, janitor. The State Agricultural Experiment Station, located here, have a board of control, station council, and eleven station officers.

The students are as follows: In the agricultural course, 48; mechanical engineering, 26; civil engineering, 68; scientific, 46; classical, 55; normal, 54; irregular, 6; literary, 2; in lowest preparatory, 112; total matriculates at Fayetteville, 417; music, 27; medical department at Little Rock, 67; branch normal at Pine Bluff, 181; total, 665. Eight courses are offered, and among the degrees gained at Fayetteville are B. S. A., B. M. L., B. C. E., B. S., B. A. and L. I. Three post-graduate degrees are conferred, M. A., M. S. and Ph. D. Nineteen agricultural journals are taken for that department. Six shop-rooms accommodate fifty pupils at one time. Thirty-three engineering journals and about sixty volumes of proceedings of various societies in Europe and America are used in that department. Over 160 machines or models are in the museum of that department. The Gordon Engineers' Club, organized in 1887, have had six prominent lecturers during the year. A battalion of three companies is thus officered: E. L. Fletcher, first lieutenant Thirteenth United States Infantry, colonel; G. C. Shoff, first lieutenant and adjutant; W. N.

Crosier, first lieutenant and quartermaster; W. E. Dickson, first lieutenant and ordnance officer; G. A. Humphreys, sergeant-major; Company A, Capt. G. A. Warren; Company B, Capt. J. H. Hobbs; Company C, Capt. Press Boles. The property is valued at \$300,000. There are three literary societies. Library, apparatus, museums, cabinets, etc., are good. The long vacation is now had in winter. The classes have been as follows: 1875 numbered 8; 1876 numbered 9; 1877, same; 1878, 5; 1879, 8; 1880, 10; 1881, 6; 1882, 15; 1883, 7; 1884, 10; 1885, 6, and 1886, 5.

*Other Educational Matters.*—From time to time the public school laws have been changed and amended, but the greatest change was made about 1875, after the change of administration in State affairs. An effort was made to abolish the supervision system, including the offices of State and circuit superintendents, and replacing the latter by throwing their duties on the county judge and county examiners, and substituting a district board of three directors for the trustee. J. L. Denton, then State superintendent, and *ex-officio* receiver of the George Peabody fund, on the prospect of the success of the anti-supervision element, telegraphed the manager, J. P. Curry, who at once went to Little Rock, and urged upon the Legislature the retention at least of the office of State superintendent. The great indebtedness of the State made this seem necessary, but it was a vital blow against the public-school system. Whatever the cause, however, the retrenching process cut out all supervision except the office of State superintendent. Aside from the poll-tax and other funds, a State tax of 2 mills is a source of revenue, and an optional district tax of 5 mills for districts who will vote it.

To trace out the statistical growth of the common-school system in Washington County is impossible, on account of the lack of records, and the absence of reports where records have been kept. The State superintendent's reports to the governor, excellent as they otherwise are, are thus rendered practically worthless as far as this feature is concerned. Both the State superintendent and county examiner lament the fact, and point to that as an argument for supervision of county work.

The report of June 30, 1881, shows the enrollment in Wash-



ington County to be: White, 8,292; colored, 342; increase, 216. Those pursuing studies to be: Reading, 1,222; orthography, 1,706; penmanship, 309; mental arithmetic, 410; written arithmetic, 610; English grammar, 337; geography, 259; history, 100; higher branches, 37; whole number taught, 2,354; whole number last year, 3,396.

The report of 1882, when there were 121 districts, but thirty-five districts reported, showing the number enrolled to be: White, 2,330 (the enumeration being 9,158); colored, 84 (the enumeration being 325 and the increase 849). Those pursuing studies to be: Reading, 1,274; orthography, 1,444; mental arithmetic, 356; written arithmetic, 549; English grammar, 156; geography, 152; history, 141; higher branches, 35.

For June 30, 1881, the number of teachers are given as: Male, 39; female, 7; with first grade certificate, 32; with second grade certificate, 13; with third grade certificate, 1. The average wages of first grade males, \$33.66; first grade females, \$48.33; second grade males, \$20.71; total paid out, \$7,781.39.

For June 30, 1882, the number of teachers given are: White males, 33; colored males, 2; white females, 7; average monthly salaries for males of first grade, \$33.11; first grade females, \$23.24; second grade males, \$25.09; third grade males, \$20.62.

June 30, 1881, number of buildings erected during the year, two of wood, costing \$611.30; number erected previously, eighty of wood, costing \$20,650; total valuation, \$21,261.30; number of districts reporting, two.

June 30, 1882, eleven districts only reported.

The receipts and expenditures of the public-school fund in Washington County, as given June 30, 1881, is as follows: Received from all sources, \$17,171.34; expended for all purposes, \$7,781.39; amount unexpended, \$9,389.95. As given June 30, 1882: Received from all sources, \$14,615.55; expended for all purposes, \$10,990.81; amount unexpended, \$3,624.74.

In 1883 the enumeration was: White, 9,732; colored, 382; increase, 631; number of districts, 130; number reporting, 53; enrollment, white, 3,328; colored, 104; total, 3,432; pursuing, orthography, 2,254; reading, 2,050; mental arithmetic, 607; written arithmetic, 980; English grammar, 373; geography, 510; history, 163; higher branches, 15; penmanship, 926.

In 1884 the county examiner reports: Enumeration, 10,785; enrollment, 2,926; number of districts, 135; number of districts reporting enrollment, 53; number of teachers employed, 56; the county treasurer reports amount on hand July 1, 1883, \$5,424.26; from common-school fund, \$6,097.57; district tax, \$1,702.17; poll tax, \$3,954.24; other sources, \$652.05; total, \$17,830.29; amount expended, \$12,254.72; balance on hand June 30, 1884, \$5,775.57.

(In 1884) number of districts, 135; number reporting, 43; enrollment, white, 2,957; colored, 5; total, 2,962; pursuing orthography, 2,266; reading, 1,870; mental arithmetic, 835; written arithmetic, 901; English grammar, 436; geography, 408; penmanship, 548; history, 219; higher arithmetic, 11.

In 1883 the number of teachers reported are: Male, 47; female, 9; total, 56; average monthly salaries of first grade males, \$32.55; first grade females, \$26.66; second grade males, \$28.75; third grade females, \$20.00.

In 1884 the number of teachers reported are: Males, 35; females, 21; total, 56; average monthly salary first grade males, \$33.00; females, \$27.20; second grade males, \$29.41; females, \$22.50; third grade males, \$22.50.

In 1883 Washington County reports twelve wooden school-houses, erected at a cost of \$22.58; whole number, 123, valued at \$24,600; and in 1884 reports three wooden buildings, constructed at a cost of \$379; and the whole number reported are but eleven buildings, valued at \$1,297.

In 1883 the school fund received was: Amount on hand June 30, 1882, \$3,642.61; from common-school fund, \$4,757.33; from district tax, \$3,162.11; from poll tax, \$3,583.79; from other sources, \$101; total, \$15,246.75; and in 1884, amount on hand June 30, 1883, \$5,424.26; common-school fund, \$6,097.57; district fund, \$1,702.17; poll tax, \$3,954.24; from sixteenth section sales or leases, \$328.20; other sources, \$323.85; total, \$17,830.29.

Expenditures for 1883, teachers' salaries, \$9,390.42; treasurer's commissions, \$232.07; total, \$9,822.49; amount unexpended, common-school fund, \$4,214.46; district fund, \$1,209.80; total, \$5,424.26; and for 1884, teachers' salaries, \$11,834.10; building repairing, \$216.64; treasurer's commissions, \$203.98; total, \$12,-

254.72; amount unexpended, common school fund, \$828.14; district fund, \$3,125.03; funds from all other sources, \$1,622.40; total, \$5,575.57.

Of the \$2,800 received by the State from the Peabody Educational Fund in 1883, all but \$150 was expended, and the only direct aid received by Washington County was her share of \$1,300 applied to the district normal institutes, one of which, in 1884, was held within her borders, at Springdale. In the latter year, of \$2,000 received, all but \$667.10 was expended for these institutes, as directed by the general agent of the fund. In addition to the above Washington County students have the privilege of competing for the eight Peabody scholarships in the State Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., each scholarship allowing \$200 per annum for the expenses of its holder in the above college.

In his report for 1883 and 1884 the State superintendent showed the great need for revision of the school law in almost every department, but especially in regard to county supervision and school districting, and to provide free text books. He also states the condition of the permanent school fund, whose interest only is used as follows: Loughborough bonds, 6 per cent., \$170,000; auditor's certificates of 1883, \$270.91; reclamation certificates, \$76.00; total, \$170,346.91.

The fact is also mentioned of the loss of funds by fire in 1874 and 1879 to aggregate (with interest) over \$300,000, and the replacement of this is urged.

In the report for 1885 and 1886 the State superintendent, Hon. W. E. Thompson, again urges county supervision in a masterly manner, and no doubt the public sentiment will soon demand it as the greatest need of her public-school system. His report shows a general advance in the schools of the State, and in public sentiment in regard thereto, which has no doubt been largely fostered by the district normal institutes, which are supported by the Peabody Fund. This fund is reported as follows: To balance on hand November 1, 1884, \$667.10; to normal institutes in 1885, \$1,500; total amount for 1885, \$2,167.10; by amount expended for institutes in 1885, \$1,087.90; to balance on hand January, 1886, \$1,079.20; to amount received for public schools in 1886, \$1,800; to amount for institutes in 1886, \$1,500;

total amount, \$4,370.20; by amount expended for institute work, \$1,678.75; balance on hand December, 1886, \$2,700.45.

Two more scholarships in the Nashville State Normal College were given to the State.

September 30, 1886, the permanent school fund was as follows: Currency, \$174,554.33; State scrip, \$652.02; reclamation certificates, \$76; refunding certificates, \$100; total, \$175,382.35.

The report for Washington County June 30, 1885, is: Amount received from common-school fund, State, \$14,690.05; district tax, \$11,262.12; poll tax, \$4,307; other sources, \$361; total, \$30,620.17. Amount expended for teachers' salaries, \$7,670.32; building and repairs, \$1,493.32; treasurer's commissions, \$222.79; total, \$9,386.43. Balance unexpended of common-school fund, \$7,640.73; district fund, \$10,641.12; other sources, \$2,951.89; total, \$21,233.74. Enumeration, white, 9,947; colored, 227; total, 10,913; enrollment, white, 3,016; number of districts, 134; number reporting enrollment, 40; number districts voting tax, 4; number teachers employed, 50; number school-houses, 11; value of school-houses, \$3,305; number of institutes held, 3.

The county's report for June 30, 1886, is as follows: Balance on hand June 30, 1885, \$21,233.74; common-school fund, State, \$8,056.40; district tax, \$7,483.10; poll tax, \$4,685.60; other sources, \$500; total, \$41,958.84. Amount expended for teachers' salaries, \$15,301.57; building and repairs, \$10,157.94; treasurer's commission, \$414.48; other purposes, \$279.76; total, \$26,153.75. Balance unexpended common-school fund, \$4,143.04; balance unexpended district fund, \$6,580.16; balance of fund from other sources, \$5,081.89; total, \$15,805.09. The enumeration, white, 11,286; colored, 438; total, 11,724; enrollment, white, 2,946; number of districts, 150; number reporting enrollment, 104; number voting tax, 38; number of teachers employed, 114; number of school-houses, 80; value of school-houses, \$26,177.29; number of institutes held, 4.

The county examiner's report for 1888 gives total white enumeration, 12,800; total colored, 430; grand total, 13,230; total white enrollment, 6,965; colored, 201; grand total, 7,166; average male daily attendance, 1,871; female, 2,443; total, 4,314; whole number of teachers, 124; amount paid teachers, \$16,043.-

42; number of schools taught, 116; number of days schools were taught, 8,474; visits of directors, 345; amount of taxes levied for schools, \$12,514.04; number of school-houses erected during the year, 10; cost of same, \$2,200; whole number of school-houses in county, 84; total value of same, \$35,782; value of all other property belonging to districts, \$2,213; receipts for the year, \$23,742.95; expenditures for the year, \$18,516.60; balance, \$5,237.57; number of districts voting tax, 75; total number of districts in county, 164; number of institutes held during year, 2; teachers attending same, 60; number of children deaf, blind, insane, etc., 7.

The public-school system has kept pace with the rapid growth of the county since the advent of the "Frisco Railway," and has made greater progress in the last semi-decade than in any twenty years previously. The growth in the attendance of three institutes held in the county since 1886, is significant; the first, at West Fork, had only seventeen in attendance, the second numbered eighty, and the last, at Fayetteville, had an attendance of 125. In September, 1887, a Directors' Annual Meeting was organized, which is expected to be an influential agent in the improvement of district management.

Among a large number who might be mentioned as active in the promotion of public-school interests in various parts of the county are Prof. E. H. Howell, Judge L. Gregg and Col. Thomas Hunt, of Fayetteville; William Mitchell, of Prairie Grove; County Examiner C. H. Inman, of Springdale; H. P. Sloan, of Pitkin; William Mayes, of Johnson; Dr. B. F. Williams, of McGuire's Station, *et al.*

It is but natural that Fayetteville, which had long had such excellent private seminaries and colleges, should be loth to exchange them for the undeveloped public schools, which, for some time, were considered not unlike schools for paupers. It was organized under Circuit Supt. E. E. Henderson as District No. 1, with J. Q. Benbrook as trustee, and schools with not to exceed three teachers, including those for colored schools. Among the various buildings rented from year to year were the Masonic Hall, the old Female Seminary, the Methodist, Baptist and Christian Churches. Under the corporation school law

Fayetteville was made a special district, and March 20, 1871, the following school board met: J. C. Massie, J. Q. Benbrook, H. C. C. Botefuhr, Thomas D. Boles, D. D. Stark and Charles L. McClung. Mrs. Smith then had charge of the white schools, and Miss Dora Ford and a Miss Mannels taught the colored students, under the care of the American Missionary Society.

No school building was erected by the city until their present edifice was built, in 1885, under the direction of the following board: L. Gregg, president; B. H. Stone, O. C. Gray, E. B. Harrison, J. T. Reynolds and another. The board made the following report September 1, 1885:

"We report that for the last school year the district voted a five-mill tax for building purposes, and for this year a five-mill tax for all teaching purposes."

The directors drew from the county treasury for building purposes during the year \$2,468.63 from the State; from the common-school fund, \$1,120; the amount received from other sources was an accumulation from previous years in the treasury.

We report one school-house built during the year. Its foundation is stone; its walls, brick; its roof, iron; contains two large halls and six good class rooms; materials and finish, good; location, on an eminence in a seven-acre lot; cost of building and grounds about \$9,131.55, and the grounds unenclosed; amount in the treasury, in State scrip, \$557.03.

One school building was erected for colored children in the city several years ago, of stone foundation, brick walls, and wooden roof, by the American Missionary Association and by individual contribution; it will accommodate about eighty or 100 pupils; the grounds (donated) and the house are worth about \$2,500 to \$3,000. The school board paid \$150 to a colored teacher for the colored schools this year.

The following enumeration was reported: White, 602; colored, 139; total, 741.

The school building was rented to private teachers on its completion, on account of lack of funds; but the following year the public schools opened in full force, and have made rapid advancement.

In 1886-87 the first public school was held in the new build-



ing, under the following corps of teachers: Superintendent, Col. O. C. Gray; assistants, Miss Ella Carnall, Mrs. F. L. Sutton, Miss Anna Putman, Miss Jessie Cravens, Mrs. Alice Adams and Mrs. M. W. Alex.

The school graduated its first class of three pupils in 1888, and starts out for the coming year with the following corps of teachers: Superintendent, A. S. Stultz, a graduate of the Cook County Normal School, under the famous educator, Col. Parker; assistants, Miss Anna Putman, Miss Jessie Cravens, Mrs. Annie Stapp, Miss Mollie Dickson, Miss Mattie Ralston, Miss Mary Leverett and Miss Lena Rhodes, most of whom are graduates of the Arkansas Industrial University. Their curriculum is of a high-school grade, enabling its graduates to enter the A. I. U. The principal of the colored school is A. L. Richardson, and his assistant is W. J. Kidd.

The financial report of the school board for June 1, 1888, is: Total receipts, \$6,394.41; total expenditures, \$4,203.11; amount on hand, \$2,188.20.

Among the earliest teachers at West Fork were Prof. Thomason and H. Lafferson. A log building was long used as an ordinary district school. In 1886 the growth of the town led to the erection of a special building of two stories. It is a neat frame, 36x40 feet, situated in the west part of town. G. S. White and the present incumbent have been the teachers in the new building.

In 1885 the Springdale district erected a fine two-story brick edifice, containing four rooms. Before this date, and even until 1888, private schools seemed to have a strong hold on the people. The first private school was in the old Baptist Church, a three-months' school "after corn was laid by," in which "Readin', Ritin', Rithmetic and Spellin'" were conned over. The date of the first is uncertain, but the old church answered this pedagogic purpose until the "fall of Sumter." The first public-school building was a frame, built about 1868-69. That built in 1885 is 40x70 feet, and is an ornament to the town. Three teachers, Principal J. W. Coltrane, assisted by M. W. Davis and H. M. Grenade, have charge of about 150 pupils. Principal Coltrane has been in charge since the erection of the

building, which, like the house at West Fork, is a special district building. Other places in the county are ordinary members of the public-school system.

### RELIGION.

*Cumberland Presbyterians.*—One of the first religious organizations to enter Washington County was the Cumberland Presbyterian. The first Cumberland Presbyterians to locate in Arkansas were the Pyeatts and Carnahans, who, in 1812, emigrated from Northern Alabama, and located at Crystal Hill, fifteen miles above Little Rock. The party consisted of James and Jacob Pyeatt and James and Samuel Carnahan. The next year the father of the Carnahans, Rev. John Carnahan, removed to Arkansas, and, in the house of Jacob Pyeatt, preached the first sermon delivered in what is now Arkansas by a Cumberland Presbyterian. He formed a circuit, and was placed on the roll of Elk Presbytery. In 1814 he was licensed, and in October, 1816, was ordained.

The intermediate meeting for the organization of the Presbytery of Arkansas was held at the house of John Craig, on White River, in 1823. R. D. King, Reuben Burrow, John Carnahan and W. C. Long were present, and James H. Black and J. M. Blair were received as candidates. The presbytery was constituted at the same place in May, 1824, by Revs. John Carnahan, W. C. Long and William Henry. At the next meeting, in the fall of the same year, a quorum was not present, but Rev. Andrew Buchanan presented himself as a candidate, and in the spring of 1826, with three others, was licensed. Soon after the Carnahans, Blairs, Buchanans, Pyeatts and Crawford removed to Cane Hill, in Washington County, and there, on August 30, 1828, Revs. William T. Larremore and J. M. Blair organized Cane Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with James Billingsley, James Buchanan, William Reed and Robert Buchanan as elders. Meetings were held for four or five years in a log school-house, standing where the grave-yard near Boonsboro now is. One session of the presbytery was also held there. About 1832 or 1833 a large log house, 35x50 feet, was erected, and was occupied until 1858, when the building

known as the White Church was completed. It is a frame structure, 40x50 feet, and cost about \$1,500. Among the pastors who have served this congregation are John Carnahan, J. M. Blair, Samuel Harris, George Morrow, B. H. Pierson, John Buchanan, J. T. Buchanan, F. R. Earle, R. F. Adair and J. T. Molloy. Soon after the organization of the church a Sabbath-school was established, and, with the exception of a short time during the war, it has since been maintained.

During the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Harris the congregation was divided, and Salem Church organized. A portion of the members became dissatisfied with Mr. Harris, and elected another pastor. His adherents then organized a new congregation, with James B. Russell, James Haygood and Lewis Haygood as elders. This occurred in 1844. The successors of Mr. Harris have been Rev. Mr. Braly, B. H. Pierson and Dr. F. R. Earle. A school building located near Boonsboro was used as a place of worship until the erection of Cane Hill College. The congregation now numbers about 110 members. The officers are as follows: W. C. Braly, G. M. Haygood, J. R. Pyeatt, H. C. Pyeatt, A. E. Andrews and Z. B. Edmiston, elders, and W. F. Moore and J. S. Edmiston, deacons. Recently about eighteen members have withdrawn, and organized a new congregation about one and one-half miles south of Boonsboro.

Billingsley congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians was organized some time about 1850, and for many years was known as Mount Zion Church. Among the first members were G. B. Nolen and wife, Merritt Baker and wife, Nancy Stevenson, John Billingsley and Miriam Dodson. The elders were John Billingsley, G. B. Nolen and Merritt Baker. Until the Civil War the congregation was under the care of Rev. Ambrose Williams, and since that time it has been chiefly supplied by B. F. Totten, J. T. Molloy and F. R. Earle.

Previous to May, 1888, services were held in school-houses, but at that date a neat frame building was completed, at a cost of \$540. In 1887 seventeen members of this congregation withdrew and organized Pleasant Grove congregation, with L. Tankersly, S. Dell and L. C. Blakemore.

The Fayetteville Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a part

of the Arkansas Presbytery. Its early records were destroyed during the war, so that reliable information of the pre-war period is very meager. A Rev. Feemster is given as one of its earliest preachers. On June 3, 1867, the following members reorganized themselves into a church: Samuel H. Buchanan, E. H. Buck, M. G. Bonham, L. F. Graham, J. D. Henry, Dr. James Stephenson, Sarah Sellars, M. S. Bonham, Esther Crockett, L. M. and A. E. Routh, Adeline Graham, M. J. Reif, Margaret Calfee, Sarah Hodges, Martha Stephenson and L. A. Henry. Since 1867 the pastors have been as follows: Revs. Samuel H. Buchanan (now Dr.), John Buchanan, F. R. Earle (now D. D. and president of Cane Hill College), S. S. Patterson, J. L. Dickens, Rev. E. E. Morris, G. A. Henderson and J. T. Molloy, the present pastor. Dr. Earle was recalled three different times after his first pastorate. The largest accessions to the church have been made under Rev. A. M. Buchanan, R. G. Pearson, an evangelist, and Rev. Molloy, the total membership now being 114. Their first building was of brick, erected at a cost of \$2,500. Their present church edifice is a frame structure, built during the centennial year. Two ladies' societies, the Aid and Foreign Missionary, are in a flourishing condition.

West Fork Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the summer of 1853, in a school-house one mile and a half from the town of West Fork. Two years later a log building was erected. The original members numbered about twenty-five, of whom four are now living. They are J. C. Stockburger and wife Martha A., Maria Brown and William Hutcheson. The first elders were J. C. Stockburger and E. Baker. There is now a membership of over fifty, and in 1881 a new frame church house was completed.

Barker Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1881 by Rev. Samuel Cox, with the following officers and members: N. Rose, E. P. Haynes, S. A. Cox, elders; J. L. Barker, deacon; M. Hodges, treasurer; Margaret Cox, L. Landon, E. Haynes, A. D. Haynes, Tennie Haynes, Clara Cox, Jessie Lofton, Margaret Lofton, Mrs. Rose Huston Landon. During the same year a house of worship was erected. It was a frame building, and stands on the "old Barker farm." The pastors have been Rev. Samuel Cox, J. H. Pigman and S. L. Robinson.

Middle Fork Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in August, 1887, with L. J. A. Prather as pastor. G. W. Van Hoose and Pleasant King, elders; George King, deacon, and G. W. Van Hoose, clerk. The congregation was composed of members from White River congregation at Maguire's Store. The petitioners were, besides the above officers, John C. and M. L. Moore, F. L. Davidson, J. Maguire, Matilda Maguire, members. E. A. Hammontree was chosen clerk, and John Wells ordained deacon. The pastors have been M. Smith, Mathias Spires, M. D. Cox and J. C. Peters. The congregation, now numbering thirty-two members; worship in a school-house.

Little Elm Baptist Church was organized by Elder T. H. Day, with the following members: M. W. Marrs, deacon; D. K. Clevenger, C. T. Clayton, James Jackson, Annie Day, Mary J. Clayton, Sallie Beaver, Lucy Slaughter, Belle Gibson and Mary Shelly. The church was organized in a school-house, but in 1883 a union meeting-house was erected. It is situated nine miles west of Fayetteville. T. H. Day served the congregation as pastor for six years, and was then succeeded by H. B. Borders, the present pastor.

Spring Valley is the name of a flourishing church at Spring Valley, organized by Elders A. J. Vaughn and C. S. Fritts. It now belongs to Spring Valley Association, which was organized in October, 1877.

Beersheba Cumberland Presbyterian Church is situated on the Middle Fork of White River. It is a member of Arkansas Presbytery, and was organized about 1878 by the Rev. Samuel Black. Among its original members and officers were Elders A. Hight, W. C. Douglass, J. S. Guinn and George W. Arnett, and Deacon Nathan Reed. The first building, erected in 1878, was built at a cost of about \$200. The pastors have been Revs. Prather, Black, Goin and Pigman, under whose charge the membership has reached to the number of about twenty persons.

The Barker Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a member of Arkansas Presbytery, was organized in 1881, by Rev. Samuel Cox. Elders N. Rose, E. P. Haynes, S. A. Cox, Deacon I. L. Barker, Margaret Cox, E. Haynes, A. D. Haynes, Tennie Haynes, M. Hodges, Clara Cox, Jessie Lofton, Margaret Lofton, Mrs.

Rose, Huston Landon, L. Landon and W. Cornstep were the original members. Rev. Samuel Cox was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Benj. Pigman and Rev. Benj. L. Robinson. The society has twenty-three members, and a house of worship valued at \$1,051. It is a frame structure, located on the old "Barker farm," and erected in 1881.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located five miles east of Prairie Grove, was organized in 1887, by Rev. T. Molloy, of Fayetteville. Their membership has increased from twenty-four, the original number, to thirty-four, the present membership. They occupy a union church with the Church of Christ at that point.

*Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*—The Fayetteville Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1834 or 1835 at the home of Lodowick Brodie. Among its first members were Mr. Brodie and wife, Martin Frazier, Dr. Adam Clark and wife, David Reise and wife, a Mr. Avard and wife, a Mrs. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. John Skelton, and a Mr. Cardwell and wife. They held services in Mr. Brodie's house, and after the completion of the first court-house used that as a place of worship. Their first church, which was afterward burned during the early years of the war, was built in the spring of 1840, and it was about 1868 that their present brick structure was erected. David Reise was the first class-leader, and among their earliest ministers and circuit riders were Rev. John Havel, Rev. Bump, Rev. Avery, Dr. Adam Clark, Rev. Custer, Dr. John Hunter, Dr. Sanders, Rev. William Cobb, Richard Cardwell and Rev. Carlyle. After 1840, among those who preached here were Revs. Young, Ewing, Lively, Thomas Stanford, Benona Harris, and Rev. Danley.

The Elm Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a very old society, organized probably in the earliest thirties, by Rev. H. G. Joplin, its pastor. The earliest members received into the church, of which information could be obtained, was Margaret S. Webster in 1834, John B. Webster in 1839, Kilby Saunders in 1851, Sarah E. Deavers the same year, Rev. Jacob Pearson the same year, M. W. Wasson in 1852, Zachariah Ennis the same year, Marion D. Steele in 1857, Mary E. Steele in 1854, Catherine M.



Glover in 1855, Sultana D. Pearson in 1858, Thomas F. Webster in the same year, and Elizabeth A. Webster in 1860. The society erected a neat frame structure in 1850, and on their reorganization in 1866 their present building was put up. It is a frame, valued at \$400. Rev. Joplin's successors are W. A. Cobb, G. Boyd, J. Banks, T. Stanford, M. D. Steele, H. M. Granack, E. J. Downe, S. D. Gaines, D. Sturdy, W. H. Corley, T. J. Smith, J. F. Hall, James A. Walden, C. R. Taylor, P. B. Summers, B. Williams, B. C. Matthews and J. M. Clayton. The church was reorganized in 1866, by Rev. M. D. Steele, and the officers were J. P. Simpson, W. S. Deavers and J. P. Birch. The present membership numbers fifty-four persons.

Sulphur Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, South, belongs to the Prairie Grove Circuit, and was organized about 1850. Larkin Tanksley, class-leader; Green Harrison, steward; Mrs. Tanksley, Mrs. Green, R. J. West and wife, John Mock and wife, Robert Houck and wife, Mr. Larabee and wife and a few others were the original members. They erected their first church soon after organization, about five miles south of Prairie Grove. It is of hewn logs, and cost probably \$300. It still serves as their house of worship. The pastors of the society have been Revs. David Carethers, L. P. Linely, Thomas Stanford, John Mathis, W. W. Mathis, Dr. Andrew Hunter, J. W. Shook, — Woods, T. J. Smith and all others who preached at Prairie Grove. Their membership is fifty-one.

The Illinois Chapel Class of the Prairie Grove Circuit was probably organized as early as 1842, and among its first members are Mr. Ross and wife and James Young and wife. Rev. Young Ewing traveled the circuit in 1852. The church is three miles east of Prairie Grove.

The Stonewall Class of the Prairie Grove Circuit was organized by Rev. P. B. Hopkins, August 6, 1887. For its first members and officers there were J. N. Wheeler, steward; H. Davenport, class-leader; Jesse Wheeler, J. P. Bennett, Sarah Bennett, S. E. Davenport, J. H. Davenport, A. Allen, Ada Bennett, M. J. Sanders, F. E. Mahery, J. Mahery, Mittie Parker, S. J. Bates, Mary Wheeler, M. A. Taylor, Tenna Bates, Virgin Mahery, F. A. Taylor and M. E. Allen. The society hold services in a school-house three miles west of Prairie Grove.

Viney Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South, another member of the Prairie Grove Circuit, began its existence in 1853, under the guidance of Rev. David Carethers. P. B. and Lucinda H. Tacker, James Branenburg and Thomas West (two officers of the church), Adeline Howel, Armind West, James West and Jetta West constituted the first membership. The first church, a log house situated on the prairie west of the present Viney Grove, was built in 1854, but suffered destruction during the late war. The next church, erected in 1869 at Viney Grove, was built at a cost of \$1,200. It was dedicated by Bishop G. F. Pearce in 1869, but was burned in October, 1844. The present house, a good frame structure, was built in 1885, at a cost of \$1,500, and has not yet been dedicated. The society numbers seventy-six persons. The pastors, beginning with Rev. David Carethers, have been Revs. Young Ewing, Jordan Banks, Walter Thornburg, J. W. Shook, W. W. Mathis, — Gering, Thomas Stanford, L. P. Linely, G. A. Danly and others mentioned among the Prairie Grove pastors.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a member of the Elm Springs Circuit, and was organized in 1857 by Rev. John S. McCarven, with the following members: Richard W. Cardwell, class leader; Mary L. Cardwell, William H. Cardwell, D. Cardwell, Jane C. Ford, Amilla Ford, W. H. Eidson, Susan Eidson, Wilson Cage, Mary B. Cage, David Willeford, Martha Willeford and Mary J. Ruth. The first building was erected in 1857; it is a frame house, valued at \$500, and is located six miles northeast of Fayetteville. Their pastors since Rev. McCarven have been Revs. Josiah A. Williams (P. C.), Thomas Stanford (P. E.), J. Banks (P. C.), J. W. Shook (P. E.), M. Granade (P. C.), William Mathis (P. E.), E. J. Dawn (P. C.), J. M. Clayton (P. E.), T. Wainwright (P. C.), James A. Walden (P. E.), T. J. Smith (P. C.), J. J. Roberts (P. E.), J. F. Hall (P. E.), David Sturdy (P. C.), James A. Anderson (P. E.) and William Mathews (P. C.). They have fifty members.

The Prairie Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is the center of a considerable circuit bearing its name. The society was organized in 1869 by Rev. David Sturdy, with the following as a partial list of members: W. D. Rogers, steward; L. T. San-

ders, class leader; John Mock, S. E. Rogers, Martha Rogers, Julie Rogers, Margaret Mock, M. J. Sanders, Martha J. Mock and Mary A. Mock. They erected a good frame church in 1880, at a cost of \$1,500, and dedicated it the following year, Rev. R. S. Hunter officiating. The pastors of the society have been Revs. David Sturdy, J. Atchley, Jerome Haralson, W. H. Carley, R. M. Tydings, S. J. Stone, J. F. Hall, P. B. Summers, C. R. Taylor, J. P. Calloway, S. N. Burns, B. H. Greathouse, T. J. Reynolds, Young Ewing, J. A. Walden and P. B. Hopkins, the present incumbent of the pastoral office. The congregation numbers 107 members. It was for several years an appointment on the Cane Hill Circuit before its organization, and services were held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mount Carmel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is on the Cincinnati Circuit, and was made a separate society in 1877 by Rev. T. F. Bremer. Samuel Gilbreath, Luretta Gilbreath, J. J. Clayton, Lewis Collins, Sallie Collins, N. J. Christian, Elizabeth A. Christian, E. M. Tullis, Mary Holt, H. Fosselman, E. Fosselman, Carol Moore, Isabell Washington and about ten others constituted the original membership. They have a small pine church building, valued at about \$175, located about three miles east of Cincinnati. It was built in 1866. Revs. T. F. Bremer, Robert Johnson, J. W. Stone, — Dikes, P. B. Hopkins, W. M. Baldwin and J. H. Meyers, the present incumbent, have filled the pastoral office. The membership is now twenty-four persons.

The following list of appointments for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Washington County was obtainable:

1874—J. A. Walden, P. E.; J. J. Roberts, Fayetteville Station; W. H. Corley, Fayetteville Circuit; J. Harolson, Boonsboro Circuit; R. M. Tidings, Viney Grove Circuit; J. E. Martin, White River Circuit.

1875—J. A. Walden, P. E.; S. A. Mason, Fayetteville Station; D. J. Smith, Fayetteville Circuit; R. M. Tidings, Boonsboro Circuit; W. H. Carley, Viney Grove Circuit.

1876—J. A. Walden, P. E.; R. S. Hunter, Fayetteville Station; J. A. Hall, Fayetteville Circuit; T. F. Brewer, Boonsboro Circuit; A. Summers, Viney Grove Circuit; J. Shook, White River Circuit.

1877—J. A. Walden, P. E.; R. S. Hunter, Fayetteville Station; J. F. Hall, Fayetteville Circuit; W. J. Stone, Viney Grove Circuit; T. F. Brewer, Boonsboro Circuit; J. N. Pace, White River Circuit; D. C. Ross, Illinois Circuit.

1879—J. F. Hall, P. E.; F. A. Jeffett, Fayetteville Station; J. A. Walden, Fayetteville Circuit; W. J. Stone, Boonsboro Circuit; C. R. Taylor, Viney Grove Circuit; D. C. Ross, Illinois Circuit.

1880—J. F. Hall, P. E.; George W. Hall, Fayetteville Station; P. B. Summers, Fayetteville Circuit; J. W. Shook, Illinois Circuit; J. P. Calloway, Viney Grove Circuit; W. J. Stone, Boonsboro Circuit; J. H. Bradford, White River Circuit.

1882—S. H. Babcock, P. E.; T. J. Reynolds, Fayetteville Station; W. H. Corley, Springdale Circuit; D. C. Ross, Weddington Circuit; Frank Naylor, Goshen Circuit; W. A. Derrick, White River Circuit; S. F. Dykes, Boonsboro Circuit; S. N. Burns, Viney Grove Circuit.

1883—S. H. Babcock, P. E.; W. Penn, Fayetteville Station; W. H. Corley, Springdale Circuit; T. J. Reynolds, Viney Grove Circuit; S. S. Key, Boonsboro Circuit; L. W. Harrison, White River Circuit; A. M. Elam, Brentwood Circuit; R. R. Moore, Goshen Circuit; W. A. Derrick, Weddington Circuit.

1884—J. A. Anderson, P. E.; M. E. Butt, Fayetteville Station; B. C. Mathews, Springdale Circuit; W. T. Keith, Cincinnati Circuit; L. W. Harrison, Illinois Circuit; J. A. Walden, Prairie Grove Circuit; P. B. Hopkins, Boonsboro Circuit; J. R. Maxwell, White River Circuit; D. C. Ross, Goshen Circuit.

1885—J. A. Anderson, P. E.; M. E. Butt, Fayetteville Station; B. C. Mathews, Springdale Circuit; L. W. Harrison, Illinois Circuit; J. A. Walden, Prairie Grove Circuit; P. B. Hopkins, Boonsboro Circuit; W. T. Keith, Cincinnati Circuit; J. R. Maxwell, White River Mission; D. C. Ross, Goshen Circuit.

1886—J. A. Peebles, P. E.; G. W. Evans, Fayetteville Circuit; B. C. Mathews, Springdale Circuit; H. A. Armstrong, Illinois Circuit; P. B. Hopkins, Prairie Grove Circuit; J. A. Walden, Boonsboro Circuit; J. H. Meyers, Cincinnati Circuit; D. C. Ross, Goshen Circuit.

1887—J. A. Peebles, P. E.; B. H. Greathouse, Fayetteville Station; J. M. Clayton, Elm Springs Circuit; H. A. Armstrong, Illinois Circuit; P. B. Hopkiss, Prairie Grove Circuit; J. A. Walden, Boonsboro Circuit; J. H. Meyers, Cincinnati Circuit; J. R. Maxwell, White River Mission; J. H. Sturdy, Goshen Circuit.

*Christian Church.*—The West Fork Christian Church is probably the oldest organization of the followers of the teachings of Alexander Campbell in Washington County. It was organized in 1837, with the following officers and members: Elders, William Robinson, Stephen Strickland and Alfred Arrington; deacons, Levi Combs and Shelby Conner, and members, Mrs. S. Strickland, Mrs. A. Arrington, Mrs. Shelby Conner, Thomas Wilson and wife, Mrs. W. Robinson, Benjamin Miller and wife, Samuel Alexandel and wife, Daniel Conner, Eli Bloyd and wife, John Wilson, Joseph Lewis, Betsy Conner, Christopher Harness and wife, Joseph Miller, Sr., and wife. They were first organized under an elm tree, and held services there until soon after the ruling elders built a church of hewed logs. Elder Stephen Strickland seems to have been the first pastor, and among others who held services there afterward were Rev. John Robinson, the well-known Rev. Robert Graham, Rev. Elijah Northam and Rev. Eli Baker. The present membership numbers about thirty persons.

The Fayetteville Christian Church is not only one of the oldest and largest churches in Washington County, but is probably the largest Christian Church in Arkansas. This is largely due to the character of its founder, Rev. John T. Johnson, its pioneer educator, Robert Graham, and its present pastor, Rev. N. M. Ragland. Rev. Johnson, a brother of Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, became a convert to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and giving up his seat in Congress, took the water route to Little Rock, Van Buren and other points in the Southwest, to spread the new teachings, whose followers here became known in popular terms as "The Campbellites," "Stoneites" and "New Lights," as well as "Christians" and "Disciples." The following extract from a letter explains itself:

VAN BUREN, March 7, 1848. }  
 Tuesday morning. }

*Beloved Brother Campbell:* I am here, in good health, about 1,500 miles from home, laboring in the cause of the reformation, for which you have sacrificed so much, and nobly struggled for a quarter of a century. The success has been far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. Thank the Lord that your writings ever fell in my way! I shall ever feel the debt of gratitude that you taught me how to read the bible—the book of the Lord. It imparts to me a happiness that no language can tell. [Here he speaks of visiting Little Rock and Van Buren.]

3. I visited Fayetteville, fifty-two miles north, and labored twelve days with great success. We had about thirty-five additions, and organized a church fifty strong, with elders and deacons. We have four able lawyers, an able physician, and a distinguished preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterians in the congregation. I left rejoicing! [He then speaks of other matters, and closes with the following]:

This is a great country. The success of this precious cause is the only motive that could induce me to make such immense sacrifices of domestic happiness.

(Signed),

J. T. JOHNSON.

From the date of the above letter we see that the church was organized about February, 1848, and we also see that there was a settlement of probably fifteen adherents of this faith already there, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Pollard, and a Mrs. Onstott, probably the first three members of the congregation. Among the ministers who preached before Johnson's organization was a Rev. Stirman. After the organization Rev. Robert Graham, a man of great natural and scholarly ability, was their next pastor, and he it was who founded Arkansas College, which, although a private school, was a powerful agent in the growth and character of the church. He was both president of the college and pastor of the church during a considerable period, until he was succeeded, in both positions, by another able and scholarly man, Rev. William Baxter, whose period of service covered the remaining time before the war. With three so able men as these in succession, the rapid growth of the new church is not surprising.

Among those that followed Rev. Baxter were Revs. A. B. Murphy during the war, Kirk Baxter, S. K. Hallam, a Mr. Rice, J. M. Shepherd and a Mr. Floyd, who were editors of *The Faithful Witness*, a religious journal, Gay Waters, James Elliot and the present pastor, Rev. N. M. Ragland. The increase in membership and the extension of church work has been



greater under Rev. Ragland, probably, than under the guidance of any of his predecessors. The membership is about 300. A mission at Farmington, a frame building costing about \$1,500, was dedicated May 27, 1888, and now has a flourishing Sunday-school. A mission chapel in the southeastern part of Fayetteville has lately been built, and is used for Sabbath-school purposes, chiefly. It is a frame structure, valued at \$1,000. Another flourishing mission is held in a school-house about two miles north of Fayetteville. The following annual financial report for the year ending November 15, 1887, will illustrate the extent of their work:

To amount paid out by church for incidental expenses and improvements, \$353.63; to amount paid out for various missions, \$130.11; to amount paid by C. P. S. Club, \$73.95; to amount paid by Dorcas Society, \$97.35; to amount paid by Sunday-school, \$84.09; to amount paid by mission school, \$12.60; to amount paid on minister's salary, \$900; total, \$1,651.73. By regular and special collection, \$417.64; by collection on subscription, \$900; by collection from Dorcas Society, \$138; by collection from C. P. S. Club, \$73.94; by collection from C. W. B. M., \$27.75; by collection from Young People's Mission, \$12.45; by collection from Sunday-school, \$173.56; by collection from mission school, \$12.62; total, \$1,755.97. To amount on hand, \$104.24. T. J. Conner, church treasurer.

They have also a Ladies' Missionary Society, which meets once a month.

The first church building of the denomination was built on the site of the Tremont House, but that was, with many other buildings, burned during the war. The old Masonic Hall was their next church house, until the present brick structure on College Avenue was completed, about 1871.

The Christian Church, unlike many others, was not broken up or disturbed by political issues during the great conflict.

The Christian Church, on the middle fork of White River, was organized in 1840 by Rev. S. Strickland, with Elders Samuel Hanna and Bracken Lewis, Matilda Lewis, Francis Hanna, Owen Ramey and wife, William Chandler and wife, Eleazer Lancaster and wife, F. Lancaster and William Hunt as members. After the

war Rev. John S. Robertson, an evangelist, reorganized the church, with Elders Owen Ramey, E. Hanna and S. Hanna, Deacons W. Kelley and W. Chandler, and Clerk W. H. Campbell as officers, and over 100 members. It then took the name Union Church, and at one time reached a membership of 300. A frame church building was erected in 1854, at a cost of about \$1,000, but it was destroyed by fire in 1882. A new frame was begun in 1884, which, when finished, will equal the first in value. On account of branch churches forming from this congregation the present membership is but eighty-three. These branches are Black Oak Grove, the elders of which are Andrew Hobbs, James Mahon and James Dockery, and Clifton Church, two miles west of the old church, whose pastor is Rev. F. A. Hobbs. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Stephen Strickland, John S. Robertson, A. B. Murphy, E. Baker, Isaac Tellis, S. R. Beaman, William McDonnell and C. H. O'Bryan, the present incumbent.

Pleasant View Christian Church was organized in the spring of 1867, by Rev. Elder James W. Garrett, Elder John Read, William Russell, N. McIlroy, William Cranby, Caroline Read, O. A. Russell, Malissa Garrett, Malinda English, J. English and S. English, the original members.

The society has a membership of sixty, and before branch churches were organized from it at Antioch and at Cherryvale in the Indian Territory they numbered about 100. Their neat frame building, erected in 1883 at a cost of \$500, is situated in Vineyard Township. Rev. Elder J. W. Garrett has been in charge from the first, but occasionally services have been held by the following ministers: Revs. Gage, Baker, Beaman, McDonnell, Williams, Allison, Ferguson, Elliot, Moore, Ragland, Geddens and others.

Evening Shade Christian Church is a young society, organized the first month in 1888 by Rev. John Williams. The officers chosen were Elders James Privett, R. R. Falin, W. J. Malone, S. W. Passick, and Deacons A. C. Males, W. Pearson and John Phelan. The other members were Lidie Males, R. E. Malone, S. C. Brown, Mary Hall, Mollie Webb, John and Sarah Malone and Z. Rutherford. The society have met in the school house of District No. 137. Their pastors have been Revs. John

Williams and H. C. Crowell. Thirty persons constitute their membership, most of whom are from Greenland and West Fork congregations.

Black Oak Church of Christ began its separate existence in 1880, with the following officers: Elders, J. J. Dockery, J. S. Mahone and L. A. Hobbs; deacons, E. T. Dockery and Robert Skelton, and thirty-six members. They built a hewn log house in 1878, as a community, for, a school-house which is now used as a church, but the society contemplates the early erection of a larger structure, 34x46 feet. They have a membership of 105 persons. Rev. Daniel Chich, the pastor who organized the society, was succeeded in his pastoral duties by Revs. J. S. Mahon, C. H. O'Bryan and the present minister, Rev. L. A. Hobbs.

The Christian Church, situated five miles east of Prairie Grove, was organized in 1884 by Rev. C. Sperry. They have thirty members at present. They have a weather-boarded ceiled building, 24x36 feet, erected in 1884 at a cost of \$400.

The Church of Christ at Mountain View dates its organization from 1886, when it was effected by Revs. M. N. West and B. M. Curtis. The elders were Eli Winn and J. H. McDonald, and J. W. Fitts, Sr. and Jr., were deacons. The church began with ten members, and have now increased their number to thirty-seven, who meet in the school-house of District No. 92. Revs. H. C. Crowell and B. M. Curtis have been the pastors.

The Christian Church of Prairie Grove was organized some time in July, 1885, by Dr. William Judd. It began with between forty and fifty members, and the following year was able to build a neat frame church, valued at about \$700. Rev. H. C. Crowell has been its pastor from the beginning, and now counts their membership at about fifty persons.

The Church of Christ at Springdale was reorganized in 1887, by Elder Evan Thompson, with the few members scattered about that place. At the present writing the foundation of a tasteful frame structure, about 30x40 feet, is in progress. The society numbers twenty-five members.

*Presbyterians.*—The Presbyterian Churches in Washington County are members of the Presbytery of Washbourne, named in honor of the Rev. Cephas Washbourne (or Washburn), who was

an early missionary to the Indian nations, and who was probably the first Presbyterian preacher to hold services in Washington County. The presbytery was first ordered by the Synod of Arkansas, convened at Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1883, and met on October 24, 1884, in the Presbyterian Church at Fayetteville. Rev. S. W. Davies, D. D., opened the meeting with a sermon from Numbers xi, 10-17. Those present were Rev. S. W. Davies, W. A. Sample, J. L. D. Houston and S. B. Ervin, and Ruling Elders O. C. Gray, of Fayetteville; M. G. Hearn, of Mount Zion; T. P. Allison, of Big Springs; J. D. Reinhardt, of Alma; J. C. Clift, of New Hope; J. F. Nolen, of Prosperity; S. W. Dinsmore, of Bentonville; J. A. Dibrell, of Van Buren, and John Smith, of Fort Smith. Revs. W. M. Crozier and D. C. Boggs were also among the number. Rev. W. A. Sample was chosen moderator.

The second meeting was held at Alma Church, April 16, 1885, and one was held with Bethel Church in October following.

Presbyterian influences gained an early foothold in Washington County, not only through Rev. Washbourne's great labors, but they radiated also from the faculty of Miss Sawyer's school at Fayetteville, although not so directly in ministerial work.

The Fayetteville Presbyterian Church dates its present organization from November 9, 1872, when a Presbyterial committee, composed of Rev. W. A. Sample, of Fort Smith, Ruling Elder A. W. Dinsmore, of Bentonville, assisted by Rev. D. C. Boggs, of the latter place, effected it. There had been services held here before the war, by Rev. Washbourne, in whose honor the presbytery is named, and among the members of this faith here at that time were Miss Lucretia Foster and Miss Mary T. Daniels, instructors in Miss Sophie Sawyer's school; but the present church is the only complete organization, probably. The original members were Prior N. Lea, ruling elder; Mrs. Elizabeth Lea, Misses M. Lizzie, Laura J. and Emma Lea, Denton D. Stark, Mrs. M. C. Stark, H. M. Lyon, Mrs. Fannie Springer, Mrs. M. A. Harris, John Barnett, Mrs. Susan H. Barnett, Mrs. Mary T. Smith, Mrs. Lizzie Lattimore, Mrs. E. M. Cox and B. F. Cherry. In January, 1876, they completed and paid for a good frame church, costing \$1,750, which is located on the corner of College Avenue and Spring Street. It was dedicated the following year,

on February 18, by Rev. Dinsmore offering the dedicatory prayer and Rev. S. W. Davies, D. D., the pastor, reading a sketch of the organization. Rev. Davies has been their only regular pastor, and under his management the church has risen to a membership of eighty-three on the rolls, with the various societies connected with it in active operation.

The Springdale Presbyterian Church was organized May 1, 1882, at Springdale, by Rev. S. W. Davies, D.D., and Rev. J. L. D. Houston. Its first members under the organization were Elder and Mrs. A. G. Hill, Deacon and Mrs. J. G. Bratten, Deacon R. M. Huffmaster, Thomas M. Hill, Miss A. E. Hill, E. M. Bratten, Miss Belle Bratten, Miss M. F. Huffmaster, Mrs. A. A. Overton, James J. Fleming, Mrs. E. C. Fleming, Mrs. Cynthia Morgan, Mrs. Lavinia W. Phillips, Mrs. Emily Lichliter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Armstrong and Miss Mattie Armstrong. Their pastors have been the Presbyterial evangelists, Rev. J. L. D. Houston and Rev. A. W. Milster, the present pastor, under whose ministry their membership has reached twenty-three. They have a neat brick house of worship, which was built about 1883 at an estimated cost of \$1,000.

The Big Spring Presbyterian Church was organized in October, 1880, at Big Spring, by the Revs. S. W. Davies, D. D., and D. C. Boggs and Ruling Elder O. C. Gray. The congregation began with the following sixteen members: Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Hannah, John Hannah, Miss Elizabeth Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Skelton. The ruling elders were T. P. Allison and R. O. Hannah. Their church building is a neat frame structure, erected in 1881 at a cost of \$500; and was dedicated during the following year by Rev. Dr. S. W. Davies, of Fayetteville. This is one of the congregations under the charge of the Presbyterial evangelist, Rev. A. W. Milster, who assumed his duties in 1888; his predecessor was Rev. J. L. D. Houston, whose ministry in the same office dated from 1880. The membership of the church numbers twenty-three.

Prairie Grove, Boonsboro, Cincinnati and Viney Grove all have small congregations, but have never had any organization, if Cincinnati be excepted, which had a church there before the

war, but which was among the large number of societies broken up during those chaotic days. These places are under the charge of the Presbyterian evangelist, Rev. A. W. Milster, of Fayetteville, who holds services at each place at regular intervals.

*Baptists.* — The Baptist Churches in Washington County belonged to Bentonville Association until 1871, when the Fayetteville Baptist Association was organized. The Bentonville Association is now in its forty-eighth year.

The Missionary Baptists did not begin the organizing of churches so early as some of the other denominations by several years. The oldest congregation of which any record could be found is styled Friendship Baptist Church. It was organized about three miles southeast of Springdale, in May, 1847, by R. C. Hill and J. F. Mitchell. Among the first members were Joseph Baker, James Meek, James White, Isaac Horton, Rhoda Baker, Elizabeth Meek and Nancy Fitzgerald. James Meek was the first deacon, and James White, clerk. The next year a small frame building with a chimney at each end was erected. It was used as a house of worship until 1861, when the present building was put up. Among the pastors who have served this church have been the following: J. F. Mitchell, Joseph Baker, Louis Heath, B. D. Gray, T. B. Van Horn, Asa Brown, Z. M. Vaughn, G. Bryant, A. D. Slaughter, E. Newton, J. C. Renfro, C. P. Tupper, J. T. Boyd, R. Hall, Mac. Slaughter, G. P. Hanks and J. B. Stark.

Mount Vernon Baptist Church was organized in 1848, by R. C. Hill and Joseph Baker. Among the pioneer members of this church were Isaac B. and Samuel H. Vernon, Brinson Sears, Sarah A. Meyers, Nancy Vernon, Emeline Phillips, Christiana Henson, Ann Pinkman and Elias Moncy. The last named was the clerk. The first house of worship was destroyed during the war, and a school-house was the meeting place from 1866 until 1877, when a frame building, 20x40 feet, was erected upon land donated by Dr. O. D. Slaughter. Among the preachers who have administered to this congregation may be mentioned Rev. Joseph Baker, O. D. Slaughter, R. Allen, T. Boyd, A. Huckaby, W. F. Green, C. P. Tupper, M. Slaughter and H. C. Calvert. The present membership of this church is seventy-five.



Valley Grove Baptist Church was organized in 1855, with the following constituent members: T. B. Van Horn, James Shults, Sarah Shults, Jackson Dyer, James F. and Sarah Hood, and Benjamin F. and Susan Boone. T. B. Van Horn was chosen moderator, and B. F. Boone, clerk. The congregation worship in a union meeting-house, which was erected in 1870, on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 15, Range 29 west. A former building was destroyed during the Civil War. Among the pastors of this church have been T. B. Van Horn, William Blakeley, James Campbell, W. G. Slinker, J. Mayes, J. M. Haycraft, A. Huckaby and J. Crawford.

About June, 1866, a Baptist Church, formerly known as New Prospect, but now called Sulphur City, was organized by Elders John Mayes and James Isacks. The former became the first pastor. His successors have been J. C. Renfro, W. G. Slinker, J. Crawford, A. Huckaby, J. A. Smith and J. H. Calvert. The first house of worship was a log building, erected by the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. The meetings are now held in a house erected by the school district.

Weddington Gap Baptist Church was organized on March 20, 1871, by Elders E. Baker and Elijah Burkett. The deacons elected were John England and George Dickison, the first of whom is still occupying that position. Among the other members were H. M. Davis, John T. Davis, Melvina F. Davis, Edward England and J. A. Cooper, who was the first and is the present clerk. Among the pastors have been C. Williams, H. J. Scruggs, J. B. Harralson, J. Robertson, T. H. Day, L. H. Palmer and H. C. Winstead. The congregation up to this time have worshiped in a school-house and Methodist Church, but is now completing a building.

Oak Grove Baptist Church is situated on Fall Creek. The congregation was organized on July 25, 1875, by Thomas Smith, with twelve members. G. M. Farmer and J. Swinford were chosen deacons, and J. Rogers, clerk. Since its organization the church has baptized thirteen members, licensed two ministers and ordained two deacons and one minister. The present officers are G. M. and C. O. Farmer, deacons; J. M. Carter, treasurer, and C. O. Farmer, clerk.

Mt. Gilead Baptist Church situated at Dripping Springs, eighteen miles south of Fayetteville, was organized on September 2, 1877, by Elder M. Smith, with nine members.

The Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1857, at a private house about two miles south of Fayetteville, by John, Sarah, Martha and W. Z. Mayes, J. W. Buie, Sister Watson, Amanda (afterward) Peer, and a few others. The pastor was the Rev. Elder John Mayes, and their services were held at the various homes of the members until they were interrupted by the war, in 1863. The membership was then scattered and the records all destroyed, but in 1866, under their indomitable leader, the Rev. Mayes, nine of the old members resumed worship at a church in Fayetteville, and during the first month admitted thirty members. Their meetings were held in the Masonic Hall and other places until about 1879(?), when through the untiring zeal of Rev. Mayes, acting as pastor and carpenter, their present neat frame structure on College Avenue was completed, at a cost of, probably, \$1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. J. P. Eagle, of Lonoke, Ark. Compelled by the weight of years to resign his pastoral duties, Rev. John Mayes was succeeded in his work by the following pastors: Revs. T. P. Boone, B. W. N. Simms, C. W. Callahan, M. L. Ball and Dr. B. G. Maynard, the present incumbent, who was formerly president of Tazewell and Mossy Creek Colleges, Tenn. The church has now a membership of about 118. It also has its various subordinate organizations, Sabbath-schools, etc.

The Springdale Missionary Baptist Church was organized about 1870, as Liberty Church, by Elders Bryant and Putman, and formed part of the Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Association. The moderator was Elder B. Putman, and W. A. Hunter was church clerk. The other members were John and Louisa Hychloter, Margaret and Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Margaret Baggett, Lucinda Baker, Fanny A. Putman, Isaac and Phoebe Lynch, William M. Blakely and James Meek. The society built their first church in the north part of Springdale in 1872; it is a frame structure, valued at about \$1,500, and was dedicated by Elder Putman the following year. The Masonic order and the Primitive Baptist society have a financial interest in the

building. Under the charge of the following pastors, the membership has reached seventy-five: Revs. B. Putman, H. R. Barnes, T. P. Boone, O. D. Slaughter, W. F. Green, I. C. Robison, C. P. Tupper, Elder Huckleberry, John Mayes, B. W. Neal and A. M. Kennan, clerk.

The Valley Grove Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1855 by Rev. T. B. Van Horn, with the following members: James Shultz, Sarah Shultz, J. Dyer, James F. and Sarah Hood, Benj. F. Boone and Susan Boone. Rev. Van Horn was chosen moderator, and B. F. Boone became clerk. The first building erected by the society was some time previous to the war, but during that conflict it was burned, and no house of worship was had until the erection of the present one in 1870. It is a frame structure, situated in Section 1, Township 15, Range 29. It is a union building, also occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterians and a Methodist society. Rev. Van Horn's successors have been Revs. William Blakely, James Campbell, W. G. Slinker (?), J. Mayes, J. M. Haycraft, A. Huckaby and J. Crawford. The society has thirty-seven members.

Vineyard Missionary Baptist Church is another member of the Fayetteville Association, organized December 14, 1867, but there seems to have been an organization before the Civil War, which erected a good frame church in 1859. At the reorganization in 1867 there were but seven members: Elders G. Bryant and Asa Brown, Thomas Kimbrough, Sarah Kimbrough, J. S. Butler and M. E. Greer. Some of their pastors have been as follows: Rev. T. B. Van Horn, Elders G. Bryant, F. R. Ferguson, J. W. McCurly, A. J. Estes, T. P. Boom, G. A. Latinn (?), C. P. Tupper and T. H. Day. The society has eighty-four members.

The Valley View Missionary Baptist Church has a membership of twenty-nine persons. Its records have been destroyed. It was organized June 24, 1877, by Elders J. C. Peters and J. C. Swainford, with the following officers: deacons, A. E. and W. R. Bridges, and clerk, W. D. Bridges. Their church building, a neat frame, is located on Lee's Creek, about two miles north of the Crawford County line. The following ministers have filled their pulpit: Revs. J. C. Peters, Aaron Peters and W. C. Eads.

Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church, of the Fayetteville Association, became a separate society on May 11, 1879, by the agreement of the following members: Elder Joab and Sarah Caviness, Elder Mathias and M. A. Spyres, Joseph and Polly York, Peleg Rigsbee and daughter, Winifred, and Mahlon and Rhoda A. E. Spyres. The society previous to 1881 held their worship under a brush arbor in summer, and in private houses in winter. During the latter year, however, they erected a hewn log house, 20x24 feet, located on Lee's Creek, four and one-half miles southwest of Woosley. They have plans afoot at present for the erection of a frame church, 28x35 feet. Under the administration of the following pastors the membership has reached sixty persons: Rev. Elder Joab Caviness, Elder M. Spyres, Elder Keggel, Elder J. D. Woolsey and Elder M. H. Spyres. Their present officers are Deacons, A. T. Hopkins and Mahlon Spyres, and clerk, Henry Spyres.

Little Elm Missionary Baptist Church is a large society of seventy members, who have a small frame church about nine miles west of Fayetteville. The church building is valued at about \$200, and was built in 1883, as a union church, before which date meetings were held in a school-house. The society was organized in 1881, by Rev. Elder T. H. Day and Deacon M. W. Marrs. D. K. Clevenger, C. T. Clayton, James Jackson, Anice Day, Mary J. Clayton, Sallie Beaver, Lucy Slaughter, Bella Gibson and Mary Shelley constituted the membership. Rev. Day served as pastor for six years, and the present minister in charge is Rev. H. B. Borders.

Rock Spring Missionary Baptist Church, meeting about two and one-half miles northwest of Rhea's Mills, at a school-house, is a comparatively young organization, whose existence began in 1882, on the third day of September, by the agreement of twelve members. The first pastor was Rev. T. H. Day, and Deacon S. W. Gleason and Clerk J. P. Jordan were the first officers. Rev. H. C. Winstead, pastor, and R. Diment, the church clerk, constitute the present officers. Thirty-three members form the present society.

Fairmount Missionary Baptist Church, another young society of twenty-nine members, was formed in March, 1886, by Elder

M. Spyres and Deacon A. S. Hopkins. Besides these G. Spyres, John Jackson and Richard Daniels were the first members. The society was formed at a school-house two miles northwest of Winslow, and have so far been unable to provide a separate building for church purposes. Rev. M. H. Spyres is the pastor in charge, and B. F. Johnston the church clerk.

The Garret Creek Missionary Baptist Church is a flourishing society of twenty-eight members, under the pastoral charge of W. C. Eada. J. W. Tapp is the present clerk. When the society began its separate existence, in September, 1886, as a member of the Fayetteville Association, the following members and officers were enrolled: Deacons, A. F. Sooter and G. W. Walton; clerk, Thomas Baker; E. V. McBroom, J. T. Smith, Annie Rickets, Elizabeth Fleming, Louisa Smith, N. M. Walton and Nancy Sooter.

Evening Shade Missionary Baptist Church, whose pastor is Elder J. C. Williams, has a membership of twenty-five persons. Its elders are Joseph Malone, Robert Fallen and Mr. Parish.

*Methodist Episcopal.*—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Springdale was organized at Liberty, a defunct village two miles from Springdale, and the property there was sold and the congregation established at the latter place in 1870. The time of its organization at Liberty is approximated as 1852. The original congregation included Joseph Holcomb and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mr. J. B. Banks and wife, and Mrs. Wagoner. After the removal they united with Shiloh Baptist Church to build a union church. In 1884 their present church, a frame building 32x50 feet, was built. Their membership has increased to about 100. Among the pastors in charge have been Revs. J. M. Clayton, Thomas Smith, J. R. Tydings, J. A. Walden, Hall, W. H. Corley, Summers, Williams and B. C. Matthews.

Fayetteville Methodist Episcopal Church, North, was organized in 1866, by Rev. W. L. Molloy. There were few members, who were under the successive pastoral charges of Rev. Molloy, Revs. H. G. Hopkins, C. L. Howell, A. W. Fields and W. H. Gillam. Under the aid of the Church Extension Society a church was built by Rev. Fields, but about 1874 the Rev. Gillam was compelled to see the church sold as the only means to

extricate the body from a lamentable financial situation, and the congregation was disbanded.

*Primitive Baptists.*—Shiloh Church of Primitive Baptists at Springdale, Ark., belongs to the Washington Association. It was organized August 22, 1840, with the following members: William Graham, Levi Graham, Nancy Graham (the only one alive at the present writing), Moses Lee, Lucinda Graham, James Owens, Ellen Owens, Margaret Wolf and Sarah Graham. Elders Samuel Wheat, of War Eagle Church; William Poston, of Union Church; John Holcombe, of West Fork Church, and Deacons John Wood and Berry D. Graham, of West Fork Church, were the presbytery who established it. Elder James Mayfield was the first pastor, followed by Elder John Holcombe, until his death in 1876; then Elders A. G. Smith and Norman F. Goodrich were elected jointly, but since the death of Elder Smith his colleague has served. The records of the first four years are lost, but the church, it is known, was established three miles east of its present location; on its removal, however, to Springdale a log house was erected within a few rods of the site of the present building, which is a neat frame structure, erected in 1871, at a cost of about \$1,000. The present membership of the church numbers about 100. This denomination figured largely in the growth of Springdale.

*The Catholics.*—St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of Fayetteville, was first organized by Father Curry, of Little Rock, about forty years ago. This generous priest bought a section of land near the site of Fayetteville, and sold it at a merely nominal rate to a company of Rhode Island Catholics, among whom were William Flynn, Patrick Hennessy, Philip McCoy, Charles Healy, Albert Byrnes, Maurice Coffey and Peter Smith, the original members of the congregation. The next visiting priest was Father Lawrence Smythe. The congregation soon felt able to build and support a church, and through the active work of Patrick Hennessy and others, the present neat frame building on the corner of Willow Street and La Fayette Avenue was completed by a Fort Smith carpenter named "Bill" Sullivan. The edifice cost about \$2,500, and in June, 1878, was dedicated by Bishop Fitzgerald. The priests located here have been Fathers Thomas



O'Rielly and Joseph Phillip Maurel, the latter being the present incumbent. They have a membership of 120, and is the only congregation of that denomination in the county.

*Protestant Episcopal.*—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church is one of the oldest churches in Washington County, and the only one of this denomination. It was organized May 23, 1848, by Rev. W. C. Stout, and the following officers were chosen: C. W. Deane, M. D., as S. W.; J. W. Chewas, J. W.; John Campbell, William McIlroy and Charles W. Washington, as vestrymen. On February 3, 1854, the corner stone of their first church was laid, and on October 29, following, the neat frame structure was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Freeman. Their present edifice is of brick, and the date of erection is 1872, the corner-stone being laid on October 26. The dedication was not made until April 8, 1888, when the Rt. Rev. H. N. Pierce, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Arkansas, performed the ceremony. Under the charge of the following rectors the church has increased the number of its communicants to 112: Revs. William Scull, W. C. Stout, C. C. Townsend, Otis Hackett, J. Sandels, C. M. Hoge, T. M. Thorpe, and J. J. Vaulx, the present incumbent.

*Evangelical Lutheran.*—The Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church is a part of the English Conference of Missouri, and was organized in 1879 by Rev. I. E. Rader. The original members were I. D. Rader and wife, D. M. Linebarger and wife, W. F. Renner and wife, C. S. Hawn and wife, J. H. Bird, Mrs. Jacob Mason and Mrs. I. E. Rader. Mr. Linebarger and I. D. Rader were the elders, and Mr. Renner and the first mentioned elder were trustees. In 1880 they built their first church in Springdale, but have since replaced the frame structure by a brick edifice costing \$4,800. Their parochial school has an enrollment of eighty-eight scholars, in charge of two instructors; and their Sunday-school, managed by a superintendent and three teachers, is attended by seventy-five persons. Of the 140 in connection with the church fifty-six are communicants. Since Rev. I. E. Rader's pastorate Rev. A. Sloan Bartholomew has been in charge.

*Adventists.*—The Seventh Day Adventists are represented in but one portion of Washington County, namely, at Springdale. One feature of their faith, however, the observance of Saturday

as Sabbath, has created no small degree of interest in political circles, and this gives them a prominence that their comparatively small numbers would hardly justify otherwise.

The Springdale Seventh Day Adventists Church began with the following officers: Elder, J. A. Armstrong; deacons, Z. Sweringen and William Martin; trustees, William Martin and P. M. Ownbey. In 1886 they built a good frame church at a cost of, probably, \$800, situated not far from the "Frisco" depot. The new house of the society was dedicated by J. G. Wood, and since then the work has been in the charge of the following pastors: Revs. J. G. Wood and J. P. Henderson. The pastor who, in company with D. A. Wellinsin, organized the church was Rev. J. W. Scoles. The society belongs to the Arkansas Conference. Their members at present number 106.

*Congregationalists.*—The Congregational Church of Fayetteville (colored) was organized in 1883, under the auspices of the American Congregational Missionary Association of New York City. The church now used was a school-house on College Street, and was bought by the society that year. Their membership is seventeen, and they have been under the charge of the following pastors: B. F. Foster, J. M. Shippen, W. R. Polk and L. B. Moore.

*Bible Society.*—The Washington County Bible Society was a pioneer institution. Its first meeting was held in March, 1831, when the following officers were elected: Rev. A. Buchanan, president; John Truesdale and Robert McCarny, vice-presidents; Maurice Wright, recording secretary; Lewis Evans, corresponding secretary; James Coulter, treasurer; C. M. McClellan, depository; John Carnahan, Thomas Garvin, John Alexander, Joseph Reed and Jesse M. Blair, directors. The entire amount collected for the first year was only \$63.47½. The society appears to have gone down about 1839, and was not revived until about 1850, when James Orr was elected president; Rev. John Buchanan and Robert W. Mecklin, vice-presidents; Rev. Cephas Washbourne, secretary; Maurice Wright, treasurer; Rev. Andrew Buchanan, James Crawford, Pressly R. Smith, Samuel Carnahan and Rev. Guilford Pylant, managers. This society continued in existence until the war, the last record being the report of Rev. John Buchanan, secretary, on June 14, 1860.

*Y. M. C. A.*—The Fayetteville Young Men's Christian Association was organized March 22, 1887, through the exertions of Mr. Ellis Duncan and Mark Dean. The original members were S. W. Barnett, R. S. Curry, W. N. and A. W. Crozier, Mark Dean, Messrs. Ellis, N. L., Garnett, Robert W. and Thomas G. Duncan, W. M. Flynn, W. McBride and Morton Milburn. The society is now in a prosperous condition, with parlor, reading room and hall in the post-office block. They have lately secured a general secretary, Mr. H. W. Hutchins, who devotes his entire time to the work, and is rapidly establishing all the various departments of Y. M. C. A. work. The following is a list of presidents since organization: W. McBride, Lee Treadwell and C. A. Davies, the present incumbent.

#### POST-OFFICES.

The number of post-offices established in Washington County from 1829 to 1888 was ninety-five, with names of postmasters and dates of appointments, as follows:

Ada: Archibald Borden, July, 1857; Hugh Rogers, July, 1858; discontinued February, 1867.

Albia: Jacob Yoos, April, 1871; discontinued July, 1873.

Aquilla: Owen D. Slaughter, May, 1884; Jephtha Johnson, May, 1885; John S. Johnson, November, 1885; Robert I. Fink, May, 1886; discontinued November, 1887.

Arnett: Luke Arnett, April, 1883.

Billingsly: Hiram H. Barrow, March, 1854; Lemuel G. Bassord, February, 1858; discontinued June, 1866; re-established July, 1866, Henry A. Sawyers; William K. Dye, April, 1867; Hiram H. Barrow, November, 1868; John C. Hanna, June, 1871; Horton M. Parks, April, 1872; Robert O. Ellis, July, 1872; Mathew M. Morrow, July, 1873; Houston M. Parks, February, 1877; Hiram H. Barrow, September, 1878; J. M. Burrow, April, 1883; Hiram H. Barron, June, 1883; discontinued August, 1883; re-established April, 1884, Thomas H. Cartner; Charles Marra, April, 1885; John S. Darring, October, 1886; Ben. Elder, November, 1886; discontinued August, 1887.

Blackburn: Z. C. Winn, July, 1880; Hiram Mannon, February, 1882; John H. Mannon, March, 1882; discontinued, August, 1887; re-established August, 1888, Alice F. Nicholds.

Boone's Grove: Benjamin F. Reagor, June, 1851; discontinued June, 1851; re-established with B. F. Boone, September, 1858; M. P. Pool, April, 1866; G. W. Lewis, June, 1867; Susan Boone (Mrs.), July, 1868; discontinued January, 1869.

Boonsborough (late Steam Mill): Samuel Newton, August, 1843; Ewing W. McClure, July, 1845; John P. Truesdale, February, 1866; John S. Wilson, May, 1866; discontinued August, 1866; re-established with E. H. Blome, Febru-

ary, 1868; Nancy E. Brooks (Mrs.) January, 1869; J. W. D. McBride, January, 1870.

Boston: John Wilson, December, 1858; A. M. Kennon, June, 1860; discontinued June, 1866; re-established, O. Adkins, May, 1867; discontinued June, 1868.  
Bostonville: Tandy K. Kid, July, 1844; discontinued May, 1848.

Brentwood (late Gunter): Dock W. Fuller, November, 1881; James J. Crawford, May, 1882; Henry C. Skelton, October, 1882; Frank H. Rizer, April, 1886; Thomas J. Bell, March, 1887.

Brush Creek: Robert Garrett, April, 1840; discontinued February, 1841.

Cane Hill: William B. Woody, June, 1830; Philemon H. Trout, December, 1833; Benjamin G. Estill, August, 1835; Lewis Henderson, February, 1837; Shepherd F. Atherton, May, 1840; James Hamilton, April, 1842; discontinued August, 1843; re-established with William W. Watson, February, 1867; Joseph H. Delap, November, 1867; discontinued February, 1868.

Carter's Store: John C. Carter, July, 1875.

Cherokee Agency (late in Crawford County): Hercules T. Martin, January, 1840; discontinued December, 1841; re-established with P. M. Butler, July, 1845; Frederick A. Kerr, October, 1845; discontinued May, 1849.

Cincinnati: William S. Walker, February, 1857; John A. Dienst, March, 1866; Henry S. Martin, October, 1867; Hagermon Shields, November, 1871; James Oates, October, 1876; James T. Walker, December, 1878; William S. Walker, December, 1878; H. Shields, January, 1879; Walter Bates, May, 1881; W. S. Baker, August, 1882; James Oates, October, 1882; James H. Barton, December, 1885.

Cleveland: Jesse C. Williams, June, 1879; discontinued December, 1880.

Clyde: William C. Russell, February, 1887.

College Grove: Thomas Walnwright, December, 1874; James D. Winning, January, 1876; Moses Dutton, January, 1876; changed to Goshen June, 1876.

Cove Creek: John Morrow, July, 1844; David Lichlyter, January, 1847; discontinued July, 1848.

Cross Roads: Wiley D. Deen, November, 1875; discontinued October 1876; re-established September, 1878, Louisa M. Piper; discontinued March, 1880; re-established with John F. Mason, March, 1883; discontinued February, 1884.

Devore: Elijah Devore, June, 1884.

Dump: William Guinn, February, 1885; discontinued July, 1886; re-established, January, 1887, William Guinn.

Durham: Charles C. Warner, August, 1878; John M. Smith, October, 1875; William A. McKinzie, July, 1885; John I. Vanhooze, February, 1887.

Dutch Mills: Frank H. Warren, October, 1871; George Heron, March, 1876; Ephraim M. Evans, August, 1877; Olney S. English, April, 1883; Valentine S. English, June, 1883; John V. Edmiston, October, 1887; Joseph R. Kimbrough, January, 1888.

Elm Springs: William Barrington, April, 1848; discontinued July, 1848; re-established with William S. Deaver, July, 1853; Thomas J. Sherman, July, 1858; Thomas F. Webster, May, 1860; Jonathan H. Reavin, March, 1861; Marinda W. Pearson, February, 1866; James R. Pollock, December, 1872; discontinued October, 1874; re-established November, 1874, James R. Pollock; James Trotter, August, 1875; Thomas F. Webster, February, 1876; R. L. Ritter, September, 1879; William T. Farrar, October, 1881; Ransom L. Ritter, January, 1883; Benjamin J. Deaver, August, 1883; William V. Steele, January, 1886.

Eutaw: Samuel Wilson, April, 1888; discontinued July, 1888.

Evansville (late Vineyard): Lewis Evans, December, 1888; Jacob Chandler,

December, 1846; Granville B. Shannon, November, 1847; Daniel W. Dennenberg, September, 1851; John H. Barney, February, 1852; George McClure, January, 1854; Elias H. Gilbert, May, 1854; Daniel W. Dennenberg, July, 1854; John H. Barney, April, 1856; Harrison J. Paden, May, 1857; Thomas B. Greer, April, 1861; Charles B. Withrow, May, 1866; Preston Chandler, December, 1866; John Adams, April, 1867; Orville Gillettzen, November, 1868; William N. Martin, November, 1869; Thomas N. Evans, May, 1872; James M. Chandler, May, 1875; J. W. Waters, March, 1878; James M. Chandler, April, 1878; John R. Flinn, October, 1878.

Evergreen: Maston S. Gregg, July, 1866; Benson W. Gregg, September, 1868; discontinued December, 1872; re-established September, 1874, Benson W. Gregg; discontinued November, 1878; re-established March, 1884, Wilson M. Davis; Henry Bell, September, 1884; discontinued October, 1884.

Farmington: William F. Martindale, June, 1868; William H. Engels, October, 1868; John W. Reed, September, 1881.

Fayetteville: Larkin Newton, August, 1829; Bryan H. Smithson, October, 1833; Onesimus Evans, July, 1839; John I. Stirman, December, 1841; Isaac Strain, February, 1844; John B. Costa, October, 1847; Henry Reiff, September, 1848; John W. Chew, February, 1850; William F. Blakemore, September, 1853; John W. Chew, March, 1854; William Adams, January, 1856; Dudley W. Fillingim, August, 1856; James B. Simpson, April, 1857; Elias B. Moore, January, 1860; William A. Watson, March, 1861; Hugo C. C. Botefuhr, February, 1866; Mary Lowe (Mrs.), December, 1866; John Richardson, January, 1868; Martin G. Bouham, February, 1868; James T. Harn, March, 1869; E. E. Henderson, March, 1871; Daniel Webster, April, 1871; Roderick A. Caldwell, December, 1874; Jesse L. Cravens, December, 1877; Elizur B. Harrison, June, 1884; Jesse L. Cravens, June, 1886, reappointed August, 1888.

Felix (late Swaggerty): William H. Ladd, November, 1886; Jasper N. Clark, April, 1887; Dominicus Gray, November, 1887.

Georgetown: Joseph L. Carter, July, 1884; changed to Lincoln January, 1885.

Goshen (late College Grove): Moses Dutton, June, 1876; Edmon B. Shipley, January, 1877; Jesse B. Kelley, October, 1877; Sterling H. Slaughter, October, 1882; Johnson A. Bryant, September, 1888.

Greenville: Hiram H. Barrow, March, 1854; Jeremiah Brewster, March, 1855; Levi Howell, September, 1857; Leroy Roberts, March, 1858; Benjamin Strickler, January, 1860; discontinued February, 1867; re-established July, 1867, Marshall N. Dale; William S. Crawley, October, 1868; John R. Hobrick, May, 1871; Adam W. Dobbins, October, 1871; discontinued October, 1872; re-established October, 1873, Robert E. Elmore; discontinued February, 1874.

Gunter: Thomas Custer, January, 1880; discontinued, January, 1881; Dock W. Fuller, June, 1881.

Harris: John Sword, April, 1888.

Hazel Valley: James R. Dean, July, 1875; discontinued July, 1878; re-established August, 1878, Paschal P. Bogan.

Helth (now in Madison County): John S. Brannon, February, 1884.

Hermansburgh: James S. Hukill, September, 1853; John H. Hermann, April, 1856; Frederick C. Hermann, October 1859; discontinued February, 1867.

Hilochee: Daniel B. Neal, September, 1850; discontinued July, 1866; re-established September, 1867, Samuel Cook; discontinued October, 1868.

Holm: P. A. Johnson, July, 1881; discontinued October, 1881.

Hood: Robert A. Rutherford, February, 1885; Moses D. Lewis, May, 1887.  
 Howe: John Craig, October, 1884; David Mallory, February, 1886; Lizzie M. Key, June, 1887.

Hubard: Francis M. Dyer, February, 1888.

Johnson: Joseph Ellis, March, 1887; Charles W. Spencer, May, 1888.

Liberty Grove: Jasper Farmer, June, 1875; discontinued July 1878.

Lincoln (late Georgetown): Joseph L. Carter, January, 1885; Noble Carter, July, 1886; John W. Smyth, May, 1887.

Little Spring: Anderson Sanders, March, 1876, changed to Spring Valley May, 1876.

Lone Star: Marshall N. Dale, July, 1883; discontinued April, 1884.

Lynch's Prairie: Albert G. Gregg, January, 1859; discontinued September, 1866.

Maguire's Store: Benjamin F. Williams, August, 1867; George W. Maguire, December, 1886; Benjamin F. Williams, May, 1887; discontinued October, 1888.

Malta: Hezekiah H. Alexander, June, 1887; Alexander Charley, September, 1887; discontinued April, 1888.

Mankins: Clark L. Burchett, September, 1882; Joseph H. Laymon, January, 1887; changed to Sulphur City April, 1887.

Mares Hill: James Mares, June, 1840; discontinued July, 1841.

Moffit: J. B. Mangrum, May, 1888.

Morrow: William M. Dyer, June, 1888; G. W. Morrow, July, 1888; discontinued December, 1883; re-established April, 1886, John G. Barnes.

Mountain: John Billingsly, December, 1883; discontinued January, 1889.

Mount Hayes: Emily Beaty, July, 1877; discontinued March, 1879.

Ocoee: Thomas A. Hannah, December, 1883; discontinued December, 1885.

Pitkin: Charles Pierce, May, 1884; James M. Karnes, September, 1884.

Prairie Grove: Abraham Price, July, 1867; Eliza E. Remheart, February, 1868; discontinued October, 1871; Tilghman H. Addison, November, 1871; James P. Neal, May, 1873; Joel P. Neal, March, 1887.

Rhea's Mills: Hugo C. C. Boteführ, July, 1867; William H. Rhea, December, 1874; Samuel V. Rhea, March, 1884; William C. Stone, March, 1886.

Richland Creek: Thomas Smith, December, 1832; Wilson R. Smith, June, 1831; Robert Buchanan, January, 1843; B. J. Helmesly, February, 1849; changed to Titsworth, Madison County.

Rugby: Andrew J. Vanlandingham, August, 1882; discontinued July, 1883; William J. York, December, 1885; David S. Miller, May, 1886; changed to Staunton December, 1886.

St. Patricks: George Lewis, June, 1840; James C. Dickerson, —; discontinued January, 1843.

Sexton: William M. Goddard, June, 1882; William H. Sexton, March, 1884; John Gaylord, October, 1885; Ephraim M. Evins, December, 1885; Norman Gaylord, April, 1887; Robert C. Ridley, November, 1887; Watie Cagle, March, 1888.

Springdale: Bennett Putnam, May, 1872; William H. Lovelady, April, 1876; Christ C. Phillips, May, 1877; Bemon W. Gregg, April, 1881; John B. Gill, December, 1884; Walter Y. Winton, July, 1885.

Spring Mill: Seneca Sutton, July, 1858; James T. Sutton, August, 1858; George W. Late, April, 1860; discontinued July, 1866.

Spring Valley (late Little Spring): Anderson Sanders, May, 1876.

Staunton (late Rugby): David S. Miller, December, 1886.



- Steam Mill (changed to Boonsboro): Samuel Newton, April, 1839.
- Strain: Joseph J. Morgan, January, 1884; Osborne L. Wilson, October, 1884; Joseph J. Morgan, November, 1885; James O. Johnson, April, 1887; discontinued December, 1887.
- Strickler: Marshall N. Dale, April, 1878; John H. Worley, January, 1883; Mirander Brewster, August, 1883.
- Sulphur City (late Mankins): James H. Laymon, April, 1887.
- Summers: Benjamin N. Wortham, June, 1882; Henderson Elens, October, 1882; discontinued April, 1883; re-established April, 1884, John F. Summers.
- Summit Home: William J. Reed, December, 1876; discontinued October, 1879; Elijah J. Woodburn, December, 1879; changed to Winslow August, 1881.
- Sunset: Jerry M. Osburn, October, 1888.
- Swaggerty: Gen. W. Stone, September, 1885; changed to Felix November, 1886.
- Sweet Home: James C. Pittman, September, 1840; discontinued November, 1844; re-established with James C. Pittman, January, 1845; William D. Shores November, 1845; discontinued April, 1846.
- Sylva: John Cole, May, 1838; Charles I. Severs, November, 1843; Martin W. Thornberry, June, 1848; Joel P. Blair, May, 1849; Joseph M. Dickson, November, 1850; William Jones, March, 1851; Martin W. Thornberry, December, 1851; changed to Cincinnati February, 1857.
- Taney: D. E. Jackson, March, 1879.
- Tansy: William D. Shores, April, 1848; John Crawford, November 1852; discontinued June, 1857; Rufus K. McCollum, April, 1857.
- Tolu: Thomas B. Greer, July, 1887.
- Tranquilla: Joseph Arnett, May, 1870; discontinued October, 1871.
- Vineyard (changed to Evansville): Lewis Evans, February, 1829; John Latta, December, 1833.
- Viney Grove: William E. Zellner, August, 1870; James B. Gillis, July 1874.
- War Eagle (changed to Sevierville, Marion County): Isaac Crow, December, 1832; John Buckhanon, December, 1835.
- Wedington: Joseph D. Powell, March, 1879; Robert F. Flatt, August, 1882; Dan Thomason, May, 1884; Robert M. Delozier, October, 1886; Andrew J. Webb, December, 1886.
- Wesley (now in Madison County): Calloway C. Baker, September 1867; discontinued August, 1870; re-established July, 1872, Joseph B. Shannon; James McMahon, May, 1878; Keble C. Cumings, February, 1874.
- West Fork: James C. Hearer, May, 1848; John W. Harer, February, 1850; James Winn, October, 1850; John W. Harer, March, 1851; discontinued March, 1852; re-established with O. L. Karnes, May, 1854; W. H. H. Nott, February, 1866; W. T. Woolsey, June 1871; H. H. Davis, July, 1878; J. W. Hughes, December, 1879; William Simco, March, 1880; S. C. Robinson, August, 1880; Harris H. Davis, September, 1880; Jefferson P. Cox, January, 1886.
- Wheeler: Thomas F. Weldon, March, 1873; Seth T. Kennedy, June, 1874; John Nickols, December, 1874; Eli H. Langston, February, 1876; David C. Guthrie, August, 1876; James Hogg, December, 1876; Henry Barker, August, 1878; Lue F. Barker, September, 1878; Charles F. Overman, September, 1878; Washington Pinder, November, 1878; William I. Hogg, November, 1880.
- Winslow (late Summit): Elijah J. Woolum, August, 1881; James R. Yoes, January, 1883; John B. Kelton, August, 1883; Jobe A. Williams, November, 1885.

Wyman: William L. Lively, March, 1886; Francis M. Boyd, December, 1886; discontinued September, 1887; re-established May, 1888, Francis M Boyd; William T. Harmon, September, 1888.

The number of post-offices in Washington County now (October, 1888,) existing is forty-two, as follows: Arnett, Boonsborough, Brentwood, Carter's Store, Cincinnati, Clyde, Devore, Dump, Durham, Dutch Mills, Elm Springs, Evansville, Farmington, Fayetteville, Felix, Goshen, Harris, Hazel Valley, Hood, Howe, Hubbard, Johnson, Lincoln, Maguire's Store, Morrow, Pitkin, Prairie Grove, Rhea's Mills, Sexton, Springdale, Spring Valley, Staunton, Strickler, Sulphur City, Summers, Tolu, Viney Grove, Wedington, West Fork, Wheeler, Winslow, Wyman.



# HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY.

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## TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—RESOURCES.

*Location.*—Carroll County is situated in the northwestern part of Arkansas, adjoining the State of Missouri, and in the second tier of counties from the line of Indian Territory, between Boone County on the east and Benton County on the west, with Newton County on the south and Madison on the south and southwest. It borders upon the Missouri line a distance of about thirty-five miles. The greatest length north and south is about twenty-five miles. The area is about 746 square miles, or in the vicinity of 500,000 acres.

*Mountains.*—The county occupies a position about midway between the Boston and Ozark Mountains, spurs from both of which diversify its surface. The western portion of the county is extremely broken and irregular. Gaither's spur of Boston Mountains, properly speaking a connecting link between this range and the Ozarks, extends northeasterly through Madison and Newton Counties. On the east side of the Fancher fork of Osage it is known as the Sisco Mountain, and above Dog branch bears the name of Phillips Mountain. Across Osage it becomes Morris Mountain, and thence continues in an irregular and broken trend in a general northerly direction, forming the divide between Osage and Long Creek, and known under the various local names of Long, Childer's, Bradshaw's, Jennings's, etc. In the northern part of the county, between Indian Creeks, the range culminates in Pilot Knob, the loftiest elevation along the northern boundary of the State. Crystal Mountain, detached from the main chain by the Osage River, is a conical elevation about a mile and a half

in diameter, rising gradually to a considerable altitude. Upon the top, within well defined limits, the surface to a depth not yet ascertained is composed entirely of crystals. No similar geological formation is known to exist anywhere. The Sister Knobs, one mile west of the main chain, overlook the fertile valley of Osage and the Town of Berryville.

*Streams.*—The entire county, being north of the Boston Mountains, is drained by White River, the largest tributary of the Mississippi between the Missouri and the Arkansas Rivers. White River flows through the extreme northwestern part of the county, in a northeastern direction. It is here a considerable stream, confined to a narrow channel by high cliffs, and presenting scenery that has not been unappreciated by the tourist. Clabbern branch flows into the river at Beaver from the northwest, and Leatherwood Creek from the southeast at the same place. Stanley branch and Clifty Creek also empty into this river in this county.

King's River, next in volume and importance to the White, rises in the Boston Mountains, in Madison County, and enters Carroll in Dry Fork Township. For some distance its course is nearly identical with the county line. Its general direction is nearly due north. The current is rapid and the water clear. Dry Fork, the first tributary of King's River in the county, rises in Newton, and pursues a southwesterly course twenty-five miles through a valley ranging from 200 yards to one-fourth of a mile in width. Piney, so named from the variety of timber that flourishes upon the hills through which it flows, drains the whole of Piney and part of Osage Townships. It is about twenty miles long, and the uniform width of the valley is 200 or 300 yards. Osage River, the most considerable tributary of King's, is third in order among the streams that flow into it in this county. It is formed by the junction of the Fancher and Kenner forks, both of which rise in Newton County, at Fairview. From this point the general course of Osage is northwest. Its entire length is about thirty-five miles. The valley begins to widen immediately below Fairview. Cultivation along the benches, or second bottoms, first appears at the Blasengame settlement in Osage Township. Osage receives a small tributary from Lundy's hollow,

seven miles north of Berryville, and also the waters of Bell's fork, near Fairview. Nearly opposite the mouth of Osage King's River receives the waters of Keel's Creek from the west. This stream rises near Clifty, and flows eastwardly.

Long Creek, a stream fifty miles in length, empties into White River near Forsythe, Mo., and rises in Carrollton, whence it flows through Long Creek Township and Taney County, Mo. The principal branch of this stream is Yocum Creek, one fork of which rises in Prairie Township, and the other in Hickory, near Green Forest. Yocum flows northeast, and forms the boundary line between Yocum and Hickory Townships. It has but one branch of any importance, Sycamore Creek. Lipp's branch, seven miles in length, rises in Boone County, and empties into Long Creek from the east. Dry Creek, dependent upon spring thaws for its existence, rises in Carrollton Township. It is twelve miles long, and flows in the spring months into Long Creek. Big Indian Creek rises in Prairie Township, and Little Indian in Polo. After gradually converging for a distance of eighteen miles, they unite two miles south of White River. Owl Creek rises in Franklin Township, and flows north into the same stream.

*Prairies.*—The principal prairies of the county are the "Big" prairies in Prairie and Polo Townships, between Big Indian Creek and King's River, six miles long from north to south, and from three to five miles wide; and Scott's Prairie, in Hickory Township, about three square miles in extent. These tracts, when first known to the pioneer settlers, were covered with the long grass peculiar to similar large tracts in the West, and were without any timber growth whatever. The Hale barrens, in Yocum Township, comprise an area about ten miles square. This tract is quite as level as the prairies. It is well timbered, but the same cannot be said of the drainage. The soil differs from that of the prairies, and approximates clay in its consistency. It has been found to be well adapted to the cultivation of fruits. In the southern part of the county the arable land is confined to the valleys of the streams, which are unsurpassed in fertility anywhere.

*Geology.*—The following, with reference to the geology of the county, was compiled by David Dale Owen, State geologist:

One and a-half miles southeast of Charles Hutchison's farm the following succession was observed in a ravine:

1. Sandstone.
2. Chert.
3. Light-grey limestone.

The Pilot Knob, near Charles Hutchison's, has the same general geological structure as the Boat Mountain.

Four and a-half miles from Carrollton, the Archimedes limestone was observed with remains of a dark shale over it. Under this limestone comes in a sandstone, which has much the appearance of that over the grey limestone on Crooked Creek; it is not likely that they can occupy the same geological horizon, unless there has been a great thinning away of the measures that form the base of the Boat Mountain.

Some loose pieces of conglomerate were also seen between four and six miles from Carrollton.

The descent to Terrapin and Long Creeks is about 390 feet; in the bed of the former creek entrochital, cherty limestone was found.

Along with some yellow pyrites, which were submitted to me for examination by the citizens of Carrollton, there were some specimens of a bluish-black scoriaceous ore, in some of which I detected a notable quantity of copper. This ore was said to have been obtained in the Childer's Mountain, about seven miles west of Carrollton, on the waters of Cornelius or Dry Creek. This ore has the appearance of some of the Ducktown copper ores of Tennessee; and, as I found samples of that variety of Tennessee copper ore in the hands of the brother of the individual who brought the ore into town, I thought it probable that this might be a sample of Tennessee ore, which, from inadvertency, had been mixed and confounded with the pyritiferous ores of the Childer's Mountain. On this account, and as the locality of this ore was then only known to the individual who collected it, and he was from home, I concluded, as my proposed route through Carroll County lay northwest, to request the Hon. W. W. Watkins, as soon as it was convenient for him, to visit the locality on



Childer's Mountain in company with the discoverer of the ore. This he afterward did, and subsequently addressed a letter to me, dated the 6th of July last, in which he states that there was no mistake as to the ore having come from the locality, since he had now obtained specimens from the mines himself, viz.: on southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 19 north, Range 23 west, and had forwarded some specimens to await my arrival at Little Rock. These specimens I received at Little Rock, and have now had an opportunity of testing them for copper, in my laboratory, by the application of the reagents considered most delicate for the detection of that metal, without obtaining any copper reaction. If copper is to be found among these ores, in the Childer's Mountain, it can be only sparingly and locally disseminated.

Most of this ore sent to me, from this mountain, is a white iron pyrites, associated with a hydrated oxide of iron, in which yellow iron pyrites is diffused.

Where the Berryville road crosses the Childer's range of mountains, it is elevated about 370 feet above Terrapin Creek. The surface rock, at this elevation, is sandstone, overlying cherty limestone.

In the gap of the Osage Mountain the sandstone must be at least 130 feet in thickness.

About eleven miles northwest of Carrolltown, and three and a-half miles from W. Jones', on the divide between Scott's Prairie and Prairie Township, magnesian limestones, probably of lower silurian date, crop out, which are separated from the limestone and sandstone of the Osage Mountain by crisp chert. The upper beds of this lower formation have the same earthy character and checkered appearance on the surface as the strata which form the lower portion of the hills in Township 19 north, Range 17 west, and on Fallen-timber Creek, in Marion County, and are, no doubt, of the same age. Some of these limestones probably possess hydraulic properties. This change in the formations is accompanied by a corresponding change in the growth, which consists of small oaks, interspersed in groves on the hill-side, with a thick undergrowth of sumach and blackberries.

Here, as in Marion County, numerous springs of water issue

from amongst these earthy, magnesian limestones, and, flowing down the slopes, render the roads wet and miry.

The crisp chert, which occurs on this side of Scott's Prairie, has a different lithological appearance from that associated with the subcarboniferous rocks on the southeast side of the same prairie, and occupies probably a lower geological position.

The hills about W. Jones' are composed of the same description of magnesian limestones, and crisp chert, with some associate sandstone. About midway of the hills, the so-called "cotton rock" is found: a white, close-textured variety of magnesian limestone, which is used for underpinning the houses and building the external walls of chimneys. If placed exposed to the direct heat of the fire it is apt to crack and give way; therefore, for the inside lining of fireplaces, another bed is preferred, which lies higher in the hills; this is, however, judging from its external appearance, a purer limestone, and, though it may not be so liable to crack by heat, it will certainly be more easily burnt to lime. Hereafter an analysis of these rocks will be made.

Several intercalated bands of sandstone occur in the hills in this part of Carroll County; most of them are below the level of the "cotton rock."

The formations here appear to be of the same character and age as those in the lead region of the eastern part of this county, and the western part of Marion, already described in the first part of this Report; it is probable, from this analogy in the two regions, that lead ore will be found, to some extent, disseminated in pockets in the calcareous members, in the same manner as it occurs in the Coka and Mitchell diggings.

Four of the most conspicuous hills of the Osage range, in the northwest part of Carroll County, in sight of Berryville, have received the names of the "Sister," "Grandfather" and "Indigo" knobs. The Sister hill, nearest to Berryville, gave a height of 370 feet above the Berryville branch of King's River. The summit rocks on this hill are the red, variegated and encrinital marble limestones; but most of the layers on this hill appear to be too earthy, and too prone to decomposition for ornamental outside work.

The "Fire-stone" was found in place about fifteen feet from the top, and the "Cotton-rock" toward the base of the principal ascent, at an elevation of about seventy to eighty feet above the branch from which the levels were taken.

In sighting with the level, across from the Sister to the Grandfather knob, a bench of rock was observed, cropping out about 80 or 100 feet from the top, corresponding, in level and position, to the red, variegated and encrinital limestones that crown the Sister-hill. By computation the Grandfather-peak must be nearly 100 feet higher than the Sister-hill.

The succession of the different beds of rock, forming the hills in Prairie Township, as far as they have yet been observed, is as follows:

1. Subcarboniferous chert.
2. Sandstone.
3. Light grey, subcarboniferous limestone.
4. Chert.
5. Encrinital, pink and red limestones; the place of the marble rock.
6. Sandstone; about seventy feet in thickness.
7. Chert.
8. Magnesian limestone and sandstone.
9. "Cotton-rock," a variety of magnesian limestone.
10. Magnesian limestones, some of which, probably, possess hydraulic properties.

Three or four pounds of lead ore are reported to have been found adjacent to the town of Berryville, on land owned by Berry. The remarks previously made in regard to the lead region of the eastern part of Carroll County, will apply also to Prairie Township.

Five miles northwest of Berryville, on the Osage, is a locality worthy the attention of the iron manufacturer. Iron is found here in quantities which might be sufficient to supply a smelting furnace. An attempt was made in this vicinity to establish iron works; but, in consequence of the death of Belcher, one of the principal parties interested, the enterprise was never fully carried out.

In the high ridge dividing the waters of the Osage fork of King's River from Piney, the succession was as follows:

1. Cherty sandstone.
2. Encrinital limestones.
3. A great mass of chert, replaced sometimes by sandstone.
4. Magnesian limestones, interstratified with some sandstone.

At Steven's mill, on Piney Creek, the encrinital limestone is underlaid by sixty to eighty feet of sandstone.

The soil, derived from the cherty sandstone, forming the summit of the above "divide," supports a growth of pine.

On the ridge between Piney Creek and the Dry Fork of King's River, the strata of the preceding section appear to have dipped considerably toward the southwest, so that they lie lower in the ridges, and are capped with white, subcarboniferous limestone and sandstone, overlying the cherty sandstone of the preceding section.

In descending from these strata to the Howard farm, on the Dry Fork of King's River, a great mass of chert was passed over.

No black shale was visible in any of the sections in this part of Carroll County.

The rock in the bed of the Dry Fork of King's River, at Howard's farm, is light grey limestone and chert, at least fifty feet in thickness, and apparently of subcarboniferous date; but, if so, there must be a rapid dip of the strata between the Piney and Dry Forks of King's River.

Some lead ore is said to have been plowed up in Howard's field.

A large spirifer was found in the limestone of the Dry Fork, allied to *Spirifer striatus*, and casts of *Orthis crinistria* in the overlying chert, both of which species belong to the subcarboniferous era, and therefore indicate the age of these rocks.

In passing from the Dry Fork to the main branch of King's River, a ridge of about 330 feet in height was passed over. At the base of this ridge is the aforementioned light grey limestone, fifty feet or more in thickness; over this is a slope of chert containing casts of *Orthis crinistria*, surrounded by sandstone, which forms the top of the ridge, where we passed over it into Madison County.

*Caves.*—Leatherwood, or Marley Cave, is five miles north of Eureka Springs. Its length is nearly a quarter of a mile, with

an average width of thirty feet and a height varying from six to twelve feet. Some distance from the entrance there is an apartment 60x80 feet, and at the farther end there are numerous stalactites and stalagmites. There is but one passage way so far as known. This cave was discovered in 1878.

The Davidson Cave opens about 150 yards up the mountain from Sycamore Spring. "The entrance resembles a large gopher hole, and is anything but inviting, as one has to crawl into it feet foremost down a steep descent of about thirty feet. The ceiling is arched, the walls rising straight up, with an average width of between three or four feet, and are grooved and fluted columns, magnificent in proportions. It contains only one passage, of perhaps 100 yards in extent, with several shallow pockets in the sides. It ends in a small circular room, columned and fluted, terminating in an arched, dome-like ceiling, many feet above the main passage." This is also one of the attractions of Eureka Springs.

Moore's Cave, six miles northeast of Berryville, in the mountains of Indian Creek, near the road to Springfield, Mo., known as the Wilderness route, was discovered by John Moore and his sons while prospecting for lead, in 1845. The floor of the first chamber is reached after descending 200 feet from the outside elevation, the entrance being extremely difficult. From this room a number of passages radiate, one of which leads to the shore of a subterranean lake, and another to an immense basin-like depression. Stalactites are numerous. A party of gentlemen from the Hale barrens made the first extensive exploration September 4, 1845.

The Ocean Cave is situated six miles southeast of Eureka Springs. There is a constant current of cold air from the entrance. The interior, so far as known, consists of a subterranean lake, well stocked with fish.

A cavern of considerable extent was discovered by John Hinkle in 1878, on Keel's Creek, a mile east of William's saw-mill. An entrance is effected through an opening 4x2 by feet, and after a gradual descent of fifty feet a passage 100 yards long is entered, leading to an immense chamber filled with great pillars, arches and columns. Two wide passages, leading in opposite directions, terminate abruptly 100 yards away. The main pas-

sage continues 200 yards, opening into a small circular room. The exploration of this cave is exceedingly difficult.

Of other caverns of greater or lesser importance the Massman Cave, on Leatherwood Creek, has received some attention. Indian Cave, on the head-waters of Osage, is the only cavern of importance in that part of the county. Several skeletons, and specimens of Indian pottery, have been found in a great heap of ashes in a large apartment, a short distance from the entrance.

*Mineral Development.*—As early as 1834 one Col. Huff, a noted counterfeiter, extracted silver ore from Childer's Mountain, near Varmint Lick, smelted it, and carried on a vigorous business in the manufacture of spurious currency. The Jackson Mines, on King's River, and the Clebin Mines have yielded 315 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. At Trigger Hill, in the western part of the county, there is a locality known as the Indian Graves, form a number of small mounds resembling graves. It has been ascertained, however, that no burials ever occurred here, and that the earth was probably removed in prospecting for minerals. In 1850-51 Abraham Belcher established a bloomery and forge on King's River, for the smelting and forging of iron. The ore was obtained in that vicinity. Belcher died in 1853, and his establishment was discontinued soon thereafter.

*Timber.*—There are 110 varieties of trees in Carroll County. The oak is largely represented, the principal species being the Spanish, water, black, red, burr, pine, post and white oak. The black-jack, resembling the oak in some respects, is of a scrubby nature, and is found everywhere throughout the county. The ash, elm, cherry, walnut, box-elder, sycamore, hickory, birch, maple and linn are well distributed. Pine is found in the western part of the county. Fruits, particularly apples and peaches, are here cultivated under climatic conditions more favorable.

## SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

*Indian Occupation.*—At the time when this county was first visited by settlers the Indian population was sparse. There was an Indian village at the site of Bellefonte, Boone County; the Delawares had a number of tepees on Long Creek, in Carroll

County, and their principal town was on the James River, in Stone County, Mo. The Cherokees, from Georgia, began their migration about 1832, and the bands were wont to proceed leisurely, and pause for awhile upon the borders of their western home. Several bands, numbering 300 or more, are mentioned by early settlers. They had with them large herds of cattle, horses, etc., and lived comfortably in their camps, one of which, in July, 1833, was situated north of Berryville several miles. A visitor to this camp says they were very hospitable; he was almost obliged to eat with them. "May be sometime I get hungry and eat with you," was the logic of his host. There were no resident Indians in this locality after 1835. Hunting parties from the "Nation" returned frequently during the winters until game became too scarce, but their relations with the white settlers were always friendly. No outrages by either party are known to have been perpetrated within the limits of the county.

*Emigration* to that part of Arkansas within the bend of White River, and about its head-waters, followed two distinct routes, the courses of which are best indicated by reference to previous settlements in the State, which naturally followed the valleys of the Arkansas and White Rivers. Fort Smith was the terminus of a military road, which naturally invited settlement in that direction; but it was also upon the western boundary of the State, and emigrants thither turned to the north for permanent locations. The extreme northwestern part of the State was also accessible from St. Louis by a direct road; and thus it happened that many of the first settlers of Carroll County came thither after a temporary sojourn in Madison or Washington.

Batesville was for a long time the limit of emigration up the White River valley. The level country to the east seems to have been considered preferable to the mountainous region at its source, which received but little attention except from the hunter and trapper. It was by this route that the first white inhabitants of what is now Carroll County entered its borders.

*Early Settlers.*—William Sneed and his son, Charles Sneed, originally from Kentucky, removed from White River, near the mouth of Bear Creek, to Osage Township, in the spring of 1830. They located a claim embracing several thousand acres of the



best land on Osage River. Here they had planted several acres of corn the previous spring, and were thus provided with food. They cut what was known as the old Dubuque road from Dubuque Landing, on White River, near Lead Hill; it passed through Carrollton, and thence followed an Indian trail southeast. John Boyd, one of the teamsters, is commonly given the honor of having driven the first team into Carroll County.

Louis Russell went from North Carolina to Illinois, and thence to Arkansas; he is said to have settled on Yocum Creek, Section 20, Township 20, Range 23, in the present township of Hickory, in 1822. If such is the case, he must have been the earliest settler in the county. He was of English and Cherokee descent. In 1836 he made a journey on horseback to his former home in Illinois. He was nineteen days returning, and brought with him as many apple trees as he could carry. Notwithstanding the length of time they were out of the ground, many of the trees grew, and sprouts from their roots are still bearing. This seems to have been the first effort at orchard planting. Russell assisted in the building of Fort Smith. He died in this county in 1869.

David Williams, the first white inhabitant of the central part of the county, and therefore of its western and northern portions, came from Tennessee about 1831. He lived on Osage, about a mile and a half from Berryville, in a pole cabin, with his wife and three sons. They cleared several acres of land, but never made any permanent improvements. One of the sons married a Cherokee woman. Williams removed to Buffalo Valley in 1838. His hunting grounds had become too narrow.

John, Alexander and Bruce Boyd, and Elijah Hulsey, brother-in-law to the two last named, removed from Crowley's Ridge, near Helena, Ark., in 1832, and settled on Long Creek below Carrollton. There were then living in the vicinity of Carrollton, Martin Standridge, his father, "Shot-gun" Jerry Meeks and his brother, "Blue" Jacob Meeks, "Black" Squire Blevins, Richard Blevins, Sam Blevins, and others of Cherokee and English descent, whose society was not appreciated by their neighbors, as subsequent developments will show. They were from Georgia, and had not been living in this country many years prior to

1832. George Stone, from Yellville, then known as Shawneetown, joined this community about the same time.

Robert Dawson came to Arkansas in 1832, having previously resided in Missouri and Tennessee. He owned four farms on Osage, in Prairie Township, upon one of which he lived forty-nine years, dying in 1886.

William Tabor, of Macoupin County, Ill., became a resident on Dry Creek, in Hickory Township, in 1834. He made the journey out in six weeks with three yoke of oxen. Jonathan Norris was also an early settler in that township.

January 3, 1833, John Baker, with his sons, Aaron and Jonathan, arrived at the present residence of Aaron Baker, in Prairie Township, having left their former home, four miles from Marble Hill, on Crooked Creek, in Cape Girardeau, now Bollinger County, Mo., October 11, 1832. They passed through Springfield and Fayetteville, and crossed King's River on New Year's day. John Baker died in Osage Valley in 1862. Aaron Baker, who had then a wife and four children, is still living, the oldest resident of Carroll County.

In the spring of 1833 Jesse White and William Walker, brothers-in-law, removed from Washington County. The former settled at the mouth of Osage, the latter on King's River, near the crossing of the upper road to Eureka. They lived alternately in Washington County four years. Wesley Walker, John Walker, and several others of the name, came from Tennessee somewhat later.

Thomas Hall built the fourth house in Prairie Township, in 1835. He had previously lived in Wilkes County, N. C., and near Chattanooga, Tenn., from whence he removed to War Eagle, Madison County.

John Yocum, from whom Yocum Creek derives its name, settled near Green Forest about 1833. He built a mill there at an early period in the history of the county.

Jesse S. O'Niell, the first constable of Hickory Township, was an early settler on Yocum Creek.

William Wood, a native of Kentucky, removed to Morgan County, Ill., about 1834, and thence to the vicinity of Berryville, where he took up land yet owned by his descendants.

Jacob A. Meek came from Henry County, Tenn., about 1837, and settled on Dry Creek. He was a member of the Methodist Church. His father, Jeremiah, and brothers, William, Joseph and Samuel, followed him.

The Chaney family, William Chaney, Sr., Joseph Chaney and William H. Wilson, his brother-in-law, settled on Osage, in Liberty Township, in 1834. They were from Overton County, Tenn.

George Suggs, Isaiah Watkins and Britain Smith settled on Dry Fork prior to 1837. They were the pioneers of Dry Fork Township.

John Musick, from Huntsville, removed to Osage prior to 1840, taking with him 200 cattle, seventy-five horses, and a large flock of sheep. This was the first introduction of sheep.

Keel Williams, from whom Keel's Creek is named, was a brother to David Williams, previously mentioned. Daniel Bromley, of Miller County, Mo., bought his land, and was among the first prominent settlers in that part of the county.

Charles Whiteley, a Baptist preacher, from Madison County, settled in the locality that bears his name, Whiteley's Prairie, in 1837 or 1838. He was a man of public spirit, fair ability as a speaker, and character worthy of his calling. He was especially active in his support of free schools. He left the county for Texas at the opening of the Civil War.

Stephen Holmesley, of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., removed to Hindsville, Washington Co., Ark., and thence to Yocum Creek, upon which he built one of the first mills. His wife was a daughter to Samuel Vaughn, from whom the celebrated Vaughn's Valley, Madison County, is named.

William and Joel Plumlee, who emigrated from Tennessee about 1836, were the first settlers upon the site of Berryville.

Absalom Cornelius, a Missourian, settled on Dry Creek, on the farm now owned by Henry Reeves. He was among the first settlers there.

Jeremiah Hale, from whom the Hale barrens are named, located there in 1845. Wilson Butler was one of his first neighbors.

James Fancher, Thomas Sisco and James M. Kenner were the earliest settlers upon the head-waters of Osage.

Thomson Ramsay, of Rule Postoffice, and Samuel Meek, of Prairie Township, have been residents of the county since 1835. Hon. Bradley Bunch came in 1838. William Scott, an early settler in the western part of the county, died in 1887, at the age of one hundred and nine. This enumeration might be multiplied indefinitely, but it is believed that the earliest of the first inhabitants of the county have been mentioned.

*Early Mills.*—Several mills came into existence in the county at an early date, and it is difficult to decide the question of priority. The first in the western part was a steel mill, turned by hand, brought by John Baker. People from this section had previously been obliged to go to mill thirty miles away, on War Eagle Creek. William Wood built a small water mill with the assistance of his neighbors in 1837–38. It was on Osage, and the land is now owned by Richard Walker. Henry Klinginbeard owned a small corn mill a short distance farther down the Osage, in 1838. The first mill on Yocum Creek was built by John Yocum about 1835. It was within a mile of Green Forest. It was a log building about 14x16 feet, and stood on four posts, one of which is yet to be seen. The dam was made of logs and brush, and was constantly being repaired. It was renewed after every freshet. The water was conducted by a chute over a tub wheel, communicating by shafting with the single “runner.” The bed stone was stationary. This mill had a capacity of four bushels a day. Lassiter & Crawford built a mill on a branch of Osage several years later, and Thomas H. Clarke built another on the Osage River farther up about the same time. Both of these mills were in Liberty Township. John Boyd built a mill on Long Creek about 1836, and another was built by Malachi Reeves on the same stream, near Denver Post-office, at an equally early date. One Patton built the first mill on Dry Fork, and two or three others followed it in close succession. John Denny built the first mill on King’s River so far as known. Steam mills have come into existence since the war, during which nearly all the old water mills were burned. A Mr. James built the first saw-mill in 1843 on Dry Fork, and Joel Blair built another on the same stream in 1844. B. H. Hobbs & Co. erected the first steam saw-mill nine miles northwest of Berryville in 1857.

*Roads.*—The opening of the old Dubuque road has been mentioned. The road from Huntsville *via* Rockhouse Creek, through Trigger Gap, crossing Carroll County diagonally from southwest to northeast, was laid out in 1837 by Thomas Hall, under the direction of the court. A road from Carrollton through Green Forest to Springfield, Mo., and a military road from Fayetteville through Carrollton to Jacksonport, twenty-five miles above Batesville, on the White River, was laid out, or at least opened for travel, prior to 1836.

*Tanneries.*—Tanning was at first effected by the most simple processes. The pelts were rubbed with ashes or lime, stretched and dried. Charles B. Whiteley was one of the first men in the county who made tanning a business. E. Roper, who lived upon land now owned by Prof. A. B. Johnson, was probably the first to introduce tanning by vats. At first these consisted only of log troughs, in which the hides were placed. Roper's tannery was continued five or six years.

*Stores.*—At the time when the first settlement of the county was in progress the nearest trading points on the east were on White River, fifty mile away; and on the west, Fort Smith and Fayetteville, an equal distance. Powder and lead were the principal commodities of which the frontier population stood in need. Business was done principally by barter. The frontiersman exchanged pelts and honey for ammunition and other supplies. The first stores in the county were at Carrollton, and Henderson Lafferty was probably the first store-keeper. Merchandising was profitable in those days.

*Regulators.*—A company of regulators was organized by the citizens of Carrollton and vicinity in the spring of 1839, with Thomas A. Clarke as captain. It numbered twenty or thirty members. The object was to suppress stealing and punish the miscreants, a community of half-breed Cherokees. Several were whipped and compelled to leave the county. Two or three confessed, promised reformation, and were permitted to stay. After accomplishing the object of its organization the company disbanded.

*Early Land Entries.*—Four land offices were established in the Territory of Arkansas in 1832, that for the northwestern district being located at Fayetteville, and here the first entries

for Carroll County were made. The office was subsequently removed to Clarksville and Huntsville, and in 1870 was established at Harrison. The following is a list of persons who entered land prior to 1850, and between 1850 and 1855, inclusive; where more than one entry was made by the same individual, the first in order of time is given:

Township 17, Range 22: 1849: Thomas Cisco, 80.16 acres, Section 5; 1840, James Fancher, 118.26 acres, Section 6.

Township 18, Range 22: 1840, John Blevins, 160.62 acres, Section 4; 1840, John Roberts, 80 acres, Section 4; 1841, John Blevins, 79 acres, Section 5; 1841, M. Clements, 40 acres, Section 5; 1842, Hugh L. Denton, 80 acres, Section 7; 1842, Tilford Denton, 40 acres, Section 7; 1840, Charles Sneed, 80 acres, Section 9; 1841, Samuel Sneed, 40 acres, Section 9; 1840, James Fancher, 80 acres, Section 31.

Township 19, Range 22: 1847, John F. King, 40 acres, Section 6; 1844, Jeremiah Meek, 35 acres, Section 6; 1847, B. H. Berry, 122 acres, Section 6; 1843, Bruce Boyd, 40 acres, Section 15; 1840, Squire Blevins, Jr., 120 acres, Section 33; 1839, Richard Blevins, 80 acres, Section 33; 1839, Martin Standridge, 91 acres, Section 33; 1843, James Wilson, 160 acres, Section 34; 1848, William Poynor, 38 acres, Section 34.

Township 20, Range 22: 1849, B. H. Berry, 40 acres, Section 19; 1849, James Myers, 40 acres, Section 19.

Township 17, Range 23, 1843: Samuel E. Kenner, 80 acres, Section 3; 1846, Robert D. Chaney, 15 acres, Section 10; 1844, Benjamin Chote, 40 acres, Section 18.

Township 18, Range 23: 1844, Thomas Rains, 80 acres, Section 5; 1843, John Potts, 40 acres, Section 4; 1843, Simeon Moore, 40 acres, Section 5; 1849, Joseph L. Dickson, 40 acres, Section 9; 1846, Thomas H. Clarke, 80 acres, Section 9; 1847, Isaac B. Cadill, 40 acres, Section 9; 1849, Joseph L. Dickson, 80 acres, Section 15; 1849, William E. Armstrong, 40 acres, Section 22; 1847, Martin Holiford, 40 acres, Section 22; 1849, Smith S. Matlock, 40 acres, Section 24; 1844, Charles Sneed, 47 acres, Section 25; 1846, Thomas B. Fancher, 40 acres, Section 25; 1846, Peter Sneed, 40 acres, Section 26; 1844, James C. Chaney, 40 acres, Section 20; 1845, Alexander F. Miller, 40 acres, Section 27; 1844, Keziah Sneed, 40 acres, Section 36.

**Township 19, Range 23:**

**Township 20, Range 23:** 1849, Charles G. O'Neill, 40 acres, Section 9; 1845, John Hayhurst, 80 acres, Section 29.

**Township 17, Range 24:** 1845, Hazael A. Sugg, 79 acres, Section 1; 1844, Nancy Jackson, 40 acres, Section 10; 1846, Mary Jackson, 40 acres, Section 10; 1845, John Jackson, — acres, Section 11; 1845, Cooper Wilmoth, 40 acres, Section 11; 1845, Jesse Seitz, 40 acres, Section 11; 1845, George Brown Sugg, 40 acres, Section 11; 1846, John C. Rewes, 40 acres, Section 12.

**Township 19, Range 24:** 1848, Moses Garrett, 40 acres, Section 10; 1847, John F. King, 40 acres, Section 25.

**Township 20, Range 24:** 1847, Nealy Butler, 43 acres, Section 3; 1847, John Standlee, 43 acres, Section 4; 1848, Abram Standlee, 40 acres, Section 5; 1848, Stephen Holmesley, 160 acres, Section 18; 1847, John C. Ernest, 130 acres, Section 18; 1848, William Plumlee, 60 acres, Section 29; 1847, William Wood, 40 acres, Section 31.

**Township 21, Range 24:** 1847, Lorenzo D. High, 40 acres, Section 33.

**Township 19, Range 25:** 1847, James Simmons, 40 acres, Section 1.

**Township 20, Range 25:** 1848, Jonathan Baker, 24 acres, Section 2; 1841, Isaac Boren, 40 acres, Section 9; 1848, John C. Ernest, 20 acres, Section 13; 1848, Seneca Deadmon, 80 acres, Section 13; 1848, William M. Jones, 40 acres, Section 14; 1841, William K. Reid, 40 acres, Section 14; 1848, Moses Garrett, — acres, Section 21; 1841, Charles B. Whitely, 80 acres, Section 24; 1848, Mary B. Brown, 15 acres, Section 25; 1848, William P. Jones, 50 acres, Section 25; 1845, William Baker, 40 acres, Section 26; 1841, John Baker, 40 acres, Section 27; 1849, Thomas Hall, 40 acres, Section 27; 1848, John Denny, 40 acres, Section 28; 1849, Daniel Brumley, 40 acres, Section 29; 1841, John Musick, 50 acres, Section 35; 1846, William G. Musick, 40 acres, Section 35.

**Township 21, Range 25:** 1847, Garrett A. Justice, 20 acres, Section 27.

**Township 20, Range 27:** 1846, Ezekiel J. A. Dickson, 91 acres, Section 2.



*Entries between 1850 and 1855, inclusive.*—Township 17, Range 22: 1853, A. H. Wilson, 40 acres, Section 4.

Township 18, Range 22: 1854, T. McMilon, 79 acres, Section 6; 1851, A. C. Oliver, 40 acres, Section 5; 1854, William S. Payne, 40 acres, Section 5; 1851, J. S. Dickson, 80 acres, Section 5; 1852, John G. Maples, 40 acres, Section 6; 1853, William M. Rains, 40 acres, Section 6; 1855, Henry Barr, 40 acres, Section 9; 1853, S. M. Hedgepith, 40 acres, Section 9; 1854, Telford Denton, 40 acres, Section 15; 1855, Henry Barr, 40 acres, Section 9; 1855, William Mathews, 80 acres, Section 19; 1852, John Ramsey, 40 acres, Section 31.

Township 19, Range 22: 1853, James I. Wilburn, 40 acres, Section 4; 1853, Jonathan Hicks, 81 acres, Section 19; 1853, M. C. Kirkham, 80 acres, Section 21; 1852, Oliver Sharp, 80 acres, Section 29; 1851, Mary E. Weaver, 40 acres, Section 29.

Township 20, Range 22: 1854, Thomas Potts, 40 acres, Section 3; 1853, George W. Myers, 80 acres, Section 19; 1852, Redding B. Maddox, 41 acres, Section 10; 1854, Henry Frantham, 83 acres, Section 10; 1850, John S. Frazier, 40 acres, Section 15; 1851, William Goforth, 77 acres, Section 18; 1851, Robert Donelson, 80 acres, Section 21; 1851, Joel Hampton, 40 acres, Section 22; 1853, David W. Beck, 40 acres, Section 28; 1850, William Barrington, 40 acres, Section 32; 1854, James P. Rush, 40 acres, Section 32; 1854, John P. Leathers, 40 acres, Section 32.

Township 21, Range 22: 1853, Elijah Golston, 40 acres, Section 22; 1853, Robert Braswell, 40 acres, Section 31.

Township 17, Range 23: 1853, James W. Kuhn, 40 acres, Section 3; 1854, Solomon R. Aldred, 38 acres, Section 6; 1850, James Phillips, 40 acres, Section 6; 1851, Charles Phillips, 40 acres, Section 10; 1854, Emerson Miller, 30 acres, Section 10; 1854, William Hubbard, 40 acres, Section 14; 1850, Nathaniel Bunch, 80 acres, Section 18; 1850, Bradley Bunch, 80 acres, Section 18.

Township 18, Range 23: 1852, James G. Maples, 37 acres, Section 1; 1851, Ransom Perry, 40 acres, Section 2; 1851, Nicholas Lassiter, 40 acres, Section 3; 1854, J. M. Berry and A. C. Oliver, 40 acres, Section 4; 1854, Daniel Scott, 40 acres, Section 5; 1852, Joseph Holcomb, 112 acres, Section 12; 1855, Burrell

Bobo, 74 acres, Section 12; 1853, William E. Armstrong, 40 acres, Section 22; 1851, Riley Philips, 40 acres, Section 22; 1853, James W. Kenner, 40 acres, Section 34.

Township 19, Range 23: 1855, Allen R. Dewitt, 40 acres, Section 2; 1853, W. C. Callen, 40 acres, Section 4; 1853, William B. Carter, 80 acres, Section 10; 1853, Philip Askins, 80 acres, Section 11; 1855, John Frantham, 80 acres, Section 13; 1853, Alpha Orrill, 40 acres, Section 23; 1855, Thompson Ramsey, 37 acres, Section 27; 1855, Matthew Griffith, 80 acres, Section 30; 1855, Fomley D. Webb, 80 acres, Section 13; 1855, John W. Whitson, 100 acres, Section 33.

Township 20, Range 23: 1850, Augustus V. Callin, 320 acres, Section 13; 1854, John C. Turney, 35 acres, Section 22; 1850, Isaac Rush, 160 acres, Section 23; 1851, Jacob Shipman, 32 acres, Section 26; 1853, M. P. Mitchell, 80 acres, Section 26; 1853, Hugh Magill, 40 acres, Section 31; 1850, Jesse Tabor, 40 acres, Section 32.

Township 17, Range 24: 1855, William Walker, 40 acres, Section 2; 1851, Reuben S. Hawkins, 50 acres, Section 4; 1853, Jacob Owens, 40 acres, Section 7; 1855, Lewis Bohannan, 82 acres, Section 10; 1851, Jesse Seitz, 40 acres, Section 11; 1853, John C. Rewes, 40 acres, Section 12.

Township 18, Range 24: 1852, Alexander Fancher, 40 acres, Section 15; 1853, Jacob Arnott, 46 acres, Section 30; 1850, Stephen Howard, 40 acres, Section 33.

Township 19, Range 24: 1853, Seth Johnson, 40 acres, Section 3; 1852, Harrison A. Riddle, 40 acres, Section 5; 1850, John M. Perryman, 81 acres, Section 26; 1853, Oliver H. Miller, 3 acres, Section 11; 1852, Moses Crawford, 80 acres, Section 24.

Township 20, Range 24: 1852, Swift Mullen, 40 acres, Section 5; 1853, John C. Earnest, 52 acres, Section 6; 1851, Solomon Brammore, 40 acres, Section 17; 1853, Stephen Holmesley, 80 acres, Section 25; 1851, Raleigh C. Miller, 100 acres, Section 30; 1852, William Woods, 12 acres, Section 31.

Township 21, Range 24: 1853, Nealy Butler, 80 acres, Section 17.

Township 19, Range 25, 1851, Isham Burks, 40 acres, Section 20.

Township 20, Range 25, 1852, William Reed, 40 acres, Section 10; 1853, Gideon White, 40 acres, Section 11; 1854, Samuel Kay, 40 acres, Section 21; 1853, Nathan Harley, 30 acres, Section 23; 1852, Charles Dunny, 40 acres, Section 33; 1853, William C. Stephens, 40 acres, Section 35.

Township 21, Range 26: 1850, Adam Todd, 40 acres, Section 18; 1853, George L. White, 3 acres, Section 35.

*Population.*—The population of Carroll County in 1840 was 2,844; in 1850, 4,614; in 1860, 9,383; in 1870, 5,780; in 1880, 13,337. The apparent decrease in the decade ending 1870 is explained by the fact that Boone County was formed in 1869. The population by townships, in 1870 and 1880, was as follows:

Township.	1880.	1870.	Township.	1880.	1870.
Carrollton.....	1,148	808	Liberty.....	295	253
Cedar.....	965	511	Long Creek.....	574	452
Eureka Springs.....	3,984		Osage.....	568	842
Clifty.....	401		Piney.....	319	
Dry Fork.....	274		Polo.....	781	
Hickory.....	1,020	660	Prairie.....	2,190	1,568
King's River.....	410	686	Yocum.....	413	

The White population in 1860 was 9,053; in 1870, 5,743; in 1880, 13,272. The colored population in 1860 was 330; in 1870, 37; in 1880, 60. There were five Indians in the county in 1880. The native population in 1870 was 5,771; in 1880, 13,211, of whom 5,882 were born in the State, 1,583 in Tennessee, 207 in Alabama, 156 in Georgia, 102 in Mississippi, 2,121 in Missouri, 211 in North Carolina, 542 in Kentucky, 52 in South Carolina, 187 in Virginia. The foreign born population was 9 in 1870 and 126 in 1880. Of the latter number, 24 were born in British America, 19 in England and Wales, 27 in Ireland, 6 in Scotland, 26 in the German Empire, 6 in France, 3 in Scandinavia, 3 in Switzerland. The male and female population in 1880 was 6,976 and 6,358, respectively. There were 2,219 males and 2,114 females between the ages of five and seventeen, inclusive (the school age). The number of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-four was 2,671 (subject to military service). The number of males above twenty-one was 3,229.

*Statistics.*—1880, horses, 2,814; mules and asses, 817; working oxen, 120; milch cows, 2,898; other cattle, 4,182; sheep, 6,223; swine, 23,547; wool, 13,655 pounds; butter, 73,888

pounds; corn, 22,979 acres, 582,734 bushels; wheat, 7,343 acres, 51,992 bushels; oats, 4,626 acres, 64,451 bushels; rye, 582 acres, 4,820 bushels; cotton, 982 acres, 502 bales; tobacco, 28 acres, 16,540 pounds; sorghum, 20,084 gallons. In February, 1883, the county assessor returned 3,302 horses, valued at \$151,987; 8,562 cattle, valued at \$105,112; 6,339 sheep, valued at \$8,389; 19,032 swine, valued at \$26,838; 1,038 mules and asses, valued at \$62,712. The number of farms in 1880 was 1,375; total number of acres, 140,245; improved acreage, 45,707; under cultivation, 43,903 acres; meadows, pastures, etc., 1,804; unimproved, 94,538 acres; woodland and forest, 69,522 acres; unimproved, mountain and prairie, not wooded, 25,016 acres. Value of farms, including land, fences and buildings, \$515,647; value of farming implements and machinery, \$49,540; value of live stock on farms, \$270,484; estimated value of all farm productions, 1879, \$255,816. The aggregate value of real estate in the county in 1880 was \$326,875; personal property, \$335,631; total, \$662,506. In 1883, real estate, \$633,323; personal property, \$722,482; total, \$1,354,805. The following table shows the valuation of lands by congressional townships for the year 1888 (to which should be added ninety-eight town lots in Carrollton, seventy-six in Berryville, and fifty-six in Green Forest, valued respectively at \$6,840, \$19,365 and \$3,438; total, \$29,643):

Township.	Range.	Acreage.	Valuation of Land.
17	22	1,486.22	\$8,700
18	22	5,161.71	16,720
19	22	9,414.23	34,770
20	22	7,295.22	29,320
21	22	1,520.00	5,805
17	23	1,725.13	9,425
18	23	8,501.18	41,350
19	23	13,497.98	61,075
20	23	14,029.68	63,405
21	23	5,159.16	18,410
17	24	2,888.33	18,180
18	24	3,689.53	10,000
19	24	8,177.70	37,140
20	24	12,699.71	76,110
21	24	8,117.64	32,380
18	25	586.63	1,925
19	25	4,830.57	14,715
20	25	7,595.34	34,890
21	25	8,112.43	31,370
.....	.....	134,488.34	\$585,695

## THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

In the spring of 1857 an emigrant train was organized in Northwestern Arkansas, and principally in Carroll County, by Capt. Alexander Fancher, and in due time set out for the journey across the plains and the Rocky Mountains to California. Capt. Fancher was a native of Tennessee; he married in Cumberland County, Ill., and settled on Osage. He had made two overland journeys to California, and was well qualified to conduct them thither. His train consisted of about forty wagons, several carriages in which some of the ladies rode, nearly a 1,000 head of cattle, several hundred horses, including a stallion valued at \$2,000, and was said to have been the finest that crossed the plains in 1857. There were forty or fifty men. The entire company were in comfortable circumstances; they had with them valuables and money which, with the property referred to, has been estimated at \$70,000.

*Progress of the Train.*—The train left Arkansas in the spring of 1857, passed through Kansas and Colorado by the accustomed route, and reached Salt Lake City in August. From here "the southern route," through Provo, Nephi, Fillmore and Cedar City, was taken, and at the last named point the party reached the Spanish trail, their road to Southern California. They had not traversed the favored land of the Saints many days before it became apparent that they were regarded with suspicion and aversion. It was in vain that supplies of food and forage were negotiated for; they were "friendless as in a voiceless desert." The Federal power was openly defied in Utah, and armed troops were on the march toward its borders. Brigham Young openly declared that his "protection" would be withdrawn from emigrants passing through the Territory, and, under a combination of the most unfavorable circumstances, Capt. Fancher and his party slowly approached the melancholy termination of their journey. They crossed the Great Basin; they climbed up the southern rim, and on this border of Mormonism they stopped for a few days, to let their cattle revel in the rank, coarse mountain grass, before they went on the "Ninety Mile Desert."

The location of the Mountain Meadows, their stopping place,

is in the southwestern corner of Utah, in the present county of Washington, about eight miles south of the village of Pinto. The place is a pass, sometimes called a valley, about five miles in length and one in width, but running to a rather narrow point at the southwest end. At about its center, lengthwise, is the "divide" between the basin and the Pacific slope, the ascents being very gradual, and at each end is a large spring. At the eastern spring was the house and corral of Jacob Hamlin, Mormon sub-agent for the Pah Utes, who, with some assistance, all Mormons, was pasturing cattle on the meadows. The train passed his place on the 3d of September, and encamped at the western spring on the 4th. This spring, which is a large one, is in the southern end of the narrow part. The bank rises from it to a height of about eight feet, and from its top there reaches a level stretch of some 200 yards, upon which the emigrants encamped.

*The First Attack* occurred on Monday morning, September 7, 1857, while the party were at breakfast. A volley was fired from the gully through which the waters of the spring meander, killing seven and wounding sixteen. A momentary confusion ensued; but the coolness of Capt. Fancher avoided a panic, and the women and children were soon placed within the shelter of the corralled wagons, while the men returned a vigorous fire. The attacking party drew off, and the emigrants improved the opportunity by chaining their wagons, wheel to wheel, and throwing up a breastwork. Their cattle had been driven away, and the frequent appearance of savages caused continual apprehension. One Aden and another man were accordingly dispatched to Cedar City for assistance, on Wednesday night. They were attacked by whites from that place at Richard's Spring; Aden was killed, but his companion returned to camp, and for the first time the truth dawned upon their minds—the Indians were abetted and instigated by the Mormons. A written statement was prepared, imploring assistance from good people generally, and intrusted to three of their best scouts, who set out for California. They were overtaken at the Santa Clara Mountains by an Indian party under Ira Hatch, and all three suffered death.

*The Massacre.*—The fifty-four white men and about 200 Indians under John D. Lee, were convinced that a direct assault

would not be successful. A meeting of the Mormons in the meadows, under Maj. John Higbee, was held; the orders of President Haight, of Cedar City, directing that the entire party should be exterminated, was read; and after prayer (?) Higbee announced in confident tones, that he had the evidence of divine approval. The "higher law," in all its naked enormity, was to be executed by treachery.

On the morning of Friday, September 11, 1857, John D. Lee and William Bateman advanced toward the emigrants with a white flag, and were met by one of the party. Lee explained that the Indians were much excited because of certain acts of violence committed by the party, and that the only way of pacifying them was a surrender to the Mormon militia. They agreed to do so. Their arms were placed in wagons brought by Lee, with the small children; the women and older children followed on foot; the men, each at the side of a Mormon, brought up the rear. The wagons had just passed over the divide toward the eastern spring, the women were a quarter of a mile behind, and the men an equal distance behind them, in the ravine. Suddenly from among the ambushed Indians the form of Higbee appeared on the divide; he motioned with his arms, and at once the work of death began. Each militiaman wheeled and shot his man. The rifle of John D. Lee cracked, and a wounded woman in the forward wagon fell from the seat. The Indians rushed upon the women. Two young girls escaped some distance, but were pursued by Lee and an Indian chief. There is reason to think they begged for more than life.

*Burial.*—October 2, 1857, the scene of the massacre was visited by eleven Mormons, secretly escaping from Utah. They mention two piles of bodies, one composed of women and children, the other of men. The bodies were entirely nude; all were more or less torn by wolves except one, that of a woman, which lay apart from the rest, and showed no signs of decay. In the spring of 1859 Capt. R. P. Campbell, with two companies of infantry and one of dragoons, passed through the meadows and buried the remains of twenty-six of the victims. May 20, 1859, Maj. James Henry Carlton, United States Army, buried the disjointed bones of thirty-four skeletons in a grave on the north-



ern side of the ditch. A rude monument, conical in form, and fifty feet in circumference at the base and twelve feet high, was erected over this grave. This was surmounted by a red-cedar cross, upon the transverse part of which was carved this inscription:

VENGEANCE IS MINE: I WILL REPAY, SAITH THE LORD.

A rude slab of granite, leaning against the northern base of the monument, bore these words:

HERE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
WERE MASSACRED IN COLD BLOOD,  
IN SEPT., 1857.  
THEY WERE FROM ARKANSAS.

*The Entire Number Killed* was 121, 10 at the camp, 107 at the massacre, young Aden and the three scouts.

*The Property*, by direction of Brigham Young, was disposed of by Lee. A portion was given to the Indians; the money was kept by Lee and Klingensmith; the bedding and clothing were deposited in the tithing house at Cedar City, and was commonly referred to as "property taken at the siege of Sevastopol." The wagons, stock, etc., were disposed of at the tithing house, and the proceeds turned over to the Mormon treasury.

*The Survivors*.—The circumstances of the massacre were known at Los Angeles, Cal., the following month, and on the last day of the year 1857 William C. Mitchell, ex-clerk of Carroll County, and then a member of the State senate, apprised a friend of the death of his son and brother-in-law, with their families, numbering twenty-four persons; the Legislature of Arkansas took immediate action, as did also the National Congress. Dr. Jacob Forney, superintendent of Utah, learned the whereabouts of the surviving children June 22, 1858; they had been distributed among Mormon families of the vicinity. June 29, 1859, fifteen of them were placed in charge of Maj. Whiting, United States Army, who reached Fort Leavenworth August 25, 1859.

Here they were taken in charge by William C. Mitchell, special agent of the Government, and reached Carrollton September 16, 1859. Two other children, John C. Miller and M. Tackett, were detained in Utah as witnesses. In January, 1860, they were taken to Washington by Dr. Forney, and from there to Carrollton by Maj. John Henry, of Van Buren. The following is a list of the names, ages and residences of the children referred to:

Rebecca Dunlap, 9, Louisa Dunlap, 7, Sarah Dunlap, 4.	{ Females; daughters of Jesse Dunlap, deceased, of Carroll County, Ark.
Prudence Angeline Dunlap, 7, Georgiana Dunlap, 4.	{ Females; daughters of L. D. Dunlap, deceased, of Marion County, Ark.
Elizabeth Baker, 8, Sarah A. Baker, 6, William B. Baker, 4.	{ Heirs of G. W. Baker, deceased, of Car- roll County, Ark.
C. C. Fancher, 9, Tryphena Fancher, 5.	{ Heirs of Alexander Fancher, deceased, of Carroll County.
John C. Miller, 9, Mary Miller, 7, Joseph Miller, 4.	{ Heirs of Joseph M. Miller, deceased, of Crawford County, Ark.
M. Tackett, William Tackett.	{ Heirs of Pleasant Tackett, deceased, of Carroll County, Ark.
F. M. Jones, 4, Sophronia Jones, 7.	{ Heirs of J. M. Jones, deceased, of Ma- rion County, Ark.

But one of this number, Tryphena Fancher, the wife of J. C. Wilson, of Rule, is at present a resident of Carroll County.

*John D. Lee* was tried and convicted twenty years after the commission of his crime; he was given his choice of being hung, shot or beheaded. He preferred to be shot, and was accordingly executed at Mountain Meadows on March 23, 1877.

## ORGANIZATION.

*County Formation.*—November 1, 1833, by act of the Territorial Legislature, Carroll County was erected. The act reads as follows: "All that portion of the county of Izard west of a line commencing at a point on the State line of Missouri, where the range line between Ranges 16 and 17 west strikes the same, running south with said line twelve miles; thence west six miles to the range line between seventeen and eighteen; thence south with said line to the dividing ridge between Crooked Creek and

the Buffalo Fork, thence a direct course to the ridge dividing the waters of the Buffalo Fork and Richland Creek; thence with said ridge to the ridge dividing the waters of the Arkansas and White Rivers; thence west with said ridge to Range 25 west; thence north with said line to the ridge dividing the waters of War Eagle and King's River; thence down said ridge to the post road from Iazard court-house, to Washington court-house; thence on a north course to the Missouri line, so as to include all the waters of King's River; thence east with said line to the place of beginning, shall be constituted and erected into a new county, to be called and known by the name of Carroll County." The name was conferred in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a distinguished Marylander, or possibly in compliment to Gov. William Carroll, of Tennessee. The original territory was reduced in 1836, 1842 and 1869, upon the formation, respectively, of Madison, Newton and Boone. In 1869, in order that Carroll might not be reduced below the constitutional area of 600 square miles, the northern portion of Madison was annexed. With the exception of unimportant changes in the southwestern boundary, the territorial limits have since remained undisturbed.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first election for county officers, held in 1834, resulted in the choice of George Campbell as judge, John Bush as clerk, Thomas H. Clark as sheriff, Abraham Shelly as coroner and William Noonan as surveyor. Their successors in order have been as follows:

*Sheriffs.*—T. H. Clark, 1834–36 (resigned in 1835, succeeded by N. Rudd); Charles Sneed, 1836–42; A. Thomas, 1842–44; J. L. Wilburn, 1844–52; A. C. Oliver, 1852–56; J. C. Shipman, 1856–58; R. C. Campbell, 1858–60; David Smith, 1860; R. C. Campbell, 1860–62; John Harper, 1862–64; A. S. McKennon, 1864–66; N. B. Crump, 1866–68; J. J. Grim, 1868–72; S. L. Hayhurst, 1872–76; A. C. Oliver, 1876–78; T. C. Freeman, 1878–84; Joel Plumlee, 1884–86; H. S. Shahan, 1886.

*Clerks.*—John Bush, 1834–36; W. C. Mitchell, 1836–40

(the office was filled part of the year 1836 by G. F. Stallings); J. A. Hicks, 1840-46; Tilford Denton, 1846-48; John W. Peel, 1848-54; George C. Gordon, 1854-58; Samuel W. Peel, 1858-64; George J. Crump, 1864-68; W. W. Davis, 1868-72; J. P. Fancher, 1872-76; J. C. Hanna, 1876-78; J. P. Fancher, 1878-80; J. E. Jones, 1880-84; H. H. Moose, 1884-87; Len Nunnally, 1887.

*Treasurers.*—A. M. Wilson, 1836-38; William Beller, 1838-42; H. L. Denton, 1842-44; E. Ford, 1844-46 (resigned, unexpired term filled by Thomas Callen); Thomas Callen, 1846-48 (deceased before the expiration of his term; W. E. Armstrong appointed); John Dunlap, 1848-50; A. Hulsey, 1850-54; J. Albright, 1854-56; Jeremiah Hale, 1856-60; J. M. Haggett, 1860-62; J. F. Seaman, 1862-64; J. S. Stanley, 1864-66; Tilford Denton, 1866-68; J. H. Hale, 1868-72; A. M. Bradley, 1872-74; James Walker, 1874-76; J. G. Walker, 1876-78; S. S. Meek, 1878-80; W. H. Woods, 1880-84 (failed to give bond, H. D. Field elected February 26, 1884); H. D. Field, 1884.

*Coroners.*—Abraham Shelly, 1834-36; M. L. Hawkins, 1836-42 (Burts was coroner from 1836-38); Thomas Moreland, 1842-44; John T. Spears, 1844-46; A. S. Dooly, 1846-48; Jesse McKelay, 1848-50; John Bunch, 1850-52; Gideon Weaver, 1852-54; W. M. Raines, 1854-56; Jacob Riddle, 1856-58; N. P. Naples, 1858-60; Daniel Grimlin, 1860-62; W. W. Bailey, 1864-66; J. M. Pittman, 1866-68; G. D. Bull, 1868-72; William Wood, 1872-74; O. P. Crockett, 1874-78; E. Thomas, 1878-80; E. Winfield, 1880-82; C. T. Dodson, 1882-84; J. M. Mitchell, 1884-86; C. Smith, 1886.

*Surveyors.*—William Nooner, 1834-36; Elijah Tabor, 1836-38; John McMillan, 1838-42; T. B. Callen, 1846-48; A. V. Callen, 1848-50; Price Byrne, 1852-58; J. Bartlett, 1858-62; Henry McMillan, 1864-68; Cyrus Maxwell, 1868-72; Thomas Bunch, 1872-76; T. S. Bunch, 1876-78; J. M. Bunch, 1878-82; W. R. Phillips, 1882-86; J. W. Kenner, 1886.

*Assessors.*—R. L. Evans, 1868-72; H. S. Shahan, 1872-74; R. S. Nance, 1874-78; N. C. Charles, 1878-80; T. G. Norris, 1880-82; N. C. Charles, 1882-84; W. J. Callen, 1884.

The election of Thomas as sheriff in 1842 was annulled by the county court, which declared Charles Sneed sheriff. This ruling was revoked by the governor, who commissioned Thomas.

*State Senators.*—C. R. Saunders, 1836–40; W. C. Mitchell, 1840–54; John McCoy, 1854–56; W. W. Watkins, 1856–62; Bradley Bunch, 1862–64; J. McCoy, 1864–66; W. W. Watkins, 1866–68; M. L. Stephenson, 1868–70; William Dugger, 1870–74; Bradley Bunch, 1874–78; W. W. Watkins, 1878–82; R. B. Weaver, 1882–86; ——— Crandall, 1886.

*Representatives.*—L. B. Tully, W. D. Reagan, 1836–38; T. H. Clarke, F. G. Willbourn, 1838–40; B. Gaither, 1840–42; G. W. Bains, J. Fancher, 1842–44; G. E. Birnie, T. H. Clarke, 1844–46; S. S. Matlock, J. W. Turman, 1846–48; J. H. Crow, 1848–50; B. W. Ayers, Tilford Denton, 1850–52; John H. Brittain, Tilford Denton, 1852–54; Bradley Bunch, John Haggin, 1854–56; B. W. Ayers, Bradley Bunch, 1856–58; Bradley Bunch, G. C. Gordon, 1858–60; Bradley Bunch, J. Childers, 1860–62; I. R. Holt, A. A. Baker, 1862–64; J. W. Plumlee, J. F. Seaman, 1864–66; Bradley Bunch, J. H. Berry, 1866–68; Benjamin Vaughan, J. A. Fitzwater, J. T. Hoffer, P. A. Williams, 1868–70; E. P. Watson, G. J. Crump, F. J. Eubanks, J. S. O'Neal, 1870–72; W. L. Chapman, Joseph Wright, J. M. Foster, J. F. Cunningham, 1872–74; D. G. Hart, J. M. Foster, 1874; H. H. Moore, 1874–76; W. S. Poynor, 1876–78; J. G. Morris, 1878–80; E. J. Black, 1880–82; B. W. Gowdelock, 1882–84; J. P. Fancher, 1884–86; W. R. Phillips, 1886.

*Members of Constitutional Conventions.*—John F. King, 1836; W. W. Watkins, B. H. Hobbs, 1861; Joseph Wright, 1868; Bradley Bunch, 1874. Not represented in the convention of 1864.

## COUNTY BUILDINGS.

*The First Court-house* of Carroll County was a log building about twenty feet square, two stories high. The purchase of the site and the disposition of lots in the town of Carrollton was entrusted to three commissioners, Henry Keys, John S. Blair and Barnett Cheatham, presumably appointed by the county court, and given charge over all matters pertaining to the erection

of county buildings. Owing to the destruction of the county records, there is no certain information as to the time when this was done; but it is known that the court-house was intended to serve a temporary purpose only, and was built south of the center of the public square in Carrollton, in order not to interfere with the erection of its successor. There was a substantial stone chimney at the east end, built after the completion of the remainder of the building. There were two entrances to the lower floor, on the north and south sides, respectively. This floor was provided with benches, and was occupied during the sessions of the court. There was an inside stairway to the upper floor, which does not appear to have been used for any particular purpose. The roof was made of heavy hoop-sawed boards. The chimney was built in 1837, and the building proper the year previous, probably. The office of the clerk was usually in one of the stores at Carrollton, in which he officiated in a similar capacity.

*The Second Court-house* was built in 1844-45, at a cost of \$3,000. It was a brick building about 30x40 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and stood in the center of the square at Carrollton. The lower floor was entered by doors on the north and south, and was used as a court-room. The upper floor was reached by an interior stairway; it was partitioned into three rooms, one of which, at the southwest corner, was used as the clerk's office, and the two others as jury rooms. The stairway was at the west end. The contractors for the erection of this building were Louis Rains and William Young; the former built the walls, the latter had charge of the wood-work. This building was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1859-60. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but no positive proof of this has yet been presented. There appears to have been but little necessity for a court-house during the Civil War.

*Third and Fourth Court-houses.*—Upon the close of hostilities in 1865, and the return of the soldiers to their homes, one of the first considerations that engaged their attention was the provision of what was essential to the administration of justice. A log building, closely resembling its first predecessor, was built in the public square, to the southeast of the center, and was one of the first houses built in Carrollton after the war. It

was one story high, without a chimney, and did not remain long enough to receive that necessary addition. It was destroyed by fire in 1866 or the following year, and with it such of the county records as had escaped the previous similar catastrophe. They had been removed by S. W. Peel, the clerk, to a vault in the Carrollton cemetery, and there preserved during the war. The loss of these records is most unfortunate and deplorable.

A frame store building was purchased from Crump & Berry, removed to the center of the square and, with trifling alterations, transformed into a temple of justice. June term, 1870, James Stanphill, commissioner of public buildings, was directed to purchase six chairs and have seats sufficient to accommodate jurymen before August 1, following. May 1, 1871, Lot No. 2 in Block No. 13, purchased of Crump & Berry, was sold by the sheriff, J. J. Grim, to W. W. Davis for \$102.

#### REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The erection of Boone County in 1869 placed the major portion of Carroll County a considerable distance from Carrollton, and the removal of the county seat to a more central location was at once agitated. The claims of Berryville for metropolitan honors were energetically pressed, and an election was held November 1, 1869, upon the proposition to remove the county seat thither. The result cannot be ascertained; but at September term, 1869, a petition was presented to the court alleging that the election was null and void, a portion of the county having been ignored and refused recognition by the court. A new election was forthwith ordered for November 13, 1871. At December term, 1871, of the county court, the court was petitioned by certain citizens of Carrollton "to declare the proposition for removal of the county seat to Berryville," submitted to the electors November 13, 1871, "a failure, and to put said question at rest, for a time at least," but on the following day the court refused to grant this request, upon which the question was appealed to the circuit court, with results favorable to the petitioners. What action the county court proposed to take in the matter is expressed in the following extract from the minutes: "The court took into consideration the returns of the election



held November 13, 1871; and it appearing that a majority of the qualified voters favored the change, the court appointed John S. O'Neal, George J. Crump and Dr. Isaac Plumlee commissioners to select a site at Berryville." They were directed to meet at that place on Monday, January 29, 1872.

*The Final Issue.*—January 5, 1875, upon petition of more than one-half of the voters of the county for the removal of the county-seat from Carrollton to Berryville, an election was ordered for February 22, 1875. May 5, 1875, the court instructed the clerk to notify all the justices of the peace in the county to sit with and assist the county judges in deciding upon the matter, on the second Monday in May, 1875. May 10, 1875, the day appointed, the election returns were laid before the court. There were 557 votes for removal, and 529 against, being a majority of twenty-eight in favor of removal out of a total vote of 1,086. E. J. Black, J. S. O'Neal and Isaac Plumlee were appointed commissioners "to aid the court in carrying into effect the will of said majority, in purchasing a site for the buildings at Berryville." June 22, 1875, the commissioners reported having purchased, for \$100, a lot in Berryville, from Blackburn H. Berry, and also received from him without consideration the public square in Berryville. July 6, 1875, they reported that a suitable building had been secured, by purchase, for the court-house, and rooms for the county officers by rental; upon which the court directed the sheriff to remove the records, seals, archives, fixtures, etc., which was done July 17, 1875. The property of the county at Carrollton was sold by J. W. Freeman, commissioner, January 15, 1876. Len Nunnally bought the public square for \$10; John G. Crump, the old court-house, for \$100; James P. Fancher, a table, for \$2.50; Lots Nos. 7 and 8, in Block 9, were sold for \$62.

*The Present Court-house*, a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1880. R. H. Jones was appointed commissioner October 15, 1880, and instructed to prepare plans and specifications. December 6, 1880, he awarded the contract for the erection of the building to J. P. Fancher, his bid of \$8,997.50 being the lowest from any responsible person. The contract, and bond in double that amount, were approved by the court. The building

is forty-six feet wide and fifty-six feet long, outside dimensions. A hall ten feet wide extends through the building in the direction of its greatest length. On one side there are three rooms, one of which is occupied as an office by the sheriff; on the opposite side there is one room,  $28 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the clerk's office, connecting with which is the vault,  $10 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  feet. A stairway ascends to the upper story from the front end of the building. This floor comprises the court hall, forty-four feet wide, and two jury rooms. The roof is flat. This building was first occupied in the autumn of 1881. The old court-house was sold by R. H. Jones to H. A. Pearce for \$100, in county scrip, June 30, 1881, and Dr. W. P. George's store building was occupied for county offices, and during the session of the courts, until the completion of the new building.

*Jails.*—The first county jail was built about 1840, and stood upon a lot in Carrollton now owned by Len Nunnally. The builder was James C. Cheney, of Osage. The jail was about twenty-two feet square and two stories high. The walls of the first story were triple thick, the logs on the outer and inner sides being built horizontally, in the usual way, with a wall of logs perpendicularly between them. The latter extended to the top of the building, making an upper story but little used. The floor and ceiling were made of twelve-inch hewed timber, securely imbedded in the walls, and the door was attached with massive iron hinges. The upper story was reached by an outside stairway. This building stood until the war, when it shared the fate of hundreds of others, and was reduced to ashes. It embodied the prevalent ideas upon jail architecture at the period when it was built, and like many others before and since was frequently left tenantless by the miscreants confided to its keeping.

There was no jail in Carroll County from this time until 1876, after the county seat was changed, and during this time prisoners were confined at Huntsville, Fayetteville or Bentonville. The contract for the jail at Berryville was awarded to W. W. Davis and Charles Byron, at their bid of \$2,500, April 5, 1876. The specifications called for a brick building with stone foundations,  $20 \times 30$  feet. A hall extended across the building; there were two rooms west of the hall  $7 \times 10$  feet, and one room

east 10x16 feet. The ceiling was twelve feet high. There were three windows on the south side, two windows and a door on the north, and one window on each of the other sides. The contractors were released July 3, 1876, and the building was soon thereafter occupied.

"Jail delivery" has on a number of occasions been effected by other than the ordinary and lawful method. No particulars are obtainable so far as the old jail is concerned. A single instance will be given with regard to the jail built at Berryville: Wednesday night, October 10, 1883, five of the six inmates of the jail succeeded in escaping from their cells; the watchman was overpowered, his pistols secured, and himself compelled to open the door and accompany the prisoners a mile from the town. On the following day Sheriff Freeman organized a *posse* and started in pursuit. One of the prisoners was captured that evening near White River, and two others on Rock Creek. A fourth was overtaken Friday morning, and the fifth in the evening of that day. At 3 P. M. on Saturday all were again "behind the bars," if that phrase may be applied to the jail, sixty-six hours after their escape.

The Berryville jail was burned in 1887, and with it a single occupant, supposed to have planned the fire in order to effect his escape. The walls are intact, but no effort has yet been made to rebuild.

*Present Agitation.*—The destruction of the jail and the necessity for extensive repairs to the court-house have recently induced the people of Green Forest to offer the county a liberal bonus for the removal of the county seat to that place. It is urged that since the erection of the western judicial district Berryville is no longer centrally located upon the territory within the jurisdiction of its courts, and that the change to Green Forest would greatly convenience a majority of the people. At this writing (July, 1888) the court has ordered an election in the autumn, when the matter will be decided.

#### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

No record of township organization prior to 1870 is extant, but from a comparison of traditional knowledge it is inferred

that the three original townships of what is now Carroll County were Carrollton, Osage and Prairie (said to have been known at one time as Ashley), to which Long Creek was added prior to 1850. The order of subsequent formation cannot be ascertained. The records having been destroyed it became necessary to establish township boundaries, which was done at an adjourned term of the county court, April 18, 1870; Hon. Robert Raines, judge, and Esquires Jackson Childers and Alexander H. McElyea presiding. On this day the court proceeded to establish the different townships, defining their boundaries and voting places as follows, to wit:

*Long Creek Township* to commence at the Boone County line, at the southeast corner of Section 27, in Township 20 north, Range 22 west, running west to the southwest corner of Section 25, in Township 20 north, Range 23 west; thence due north to the Missouri line; thence east to the Boone County line; thence south with said line to the place of beginning; and that the voting place in said township be, and the same is hereby designated at the residence of Redden B. Mattox.

*Hickory Township* line to commence above and near the Dallison farm on Dry Creek, running northward to the southwest corner of Long Creek Township; thence north with said township line to the Missouri line; thence with the Missouri line to a point near and east of the residence of Thomas Wise; thence southward with the range of mountains, leaving said Wise west of said line to the Pilot Knob; thence south to the Osage Mountain; thence east with the aforesaid mountain to the southwest corner of the sixteenth section; thence east with said section line to Dry Creek, near Jeremiah Youngblood's; thence down the main channel of Dry Creek to the place of beginning; and that the voting place be, and the same is hereby designated, at the residence of John S. Shahan.

*King's River Township* line to commence at the northwest corner of Hickory Township; thence west with the Missouri line to a point due north of Boat Mountain; thence south with the divide between Leatherwood and King's River to the head of the Cox and Hobb's saw-mill hollow; thence down said hollow to the Master's ford on King's River; thence by Bradley Bunch's to the

southwest corner of Hickory Township line; thence with said line north to the place of beginning; and that the voting place in said township be, and the same is hereby designated, at the frame house on the L. D. High farm, in the waxweed hollow.

“*Cedar Township* line to commence at the northwest corner of King’s River; thence west with the Missouri line to the Benton County line; thence south with said line to the Madison County line; thence east with said line to the divide between Leatherwood and Keel’s Creek; thence to the southwest corner of King’s River Township; thence with said township line to the place of beginning; and that the voting place in said township be, and the same is hereby designated, at the residence of William Skelton, in said township.

“*Prairie Township* line to commence at the southeast corner of King’s River; thence west with the said boundary line of King’s River Township to the southeast corner of Cedar Township line; thence with the Cedar Township line to the Madison County line; thence with the Madison County line to the Rockhouse Creek; thence down said creek so as to include the settlements on said creek (which is to King’s River); thence up King’s River to the mouth of Piney; thence east to William Barkley’s on Osage; thence north by the way of Benjamin Jennings’s to the place of beginning; and that the voting place be, and the same is hereby designated at Berryville.

“*Liberty Township* line to commence at the southwest corner of Prairie Township; thence south with the Madison County line to Stephen Howard’s; thence east by the way of the Widow Usry’s on Osage, to Daniel Conner’s; thence north on the divide to the Hickory Township line near the old Rush still-house; thence with said Prairie Township line to the place of beginning; and that the voting place in said township be, and the same is hereby designated, at the residence of Matthew Griffith.

“*Osage Township* line to commence at the southwest corner of Liberty Township, thence south with the Madison County line to the Newton County line, thence east to the Boone County line, thence with the divide between Osage and Long Creeks to the southeast corner of Liberty Township, thence west with said township line to the place of beginning; and that the voting

place in said township be, and the same is hereby designated at the residence of John P. Carter.

*"Carrollton Township* to commence at the southeast corner of Long Creek Township, thence west with said township line to the Hickory Township line, thence with said Hickory Township line to the Liberty Township line, thence with said Liberty Township line to the Osage Township line, thence with said Osage Township line to the Boone County line, thence with said Boone County line to the place of beginning; and that the voting place in said township be and the same is hereby designated at Carrollton."

*Yocum Township.*—October 7, 1873: "Ordered by the board that Hickory Township be divided as follows, to-wit: by a line beginning where Long Creek Township line crosses Yocum Creek, thence with the bed of said creek to the residence of John S. Shahan, thence due west to Prairie Township line; and that all north of said line be known and called by the name of Yocum Township; and that the voting place of said township be at the voting place of Jeremiah Hall."

*Polo Township.*—April Term, 1874, upon petition of a majority of the citizens of King's River Township for the formation of a new subdivision from its territory, the following line of division was confirmed: "Beginning about one mile and three-quarters west of Bradley Bunch's, where said township line crosses a hollow known as Methodist Hollow, thence down said hollow to King's River about one-fourth of a mile above Cra-baugh's mill, thence down said river to the Missouri line." The eastern part received the name of Polo Township, with Standlee's store as its voting place.

*Clifty.*—August 17, 1874, Cedar Township was divided by a line "beginning at the eastern boundary of said township, and running due west so as to divide Sections 20 and 19, Township 20 north, Range 26 west, and Sections 24, 23, 22 and 21, Township 20 north, Range 27 west, through the center of said sections to the western boundary;" that portion south of this line receiving the name of Clifty Township, with Hendry's mill as its voting place.

*Piney Township.*—April 5, 1875, division of Liberty Township ordered by a line "beginning at the north line of Osage Town-

ship, near Nathaniel Rudd's, and running in a northern direction on and with the divide between the waters of the Osage and Piney Creeks to the southern line of Prairie Township;" the territory west of this line to constitute the new township of Piney. Its organization was ordered to be effected May 1, 1875, with John Gilstrop's mill as the place for holding elections.

*Fork Township.*—February 7, 1876: "On this day was presented a petition of a majority of the citizens of Osage Township representing that said township is too large for the convenience of a large number of citizens thereof, and praying that said township be divided as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Newton County line, on the top of the mountain or divide separating the waters of Osage and Dry Fork creeks, and running with and on the top of said mountain or divide north to the Liberty Township line." This was favorably considered, the territory west of the line described being designated as Dry Fork Township, with the place of the election at Shiloh.

July 3, 1876, by order of court the southern boundary of King's River Township was so changed as to include that part of Prairie Township north of a line "beginning at the southeast corner of said (King's River) township, thence west to the W. R. Sartain farm on King's River, thence up said river to the mouth of Osage, thence west to Cedar Township line."

*Winonia Township* was formed May 1, 1882, from the following described territory, formerly part of Cedar: "Beginning where King's River crosses the line between Carroll and Madison Counties, running thence west to the line between Ranges 26 and 27; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 20 north, Range 26 west, thence east four miles; thence north two miles; thence east to King's River; thence along said river to place of beginning." At July term, 1882, the line between Prairie and Winonia was so changed as to read as follows: "Commencing at a point on the line between Sections 4 and 5, Township 19, Range 25 west, where said line crosses King's River; thence north on said line to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 20, Range 25; thence west to the southeast corner of Section 31, Township 20, Range 25; thence north to the southeast corner of Section 30; thence west one-half mile; thence



north to King's River Township line; thence east to Prairie Township line."

*Franklin Township.*—April 7, 1884, upon petition of thirty-one citizens of Cedar Township, its division was ordered by a line "Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 10, Township 21, Range 26, on the Missouri State line; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 27, said township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 29, Township 21, Range 25; thence north to the Missouri State line; thence west to the place of beginning." The new township received the name of Franklin.

*Johnson Spring* election district was formed July 14, 1882, and includes "All of sections east of Eureka Springs, to the Prairie Township line; all south of Eureka Springs to Winonia Township line, Sections 9, 16 and north one-half of Section 10; all of Township 20 north, Range 26 west in Cedar Township," except the corporation of Eureka Springs.

The present number of townships is fourteen; of election districts twenty, there being five wards in Eureka Springs, each of which with each of the townships constitutes a separate district.

#### THE WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

*Formation.*—The State Legislature, by an act approved March 12, 1883, divided Carroll County into two districts for judicial purposes, that portion of the county received from Madison in 1869 to constitute the western district and the residue the eastern district. The act provided that circuit, chancery, and probate courts should be established in the western district, with original and exclusive jurisdiction within its limits. The sheriff, clerk, treasurer, and probate judge are elected for the county at large.

*Deputy Clerks.*—The following named persons have been incumbents of this position: — Jones, J. H. Hamilton, William McCormick, Gip Taylor.

*Marriage and Divorce Statistics.*—Fifty-nine divorces were granted in the district from its organization until January 1, 1887. Marriage licenses have been granted as follows: 1883, 49;

1884, 65; 1885, 55; 1886, 92; 1887, 78; total to January 1, 1888, 339.

### COUNTY FINANCES.

The debt of Carroll County January 28, 1879, was \$11,854.57; February 14, 1880, \$11,961.21; October 3, 1881, \$10,350.45; October 8, 1882, \$14,855.74. During this time there was a general county fund; but upon the formation of the western district, in 1883, there arose a necessity for the creation of two other funds, that of the eastern and that of the western district. The general indebtedness November 19, 1883, was \$19,769.00, this being the total amount of warrants called in for re-issue. The amount of warrants on record not issued was \$7,915.65. The following is a statement of county finances from November 19, 1883, to February 1, 1888:

General prior indebtedness.....	\$19,769.00
Warrants not issued.....	7,915.65
Total allowances, general fund.....	11,916.12
Total allowances, western district.....	20,149.41
Total allowances, eastern district.....	80,098.50
	<hr/>
	\$89,843.68
CONTRA.	
County warrants canceled.....	\$11,989.80
Eastern district warrants canceled.....	19,886.90
Western district warrants canceled.....	16,122.05
	<hr/>
Total amount.....	\$47,448.25
Outstanding indebtedness.....	\$42,395.43

### SOCIETIES.

*The Carroll County Agricultural and Mechanical Association* was organized in 1876. The fifth and last annual fair was held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1881. The officers at this time were W. J. Hailey, president; J. A. Meek, vice-president; L. L. McKennon, secretary; J. W. Freeman, treasurer. The association owned sufficient land for its purposes, but was not a success financially. The annual fair was held at Berryville. During its short existence the association did much to promote the best interests of the county.

*Medical Societies.*—The first medical society in the county was organized at Eureka Springs in 1881, but disbanded several years later. The second effort was made at Berryville, where the Carroll County Medical Society was organized February 4, 1884. Its existence ceased in 1887.

*The Eureka Springs and Carroll County Medical Society* was organized June 5, 1887, with seven members, of whom the following were officers: — Visart, president; J. O. Ducker, vice-president; J. B. Bolton, secretary; W. A. Reese, treasurer. Examining board: An act of the Legislature provides for the appointment of three physicians as an examining board by the county court. Drs. W. P. George, D. F. Ray and W. R. Hardesty, the first board, served from 1881 to 1887. Drs. J. H. Malloy, Winfield Poynor and J. B. Bolton constitute the present board. It is the duty of this board to pass upon the qualifications of all persons desiring to practice medicine in the county.

### COURTS.

*The First Court* in Carroll County was held at the residence of Charles Sneed, on Osage, probably in the year 1833; Archibald Yell presided, and David Walker was prosecuting attorney. The county formed part of the third judicial circuit, of which Samuel S. Hall was the regular judge.

*Circuit Judges.*—The county has always been embraced in the fourth judicial circuit, to which judges have been commissioned as follows: J. M. Hoge, November 13, 1840; S. G. Sneed, November 18, 1844; A. B. Greenwood, March 3, 1851; F. I. Batson, August 20, 1853; J. M. Wilson, February 21, 1859; J. J. Green, August 23, 1860; Y. B. Sheppard, May 9, 1863; Thomas Boles, August 3, 1865; W. N. May, April 24, 1868; M. L. Stephenson, July 23, 1868; C. B. Fitzpatrick, March 23, 1871; J. H. Huckleberry, April 10, 1872; J. M. Pittman, October 31, 1872; J. H. Berry, October 21, 1878; J. M. Pittman, October 31, 1882.

*Prosecuting Attorneys* for the fourth circuit during the same period have been as follows: A. M. Wilson, November 13, 1840; A. B. Greenwood, January 4, 1845; H. F. Thomasson, September 6, 1853; Lafayette Gregg, August 23, 1856; B. J. Brown,

December 1, 1862; J. E. Cravens, January 7, 1865; 'Squire Boon, October 15, 1866; Elias Harrell, August 11, 1868; S. W. Peel, April 26, 1873; E. I. Stirman, October 13, 1876; H. A. Dinsmore, October 14, 1878; J. Frank Wilson, October 30, 1884; J. V. Walker, October 30, 1886.

*County Judges.*—George Campbell, 1834–35; William King, 1835–38; Hiram Davis, 1838–40; M. Perryman, 1840–42; W. J. Estis, 1842–44; J. D. Blair, 1844–46; Matthew Bristow, 1846–48; T. H. Clark, 1848–50; James Simmons, 1850; Samuel H. Ewing, 1850–52; Matthew Bristow, 1852–54; J. B. Turney, 1856–58; G. W. Walker, 1858–60; J. B. Turney, 1860–64; Samuel H. Ewing, 1864–68; Robert Rains, 1868–71; Cyrus Maxwell, 1871; A. Fanning, 1874–80; T. S. Bunch, 1880–82; William Walker, 1882–84; H. A. Pearce, 1884–86; R. H. Jones, 1886; Bradley Bunch, 1887.

*Attorneys.*—A. M. Wilson was the first resident practicing attorney at Carrollton, and seems to have been there as early as 1836. John Wilson was his brother and partner, and their office was on the southwest corner of the square. David Walker, from Fayetteville, subsequently United States Senator from Arkansas, was also an early attorney. W. D. Reagan, J. P. Neill, J. M. Pittman, the present presiding judge of the fourth circuit; James H. Berry, at present member of the United States Senate from Arkansas, and ex-governor of the State, and George J. Crump, of Harrison, one of the most prominent attorneys in the northwestern part of the State, are among the former members of the local bar. The following is a list of resident practicing attorneys in the county: O. W. Watkins, Henry Glitsch, R. H. Jones, J. H. Show, A. Davis, M. R. Baker, George Weymouth, E. R. Ray, George W. Ray, John Watkins, John B. Pendergrass, John Chiles, Joseph Maples, J. E. Jones, Charles Watson, John I. Worthington.

*The First Circuit Court* for the western district began its session May 7, 1883, Judge Pittman presiding. No jury commissioners having been appointed the court, as its first proceeding, directed the sheriff to impanel the grand and petit juries. These respective bodies, the first for the western district, were constituted as follows:

*Grand Jury.*—R. J. Insensberry, W. H. Jones, Wesley Kelley, Samuel Gregg (foreman), Bart Moore, L. B. White, F. J. Russell, F. S. Riley, Henry Arney, D. B. Jeringan, Z. P. Freeman, A. T. Wilson, D. A. Powell, Edward Pickering, W. W. Davis, James Ramey.

*Petit Jurors.*—L. Collins, J. V. Rawlins, Isaac Chidester, Samuel Montgomery, A. B. Combs, W. D. Ingram, I. E. Perrin, P. Landaker, E. A. Trayder, S. S. Purcell, Samuel Hollsman, J. W. Cary, L. M. Lane, H. M. White, N. B. Barfield, W. W. Hudson, David Conway, K. B. Thornton, G. A. Beaver, T. O. P. Terry, J. H. Hamilton, T. W. Norwood, Philip Noll, William Leach, impanelled May 8, 1883.

*First Case, etc.*—The first case tried was that of George P. Young vs. J. H. Nuttall, and resulted in a verdict of \$68.17 in favor of the defendant. The first person admitted as an attorney after examination was John Carroll, who applied for a committee to inquire as to his qualifications May 8, 1883.

The first murder in the county was committed by W. W. Hutson, who was confined in jail, but escaped. Louis Russell, William Goforth and Jack Musick served as coroner's jury in making the inquest. The second murder was that of Thomas H. Clark, during his incumbency as county judge, 1848–50. His brother-in-law, Rudd, and a son of the latter were accused, and a change of venue was taken to Washington County. A *nolle pros.* was granted in the case of Rudd, Jr., and Rudd, Sr., was acquitted through lack of circumstantial evidence. The third murder was that of Louis Williams by his father-in-law, James Shropshire. H. F. Thomasson was prosecuting attorney. W. D. Reagan and John Wilson appeared for Shropshire, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung, but escaped from jail a short time before the time set for execution. There has been a number of murder trials, and several indictments now appear upon the records, but no judicial execution has yet occurred.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

### EUREKA SPRINGS.

This city is situated upon Sections 10 and 15, Township 20 north, Range 26 west, in the northwestern part of the county,

and upon the head-waters of Leatherwood Creek, a tributary of White River. It is nine miles from the Missouri line.

*The Springs.*—There are forty-two springs within the corporate limits of the city. First in importance, in the volume of its waters and the number of cures attributed to it, is the Basin Spring, so called from a circular depression eighteen inches in diameter and a foot deep in the solid limestone rock, in which a portion of the water from the cliff above was received. Twelve feet below this there was originally another basin, of similar shape, but much larger. Both have been destroyed in improving the street. On the same bench, northeast of the Basin, is the Sweet Spring, so called from the peculiar taste of its waters. Next in order and in importance to the Basin is Harding Spring. Congress Spring, in the immediate vicinity, was discovered in blasting rocks, and its entire flow is utilized by the Crescent Hotel. Continuing on Spring Street, Crescent, the Twin Springs and Dairy Spring are successively passed. The latter was formerly utilized in the business which its name implies, but has been opened to the public, and is protected from contamination. The Hollis Spring is a half mile northwest of Dairy Spring, and thence, southwest, are the Johnson and Oil Springs. The waters of the latter have peculiar oleaginous qualities. The Sycamore, Arsenic and several others are also in this vicinity. The Little Eureka, east of the Basin, remains unchanged by the heaviest rain-fall. To the northeast, in the direction of the railroad station, are the Iron and Sulphur Springs, so named from their mineral qualities. The Magnetic Spring, whose waters have the property of rendering an ordinary piece of iron magnetic, is in this vicinity.

Careful analysis has demonstrated that the waters of the various springs differ but little in their essential elements. The following is the report of the United States Government Chemist, February 15, 1887:

TOTAL SOLIDS IN PARTS PER MILLION OF THE WATER.

Crescent Spring.....	92.0, or 6.44 grains to an imperial gallon
Dairy Spring.....	108.0, or 7.56 grains to an imperial gallon
Basin Spring.....	119.6, or 8.97 grains to an imperial gallon
Magnetic Spring.....	132.0, or 9.24 grains to an imperial gallon

These waters contain mainly carbonate of lime and magnesia, with small amounts of sulphates, chlorides and alkalis. They are too weak to warrant complete quantitative analysis. They differ but slightly from one another, and the results here given show that the published analysis of the Basin Spring is sufficiently trustworthy for all practical purposes.

The Basin Spring waters, as analyzed in 1880, by Profs. Porter and Riggs, of Washington University, St. Louis, were found to contain following constituents to gallon of 231 cubic inches:

Chloride sodium.....	grains, 0.19
Sulphate soda.....	" 0.09
Bicarbonate soda.....	" 0.15
Bicarbonate potash.....	" 0.13
Bicarbonate lime....	" 4.43
Bicarbonate magnesia.....	" 0.47
Iron and alumina.....	" 0.08
Silica.....	" 0.31
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Total solids.....	grains, 5.85
Free ammonia, parts in a million.....	" 0.14
Albuminoid ammonia, parts in a million.....	" 0.07
Carbonic Anhydrite.....	cu. in., 10.42
Nitrogen.....	" 11.96
Oxygen.....	" 6.14
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Total gaseous contents per gallon.....	cu. in., 28.52
Specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....	1.000,103

#### TEMPERATURE AND CAPACITY OF THE DIFFERENT SPRINGS.

Spring Temperature.	No. gallons per minute.	No. gallons per diem, 24 hours.
Basin, 64°.....	11	15,840
Harding, 60°.....	10½	15,120
Congress, 57°.....	4	5,760
Crescent, 60°.....	11	15,840
Dairy, 60½°.....	10½	15,120
Johnson, 67°.....	7½	10,800
Sycamore, 59°.....	28	40,320
Arsenic, 59½°.....	13	18,720
Little Eureka, 63°.....	5½	7,920
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	101	145,440

*Meteorological.*—The climatic conditions prevalent at Eureka Springs constitute one of the strongest considerations in its favor. The following table was compiled from original observations by A. H. Foote, Esq., for the year 1887:



1887.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Highest for month.....	72	80	80	89	90	88	93	93	88	81	82	60
Lowest for month.....	*8	14	25	28	50	54	63	59	48	30	8	3
Highest mean.....	63	69	69	76	76	79	82	88	79	74	68	58
Lowest mean.....	5	17	32	40	52	64	67	59	53	37	14	8
Average mean.....	38	47	53	62	68	73	77	75	69	56	49	34

\*Below zero.

Mean temperature: Spring, 60.85; summer, 74.79; autumn, 58.01; winter, 42.08; annual, 58.93. Annual average precipitation, 32.79 inches. Relative humidity, 59.4 per cent. Average number of days per annum, clear, 209; fair, 90; cloudy, 66. Death rate per 1,000 living population, 10.33.

*Discovery of Curative Properties.*—Thus located in that happy mean between the extreme cold of the Northwestern States and the tropical heat of the south, the springs existed to no purpose, apparently, until comparatively recent years. But the story of their discovery is no less interesting than the subsequent growth of the city has been remarkable.

The earliest traditional history connected with this part of the State is associated with the springs. There is reason to think that the "Fountain of Perpetual Youth," of which Ponce de Leon received such glowing accounts from the Indians of Florida, and for which he explored a large part of the southern country in vain, was none other than the Basin Spring, described with the powerful figures of the Indian language to a credulous listener. Prior to their migration westward, the Cherokees had a tradition of wonderful springs in the mountains far to the west of the "Father or Waters." They were said to possess virtue in the healing of various maladies. Years after the settlement of this tribe in Indian Territory it was their custom to hunt through the valley of White River, when such as were afflicted with various diseases drank the waters of these springs. It would also appear that similar knowledge was possessed by the savages of the north. Jean Baptiste, whose mother was the daughter of a Sioux chief, related to Col. Gilbert Knapp, of Little Rock, the following tradition of that tribe: Many years ago, during a long and

severe winter, many of them perished, and the chief, thinking to save the remainder, set out upon a journey south. They reached the forks of a great river, where game and corn abounded, and would have been supremely happy but for the fact that the daughter of this chief was blind, or almost so. Her father was told of a stream of water flowing through beds of rock to a natural basin, two days' journey distant, and prevailed upon by a medicine man to take his daughter thither. They remained six moons, when she was entirely cured. Hon. J. M. Richardson, of Carthage, Mo., in a conversation with "White Hair," chief of the Osage Indians, in 1847, learned of a remarkable spring in this vicinity, at which any Indian might be cured of sore eyes by washing and bathing a full moon. The basin was said to have been scooped out by "Black Dog," a chief, about seventy years before.

Dr. Alvah Jackson was the virtual discoverer of the springs, so far as their medicinal qualities and present wide reputation are concerned. One of the earliest settlers in this part of the county, he found little exercise in the practice of his profession among its sparse population, and turned his attention to the more exciting pleasures of the chase. It is related that while thus engaged, in the summer of 1858, he camped with his sons upon the present site of the Southern Hotel. One of the sons was suffering from a painful inflammation of the eyes, and having none of the usual remedies with him, his father directed him to bathe in the Basin Spring. He obeyed, from desperation rather than faith, and in the course of a few days was agreeably surprised at a favorable change in his condition. Having thoroughly satisfied himself of the efficacy of the water in such cases, the Doctor extended his practice in this direction. "Dr. Jackson's eye-water" acquired a wide reputation in this and adjoining States.

The springs first reached the dignity of a health resort toward the close of the Civil War. Dr. Jackson was frequently called upon by the sick and wounded of both armies, among whom was Maj. J. W. Cooper, of Cooper's battalion, Cherokee brigade, Confederate army. This officer contracted rheumatism and chronic malarial poison while campaigning in the Southwest, and having obtained leave of absence, he came to Dr. Jackson,

in February, 1865. As this section was then occupied by the Federals it became necessary to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses; and a party, consisting of the Doctor, the Major, William Nichols, Sine Creeley, and two others, took refuge in the "rock house," near the present site of the Southern Hotel. Here they lived in archaic simplicity, and in a few months the soldiers had completely recovered.

The curative properties of the springs were not utilized from this time until May, 1879, when Judge Sanders, of the county court, who suffered from erysipelas, was induced by Dr. Jackson to test their efficiency. He did so, and in ten weeks was completely cured. He was widely and favorably known throughout this section of the State, and the fact of his recovery induced others to follow his example in coming here. It is to this remarkable cure that the existence of the city is directly traceable.

*Settlement and Growth.*—The region about the head-waters of Leatherwood Creek was an almost unbroken wilderness in 1878. Farther down the valley of the creek there were cultivated sections, but the whole of Cedar Township was very sparsely settled. The hills and gulches about the springs were covered with a forest of pine and oak, and with an almost impenetrable growth of scrub and bushes. Rocks of every geological formation lined the hills, and loose stones of every conceivable shape rolled down the sides of the gulch below. Within less than a decade the forests have been transformed into habitations, and the stones lend comfort and permanence to the streets of a city whose wonderful growth might well cause the sanguine observer to ascribe creative, as well as recreative, properties to its far-famed waters.

Judge Sanders built the first house July 4, 1879. The sides were formed of poles dove-tailed together at the corners, and the roof consisted of rough boards. The first team was driven to the vicinity of Basin Spring by Burton Sanders, son of the judge. The first occupants of the first house were two lady members of his family. July 6, 1879, O. D. Thornton built a rough board shanty, and occupied it as a general store. At this time there was a small band of invalids, to the number of 150, probably, collected around the Basin Spring, and living in tents and

wagons. Before the close of July the number of houses had increased to a dozen. August 10, 1879, there was a population of 180; fifteen houses had been built, and as many more were in process of erection. The stores of O. D. Thornton and T. Jackson were in operation; there were also a meat market and a blacksmith shop. A week later the population had increased to 300. Measures were taken to have the streets laid out and passable roads opened, and to this end H. S. Montgomery, with twenty men, cleared away the trees and opened Main Street half a mile down the gorge from the Basin. William M. Sanders was one of the blacksmiths. In the autumn of 1879 a Mr. Van Winkle established a lumber yard; A. D. Mize opened a hardware store; Dr. Hoge became the first druggist; one Jefferson opened a saloon, and a Mr. Wahlquist introduced himself as a tailor. The first bath-house was established in August, 1879. Dr. McCarty was the first resident physician, and likewise the first postmaster. William Conant was the first liveryman. A Mr. Cook, a helpless invalid and cripple, with no other tool than a jack-knife, began the manufacture of canes, and did quite a business. The first death occurred August 8, 1879. Prof. I. A. Clarke, of the Berryville Academy, was among the early visitors, and his wife was killed by the falling of a tree that had been burned at the roots by a camp-fire.

The nearest railroad point in 1880 was Pierce City, Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, fifty-five miles distant. Liverymen here did a thriving business, and a line of coaches, known as the "Nine-hour line," was established in 1880. The fare was \$3.00. In a distance of nine miles this road crosses Roaring River nineteen times. There was also a regular line of coaches from Ozark, Ark., eighty-five miles distant. This journey required nineteen hours, and the fare was \$8.00. After the extension of the Frisco line to Fayetteville, Seligman, Mo., eighteen miles distant, became the nearest railroad point.

*Population.*—In May, 1881, Mayor Carroll had a census taken, when the population was found to exceed 8,000. The Federal census of the previous year showed a population of 3,984. The number of visitors in 1883 was estimated at 9,000, and the actual resident population at about the same. Under the severe

police regulations, and from other causes, the town has been relieved of an undesirable element. The permanent inhabitants number 5,500, with a steady and substantial growth. "Life at the Springs," says a writer in 1881, "is to a great extent most primitive. The furniture is of the rudest, the accommodations few, and the inconveniences many. The cooking is much of it done out of doors, in the old-fashioned skillet and bake-oven. Many wealthy families prefer tent life, and the site is peculiarly favorable for the experiment. The loan of a drinking cup at the spring, or a fire-brand at the camp, often leads to a lasting friendship. There is little conformity to fashion, though many stylishly dressed people throng the streets. You speak to everybody you meet, whether you know them or not, and are sure of a courteous, cordial return. \* \* \* \* \* The preliminary steps at meeting are the questions as to whence you came, when you arrived, how long you will stay, your malady, and your name. To some, this wholesale prying into your affairs may seem impertinent; but to the lonely camper, miles and miles away from familiar faces, sick and longing for sympathy, it is very pleasant."

The town is thus described: "Everywhere that a human abode could be constructed, houses of every description, tents and shelters, sprang up all over the mountain tops, hanging by corners on the steep sides, perched upon jutting boulders, spanning the gulches, or nestling under crags and in grottoes. It is a most peculiar looking place, presenting an apparent disregard to anything like order and regularity of arrangement, with its 'two-story' streets, its winding thoroughfares and circular pathways."

*Fires.*—A destructive fire broke out at 4:50 A. M., November 3, 1883, in a building claimed by one Cushingberry, whose right was disputed by his son. The origin was undoubtedly incendiary. The burnt area extended on both sides of Mountain and Eureka Streets, covering five acres, and involving a loss of \$25,000. Vigorous preventive measures were at once taken, and no similar catastrophe has since occurred.

*Municipal Organization.*—Town committee: August 8, 1879, Hugh Montgomery, T. Montgomery, Jacob Mills, Q. Bennett, J.

Hooker, Alderson, McGuire, Nuby, Hardin, Tatum, Cook and another were elected at a public meeting a committee for the general management of such affairs as concerned the public in the incipient period of town development. The most important act of this committee was the appointment of I. N. Armstrong, of Benton County, town surveyor. Under instructions from the committee, a reservation of 100 feet around the basin spring was laid off, from which an avenue sixty feet wide was surveyed to the intersection of Main Street. Maj. Armstrong continued his work until the middle of the winter, laying out the principal streets of the town. The original committee was superseded by another, which dissolved without transacting any important business.

**Incorporation:** October 8, 1879, the petition of twenty citizens of Eureka Springs was filed in the county court of Carroll County, for incorporation as a town. January 2, 1880, the petition was dismissed, because there was not the required number of voters within the proposed limits. January 9, 1880, seventy-one qualified voters signed a second petition, which was favorably considered by the court February 14, 1880. Section 15 and the south half of Section 10, Township 20 north, Range 26 west, thus became the incorporated town of Eureka Springs. The first election of town officers occurred April 6, 1880. In 1882, the population having sufficiently increased, Eureka Springs, became a city of the first class. The mayor was thus given enlarged powers, and the number of aldermen increased to ten. There are five wards.

*City Officials.*—Mayors—Elisha Rosson, 1880; John Carroll, 1880–84; A. Davis, 1884–87; F. M. Lawson, 1887.

Clerks—F. A. Packard, 1880–82; John H. Hamilton, 1882–83; W. F. Daugherty, 1883–87; R. H. Du Bois, 1887.

Police Judges—E. R. Ray, 1882–83; F. C. Drennon, 1883; Larkin Collins, 1883–84; A. T. Wilson, 1884–87; J. P. McLaughlin, 1887.

Chiefs of Police—Joe F. Ivey, 1882–83; S. L. Hickerson, 1883–85; W. B. Smith, 1885–87; L. H. Park, 1887; W. M. Dale, 1888; J. C. Higgins, 1888.

Town Council, 1880—Jasper Hooker, R. R. Pace, George Beavers, W. H. Jones, John Holden.

1881—J. S. Tibbs, J. G. Breeding, Zeb. Pettigrew, J. T. Gooding, J. H. Pickett.

Aldermen, 1882—First Ward, T. O. P. Terry, J. H. Dolen; Second Ward, R. W. Luther, J. W. Cary, Levi Fuller (*vice* R. W. Luther, resigned); Third Ward, E. I. Putnam, L. Collins; Fourth Ward, E. Jenkins; R. H. Du Bois; Fifth Ward, Isaac Chidester, Z. P. Freeman.

1883—First Ward, Peter Landale, T. S. Spear; Second Ward, J. P. McLaughlin, L. Waite; Third Ward, E. I. Putnam, L. Collins; Fourth Ward, J. G. Breeding, L. D. Brown, R. H. Du Bois (*vice* J. G. Breeding, resigned); Fifth Ward, L. H. Park, W. R. Dye.

1884—First Ward, W. A. Broad, T. J. Atchison; Second Ward, J. P. McLaughlin, Lee Waite; Third Ward, E. I. Putnam, Robert Cuthbertson; Fourth Ward, J. G. Breeding, R. H. Du Bois; Fifth Ward, L. H. Park, W. R. Dye.

1885—First Ward, W. A. Broad, R. H. James; Second Ward, J. P. McLaughlin, G. W. Martin; Third Ward, E. I. Putnam, Robert Cuthbertson; Fourth Ward, W. R. Conant, R. H. Du Bois; Fifth Ward, T. F. Hawley, L. H. Park.

1886—First Ward, W. A. Broad, H. Davey; Second Ward, G. W. Martin, J. P. McLaughlin; Third Ward, Robert Cuthbertson, James Smith; Fourth Ward, W. R. Conant, R. H. Du Bois; Fifth Ward, T. F. Hawley, J. B. Mitchell.

1887—First Ward, W. R. Nichols, H. Davey; Second Ward, J. W. Newport, J. B. Sanford; Third Ward, H. Seidel, James Smith; Fourth Ward, T. J. Pointer, J. H. Martin; Fifth Ward, J. B. Mitchell, T. F. Hawley.

1888—First Ward, W. R. Nichols, J. H. Holleman; Second Ward, J. W. Newport, J. B. Sanford; Third Ward, H. Seidel, W. H. D. Brown; Fourth Ward, T. J. Pointer, Joseph Maddox; Fifth Ward, A. Smith, J. W. Hyatt.

Treasurers—Bart. Moore, 1881; H. D. Field, 1882–85; J. F. Fowler, 1885–87; E. L. Marsh, 1887.

Attorneys—P. H. Trone and ——— Cordell were elected to this office by the town council in 1880, but each resigned after a short term of service. H. Glitsch was appointed the same year, and was subsequently elected by popular vote for several successive terms. The office is now vacant.



**Marshal**—The town council elected William Kimbrough to this office at its first meeting, April, 1880. John Carroll and J. J. Kirk were the incumbents until 1882, when this office was merged into that of chief of police.

The offices of city surveyor, street commissioner, coroner and health officer existed in the first years of the city government, but have since been abolished.

*City Finances.*—The immense expense necessarily incurred in street improvement, and in prosecuting the litigation to secure title to the territory upon which the city is built, have severely taxed its resources. Prohibited from issuing bonds by the State Constitution, and from assessing a tax higher than a certain rate, inadequate to provide sufficient revenue, the city council was forced to the unfortunate expedient of issuing city warrants at from 50 to 85 per cent. less than their face value. The amount of outstanding warrants April 18, 1882, was \$71,651.24; April 1, 1883, \$75,816.30 the revenue for the intervening period being \$36,679.10. This is a summary of the financial condition at the close of the first year of the city government. Much of the indebtedness had been incurred without adequate returns, and in 1883 the board of aldermen made an effort to effect a compromise with the holders of the "scrip." It was partially successful; but Samuel Ashley, the holder of warrants approximating \$46,000, declined to compromise on the terms proposed by the city, and instituted proceedings in the United States District Court for the recovery of his claim. The case is still undecided. Exclusive of this claim, the city indebtedness April 1, 1884, was \$38,066.45, and has not been materially reduced.

*The Town-site Land Litigation.*—Since 1879, and during the period of most rapid growth, public interest and the attention of the municipal authorities have been centered upon this subject, one of vital importance to every citizen. The large population which arrived in 1879, and the succeeding two other years, were of that class generally termed "squatters." The first arrivals staked off their locations, and the Basin Spring was the center around which village indications were first apparent. The committee elected in September, 1879, was charged with the duty of adjudicating differences between rival claimants; they

authorized the surveyor, Maj. Armstrong, to lay off lots forty feet square upon the different streets as they were laid out, and through the autumn, as fast as lots were numbered, claimants appeared with the fee of \$1, and received from the surveyor a record of entry in the following form :

Eureka Springs, Section No. 15, Township 20, Range 26 west, Carroll County, Arkansas, Lot. No. —, west side of — street, taken by —.

Received payment,

I. N. ARMSTRONG, *Recorder*.

No individual was allowed to enter more than two lots, and failure to improve a claim within a specified time involved forfeiture of title. Frequent disputes arose, but the judgment of the committee was supreme and final. Lot No. 1, on the south side of Main Street, was the first surveyed for individual occupancy, and was entered by O. D. Thornton.

*Application for Town Site.*—While thus providing for the peaceable distribution of land among themselves, the citizens were not negligent in securing their titles against outside claimants. May 10, 1880, Mayor Rosson made application at the land office at Harrison, to enter as a town site for the people of Eureka Springs the whole of Section 15, the south half of Section 10, and a portion of Section 14, for a portion of which he appeared as contestant.

*Private Entries.*—Prior entries had been made in the following order:

September 12, 1879, by Franzisca Massman, cash entry No. 400, northeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 3, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 10.

February 23, 1880, cash entry No. 475, northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 10.

September 10, 1879, by William Evans, cash entry No. 398, southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 10.

October 16 and 27, 1879, cash entries Nos. 408 and 413, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of Section 10.

January 2, 1880, by L. M. Lloyd and E. M. Chapman, cash entry No. 432, southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 10.

August 15, 1879, by J. K. Northcutt, homestead entry No. 4884, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, and north half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 15.

August 15, 1879, by Robert J. Alexander, homestead entry No. 4885, southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and north half of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 15.

January 27, 1880, by Benjamin Woodruff, cash entry No. 453, southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 15.

October 27, 1879, by D. C. Bays, pre-emption entry D. S. 65, southwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 14, northeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 15, south half of northeast quarter of Section 15, southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 15; patented to J. L. Cox and B. N. Hobbs, January 21, 1881, but patent never issued.

January 23, 1880, by Peter Van Wynkle, cash entry No. 446, southwest half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 15.

*Mineral Claimants.*—There were a number of mineral claims, those of W. R. Conant, George W. Daly and Conant & Daly, filed July 19, 1880, being the most important.

The mineral and agricultural claimants were at this time in litigation, The Land Commissioner in April, 1881, rendered a decision adverse to the agricultural claimants, declaring certain portions of the town site mineral, and deciding that the applications of both the lode claimants and of the town-site applicants should be allowed. This was highly satisfactory to the latter; but in March, 1882, the Secretary of the Interior reversed this decision, declaring the lands agricultural in character, and remanding the case to the general land office. The commissioner directed the local land officers of the district to take testimony, which was begun September 4, 1882. Mayor Carroll had, in the meantime, twice applied for town-site entry, February 24, 1881, and June 10, 1881. The first application had been refused on the ground that legal proceedings were then in progress to determine the character of the land in question.

*Decisions of the Commissioner and Secretary.*—The hearing before the Register and Receiver at Harrison was concluded October 12, 1882. A decision from that office was rendered November 25, 1882, and, with the testimony and papers in the case, immediately transmitted to the general land office. The decision of Commissioner McFarland was promulgated July 19, 1883, deciding the question of priority of right in favor of the city authorities. The case was appealed to the Secretary of the Interior by the agricultural claimants, and in the following year his decision was rendered, affirming that of the commissioner, except in so far as the latter related to portions of Section 10 which were conceded to the agriculturists.

*The Final Compromise.*—February 16, 1885, an act of the

Arkansas Legislature, to authorize and regulate the manner of disposing of the town-site lands, was approved. It was made the duty of the council to appoint one person from each ward to grade, classify and price the lots, at values ranging from \$1 to \$20. Evidence as to title was to be presented to the mayor, and upon his certificate of genuineness the city treasurer was authorized to receive payment, upon receipt of which the mayor should issue a deed.

It was upon a different basis, however, that the final settlement was reached. In February, 1885, the Eureka Improvement Company, successors to the agricultural claimants, instituted proceedings in the United States Court for the western district of Arkansas to test the legality of the town site title. The city treasury was empty and its credit impaired, while there was a general disposition among the citizens in favor of a compromise, the litigation of five years having discouraged many. The city council requested the citizens to meet *en masse*, and appoint a committee to co-operate with them, which was done, Joe F. Ivey and J. H. Cameron being respectively chairman and secretary of the meeting. The committee thus chosen met with the council in February, 1885; a proposition from the Improvement Company was received, but not favorably considered, and an abrupt termination of the negotiations was imminent, when the president of the company suggested that the matter be laid over until after the annual meeting of its directors. March 11, 1885, pursuant to adjournment of February 24, the city council and citizens' committee again met, John Carroll, chairman, and J. H. Cameron, secretary. They were met by representatives of the Improvement Company, and after a conference, that continued from 4 P. M. to 4 A. M., a basis of settlement was at length reached. March 19, 1885, the report of the conference was submitted to a meeting of citizens in Downie Hall, by which it was referred for reconsideration to a committee, consisting of John Carroll on behalf of the city, and Powell Clayton as the representative of the Improvement Company. No essential changes were made. The compromise measures were submitted to a vote of the citizens, who declared in their favor by a practically unanimous vote. April 6, 1885, a decree of the United States District Court was

promulgated, ratifying the compromise, the main features of which were the following: The Improvement Company was invested with the title to that part of Section 10 entered by George Penn, upon condition that deeds should be executed to the lot-holders thereon at the city appraisement, and that the Dairy Spring should be free to the public forever. The title to the Northcutt and Alexander entries was vested in the mayor of the city, the president of the Improvement Company and John Carroll, by whom deeds should be executed to lot-holders at the city appraisement, to churches without compensation, and all reservations to the city, all property unclaimed within a certain period to revert without compensation to the Improvement Company. A commission was provided for, to consist of one person representing the city and Improvement Company, respectively, and a third, mutually chosen by them, to have jurisdiction in widening of the streets, abatement of nuisances, removal of unoccupied houses, etc., and the Improvement Company was granted the right to operate street car lines, gas and water pipe lines, for a period of fifty years. This compromise, honorable and just to all interests involved, removed the incubus of uncertain title which had so long interfered with the prosperity of the city, while its provisions for public improvements insured a realization of those conditions which attract a desirable class of citizens.

*Eureka Springs Railway.*—This road extends from Seligman, Mo., to Eureka Springs, a distance of 18.50 miles. The grade from Seligman, for some distance, is 138 feet to the mile. The general direction of the line is northwest and southeast. There is down grade thirteen miles to White River from the northwest, and six miles from the southeast. A two-span Howe truss iron bridge crosses the White River.

The road was chartered February 27, 1882, and opened to travel February 1, 1883. It was built by the Western Construction Company, of Little Rock, Ark. The building of an extension to Harrison, Ark., 49.25 miles, is in contemplation.

The officers are as follows: President and manager, Powell Clayton; vice-president and treasurer, Logan H. Roots; secretary, A. H. Foote; directors, R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo.; Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.; E. W. Taylor, Jefferson, Texas; Nathan

Herrmann, N. Y.; P. K. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.; C. H. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Powell Clayton, F. M. Richardson, A. H. Foote, Eureka Springs.

The operations for the year ending December 31, 1887, are, here enumerated: Train mileage (passenger, 13,505; freight 13,885), 27,390 miles. Passengers carried, 27,783; tons freight moved, 24,900. Earnings: Passenger, \$35,011.52; freight, \$39,597.74; mail, \$1,459.68; express, \$1,415.70; miscellaneous traffic earnings, \$18,793.65; total, \$96,278.32. Operating expenses: Transportation, \$8,194.23; motive power, \$5,767.84; general repairs, \$2,355.98; maintenance of way, \$5,848.39; general expenses, \$9,153.68; total \$31,320.12. Net earnings from traffic, \$64,958.20. Payments: Interest on first mortgage bonds, \$30,000; on debt, \$30,000; other payments, \$542.40; total, \$60,542.40; balance surplus, \$4,415.80.

Financial statement December 31, 1887: Capital stock (par value \$100), \$500,000; funded debt, first mortgage 6 per cent. fifty-year bonds, due February, 1933, interest payable February and August, \$500,000; second mortgage income 6 per cent. non-cumulative bonds, dated February 1, 1883, \$500,000; current accounts, \$5,774.67; profit and loss, \$8,921.60; total, \$1,514,696.27. *Contra*: Cost of roads, franchise, equipment, etc., \$1,500,000; due from other railroad companies, \$3,568.33; from agents, \$64.48; materials and fuel on hand, \$3,112.24; other assets, \$7,951.22; total, \$1,514,696.27. Securities mostly held by construction company.

Rolling Stock: Locomotives, two; cars—passenger, one; baggage, etc., one; platform, six; service, eight; total, sixteen. Other rolling stock is furnished by St. Louis & San Francisco Railway company.

*Business Interests.*—First merchants: O. D. Thornton, the first merchant, established his place of business July 6, 1879, with a stock of goods worth about \$200. September 13, 1879, Montgomery Bros. opened a grocery on the opposite side of the street, with a stock worth \$150. Mrs. Massman supplied the lumber used in the early building operations from her saw-mill on Leatherwood Creek. William Conant was the first liveryman. The "King House," built by a Mrs. King, of Washburn, Mo., across the

gulch from the Basin Spring, was the first hotel. The number of business places in the summer of 1881 is given as 100. The first shipment over the Eureka Springs Railway was several cars of hay, of which S. C. Mills was the consignee. Spring and Main Streets, and particularly the immediate vicinity of Basin Spring, have always been the most active business portions of the town, and will doubtless continue so.

The following is a classified list of business places at the present time:

Grocers—E. S. Timmons, A. L. Baker, Harper & Smith, W. H. Kaylor, McLaughlin & Robinson, J. S. Alexander, Martin & Co., Joseph Geck & Son, Hudson & Henson, Edward Haigler, H. N. Childers, S. T. Dickens, J. M. V. Shreve, H. D. Field, G. S. Brown, G. W. Finn, C. W. Smith, Packard & Gammon, D. H. Hopper, G. W. Malcolm, Joe F. Ivey & Bro., Levi Fuller & Son, Samuel Hays, S. J. Moore & Son, E. O. Freeman & Co., Mark Dean, — Adams, S. Carrell.

Dry Goods—Montgomery & Riley, S. Turner, Sam. Fyfe.

General Stores—T. E. Clark, W. W. Davis & Co., A. J. Ray, Davis & Champlin, Wilson Riley, Nichols & Smith, Cuthbertson & Co., B. N. Nichols, Payne & Haman, R. L. Meaders.

Hardware—Joseph Breeding, W. G. Jenkins & Co., A. N. Matthews & Co., J. G. Breeding.

Furniture—W. S. Wadsworth, Sutliff & Bradey.

Druggists—E. E. Brim, F. Belchamber, H. T. Pendergrass, T. L. Milner, N. Gibson.

Undertakers—Z. B. Drummond, W. S. Wadsworth.

Books and Stationery—H. Fitch & Son, Geo. Baldridge.

Jewelry—J. P. Shepherd, H. T. Shepherd, H. Fitch & Son.

Butchers—Lawson & Whitehead, H. O. Kinser, G. & C. Pendergraff, Fanning & Co., F. M. King, Thomas Banham.

Confectioners—Blockson & Young, Caldwell Bros., Snavelly & Bro., G. W. Swett, J. W. Whitten, C. H. Young, Maggie Kimball, W. S. Edwards.

Gents' Furnishers—John Tobien, Bayless & Ross, James & Beck.

Ladies' Furnishers—Appie Lee, Mrs. J. G. Cunningham, Mrs. E. W. Roe, Mrs. M. E. Boyd, Bertie Barnett.



Flour and Feed—W. V. Crow, G. W. Martin, S. C. Mills, G. H. Keeler.

Miscellaneous—Woodruff & Co., lumber; L. E. Lines, sewing machines; Neill & Co., boots and shoes; M. M. White, notions; John S. Tibbs, Eureka Water Company, water shippers; H. A. Rogers, harness; H. I. Seidel, produce, etc.; W. W. Bell, paints, etc.; J. W. Hill, Charles Hurlburt, Jacob Everman, livery and sale stables.

The Board of Trade was organized February 24, 1888. President, R. H. James; vice-president, Z. P. Freeman; secretary, J. B. Bolton; directors, A. H. Foote, H. I. Seidel, T. D. Wickersham, F. A. Packard, B. J. Rosenwater, Norbert Valin, J. T. Spring, G. W. Malcolm, J. T. Champlin, G. W. Sweesy.

Hotels have always been a prominent factor in the business of the town. After the first, built by Mrs. King, several others came into existence in rapid succession. The City Hotel, by Mrs. Charles, on Spring Street, the Gilmore House, Planters' House and Eureka House were among the first. Conner's Hotel on Main Street, known as the Grand Central, was the stopping place for new arrivals by the "nine-hour line" from Peirce City. The Mountain House, by Smith & Jackson, and Col. Zeb. Pettigrew's hotel were also in a flourishing condition at this time. The following is a list of hotels in 1881: Southern, Metropolitan, St. Charles, Grand Central, Pettigrew, Mountain, Hancock, St. James, Eureka, Kentucky, Ohio. The Perry House was built in 1881 by Joseph Perry, Esq., of Colorado. W. E. Beatty is the present proprietor of the Southern.

The Crescent Hotel was first opened to the public May 10, 1886, under the management of G. W. Kittelle. The building is five stories high, and is built of a variety of white stone, obtained at quarries on White River. The dining-room is 100x40 feet. The building is practically fire-proof. The Waring system of sewerage is adopted. A park of fifteen acres, presenting many attractions, surrounds the hotel. The Crescent was formally opened May 20 and 21, 1886, with an attendance of 400 guests and appropriate exercises.

The Eureka Improvement Company was incorporated January 15, 1883. The original organizers were Logan H. Roots, P.

K. Roots and W. P. Davison, and a temporary organization was effected January 11, 1883. The permanent organization occurred in August, 1884, when the present officers were elected, as follows: President, Powell Clayton; secretary, A. H. Foote; treasurer, Logan H. Roots. The present directory is constituted as follows: Powell Clayton, R. C. Kerens, Logan H. Roots, A. H. Foote, F. N. Richardson, John O'Day, H. N. Morrill, D. H. Nichols, James Dunn. The company has a paid up capital of \$269,100. Its property consists of several hundred acres of land, a large part of which has been laid off into streets and lots, and the Crescent Hotel, described above.

The Inter-state Gas Company, Theodore Platt, president, has succeeded to that part of the Improvement Company's franchise which relates to gas pipe lines. A gas plant has been constructed and is in operation.

The Citizens' Bank, authorized capital \$10,000, was organized February 15, 1887, with J. T. Waddell, president, John T. Champlin, cashier, and R. J. Gray, vice-president. J. W. Freeman was elected president in March, 1888. The office of assistant cashier was created in March, 1888, with D. F. Powell as its first incumbent. The banking house of John H. Cameron & Co. was established in March, 1881, and subsequently suspended.

Steam Mills. Webb & Brown's steam flouring-mill was built in the winter of 1887-88. The building is frame, three stories high; it is equipped with three double sets of rolls for wheat and one for corn. The engines are of twenty-five-horse power.

The corner-stone of the Co-operative Milling Company's mill was laid July 21, 1887, with impressive ceremonies. James W. Hart is superintendent, and L. H. Winchell, president.

*Societies.*—Bethesda Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias, was instituted December 5, 1880, with the following officers: I. A. Newman, P. C.; A. J. Gibbs, C. C.;—Howell, V. C.; —Owens, P.; John Tobien, M. of E.; T. E. Clark, M. of F.; M. Harrison, K. of R. & S. Present membership, forty. Connected with this is a section of the endowment rank, instituted March 26, 1881; President, Joe F. Ivey; Secretary, T. E. Clark.

Eureka Division, U. R., K. of P., was instituted with twenty-eight members, J. T. Waddill, S. K. C.; Joe F. Ivey, S. K. L. C.; J. H. Edmonson, S. K. H.

Eureka Springs Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 24, 1881, with the following members and officers: S. W. Damon, N. G.; J. Q. Cowles, V. G.; Wilson Broyles, Secretary; Joseph Willett, D. C. Boswell, Edward Eads. Present membership, fifty-nine.

Basin Spring Lodge No. 386, F. & A. M., was instituted November 23, 1881. First officers: E. T. Walker, W. M.; H. H. Moose, S. W.; H. Glitsch, J. W. Present membership, sixty.

Eureka Chapter No. 82, R. A. M., was chartered November 27, 1884, and was organized under a dispensation granted April 9, 1884, to H. H. Moose, J. W. Cary, Peter Lamlaker, Henry D. Field, J. S. Tibbs, F. F. Hastings, S. L. Hickerson, R. W. Goudelock, D. B. Lukey, J. C. Cunningham, R. J. Gray, S. C. Reading, F. Bellchamber, W. C. Pendergrass, J. B. Fulton.

Cyrene Commandery No. 9, K. T., was constituted July 15, 1885; first officers, J. W. Cary, E. C.; H. D. Field, G.; S. C. Reading, C. G.

The Order of the Eastern Star is represented by two organizations.

Ruth Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 25, 1886, and numbers sixty members.

The W. C. T. U. was organized April 21, 1886; first officers, Mrs. C. C. Cook, president; Mrs. Miner Davis, vice-president; Miss Kate Richardson, secretary; Mrs. L. M. Himes, treasurer. Present membership, 100. Mrs. J. C. Fraker is the present efficient president.

The Y. W. C. T. U. was organized May 9, 1886; reorganized October 31, 1887, with thirteen members, the officers being Miss Appie Lee, president; Miss Hattie Fraker, vice-president; Miss Mollie Gird, secretary; Miss Maggie Moore, treasurer.

*Newspapers.*—The *Echo*. In November, 1879, T. J. Hadley removed his printing outfit from Olathe, Kas., to Eureka Springs, and issued the first number of the *Echo* February 21, 1880. This was the pioneer newspaper of the city. A. B. Adams was in partnership during the first four months of its history, when he

retired. In September, 1880, Hadley disposed of the paper to H. A. Nickell and J. B. Lowe, by whom it was continued until October, 1882. Nickell had become individual proprietor by this time, and moved the office to Ozark, Ark. In August, 1883, A. B. Adams brought a printing outfit to Eureka Springs, and Volume I, No. 1 of the *Echo* appeared September 5, 1883. It was a three-column, four-page paper. The *Daily Echoing Nemesis* first appeared Thursday, April 23, 1885. D. P. Cloyd was associated with Mr. Adams in this enterprise for a time. The name has since been changed to the *Daily Echo*, in connection with which a weekly edition is published, both under the proprietorship and management of Mr. Adams. The paper is Democratic in politics.

The *Times*. The original predecessor of the *Times* was the *Republican*, established in 1881 by Murphy & Penn, who retired at the end of nine months, when the paper was run in the name of S. K. Morgan for a time. Perry & Spears were the next proprietors, and assumed control February 15, 1882, changing the name to the *Times* and politics to Democratic. June 20, 1885, the *Times* was consolidated with the *Bulletin*, established April 15, 1881, by Lucius Hitchcock, the consolidation taking the name of *Arkansas Times-Bulletin*. Don J. Perry had previously retired from the *Times*. May 15, 1884, H. A. Cook succeeded Spear & Hitchcock, and in November, 1887, Sweeney & Weymouth, the present proprietors, took charge. The name has been changed to the *Times*, and, under the present management, the paper has returned to its original political faith.

A number of definite journalistic efforts have been made at various times.

The annual meeting of the Arkansas Press Association was held at Eureka Springs in May, 1884.

#### BERRYVILLE.

Berryville, the county seat of Carroll County, is situated in Prairie Township, on a branch of Osage River, about the center of the county. The Congressional township is No. 21 north, Range 24 west, and the town plat forms part of the northeast quarter of Section 30. The place has the advantage of an ele-

vated location. It is distant from Eureka Springs fourteen miles, from Carrollton twenty miles, and is conveniently accessible from all parts of the county.

The town site was originally entered by Joel Plumlee, one of the early settlers of this part of the county. He built a house near the large spring north of the town proper, and cleared a small farm. The surrounding prairie was covered at this time with heavy forest undergrowth, and there was nothing to indicate that a town would come into existence.

In 1850 Blackburn Henderson Berry, of Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River, in Northern Alabama, purchased Plumlee's farm and opened a store near the "branch." In the same year Dr. A. A. Baker removed from Carrollton to the site of his present residence, and engaged in the practice of his profession; he also opened an apothecary shop. The idea of founding a town seems to have occurred to both about the same time; and under their direction Arnold Champlin, a school teacher and surveyor, laid out the town in the autumn of 1850. The principal streets were named Main, Church and Forsythe, and the entire number of lots was twenty-four. Berry built the first business house on the northeast corner of the public square. One Brown established the first blacksmith shop, near his former location at the "branch." Thirteen lots were sold at the first sale. Isaac J. Thorn and Samuel Karns were among the first merchants after Berry. Benjamin Hailey built the first hotel, which still stands, not having yet been retired from active service. Within two or three years Berryville had become quite a trading point; and at the opening of the Civil War it contained fifty-one houses, with a population of more than 200.

During the war it was the rendezvous of the military forces formed on both sides in the county. It was occupied for some time by Federal forces, and the aid and comfort thus involuntarily afforded rendered it the special object of attention from the bushwhackers. At the close of the war but one house remained, that of Mrs. (Hailey) Hubbard. The population had been scattered. The town was gradually rebuilt, but more slowly than at first. Dr. Baker was probably the first to return and rebuild; he had spent the last year of the war at Springfield,

Mo. The first merchant after the war was Frank Hoggs, an ex-Federal soldier. He was son-in-law to Mr. Walker, hotel proprietor of what was lately known as the Southern House. William Sartain and P. Packwood were the next to engage in business. The removal of the county seat to Berryville in 1876 gave to the place a great impetus, and considering the disadvantages entailed by a long distance from railroads, the growth of the town has been encouraging. The population in 1880 was 253. There are now seventy-three families, indicating about 400 inhabitants.

*Present Business.*—W. P. George, J. H. Malloy, druggists; Freeman & Bobo, O. D. Thornton & Son, K. J. Hodge, Shaver & Neff, general stores; Lincoln Phillips, Henry Wood, W. T. Cartwright, grocers; Mitchell & Ferree, Nunnally & Pearce, hardware; F. S. Kirtley, harness, etc.; A. C. Hailey, jeweler; James McCleary, hotel.

The Berryville Canning and Evaporating Company, incorporated in 1888 with an authorized capital of \$20,000, was organized in June, 1888, with the following board of directors: W. P. George, president; W. H. Ross, vice-president; Len Nunnally, secretary; C. W. Hamilton, treasurer; J. W. Freeman, A. S. Bobo. A three-story frame building, 24x50 feet and twenty-four feet high, was completed for the company in July, 1888. The plant, consisting of a Plummer evaporator with a daily capacity of 150 bushels of apples or 100 bushels of peaches, was placed in operation in August, 1888.

The flouring mill of J. W. Freeman & Co., with engines of twenty-five horse power, has a large and increasing trade.

*Newspapers.*—The Carroll County *Farmer*, published at Bentonville by Robert S. Hines, originator of the Grange movement in this part of the State, and distributed at Berryville, was the first newspaper bearing a local name. It began and was discontinued within the short space of one year, 1874: About the same time W. S. Tilton and E. R. Marvin established the Carroll County *Boulder* at Carrollton. They had local correspondents in nearly all the different townships, and had a fair circulation. But Marvin, although the son of an ex-president of the State Senate, was not gifted with any great amount of industry, and

Tilton found a more congenial location in Kansas, where he is now editor and proprietor of the *Wa Keeney World*. W. W. Moore & Son, proprietors of the *Fayetteville Democrat*, established the *Carroll County Advocate* at Berryville upon the suspension of Hines' sheet. It passed into the control of J. C. Hanna within a few months, and in 1875 was merged with the *Boulder*, under Tilton's proprietorship, and so continued until finally suspended in 1877. For a short time the county was without an "organ;" but in 1879 Jones Bros. established the *Enterprise* at Berryville. In September, 1880, it became the *Weekly Eagle*. Charles & Pittman and C. T. Moore were successively proprietors for a short time, and in April, 1881, W. J. Hailey assumed journalistic responsibilities as its proprietor. His knowledge of the "art preservative" was acquired under his own tuition. In September, 1881, the name was changed to *Carroll County Intelligencer*. December 10, 1884, the present style, *Carroll County Progress*, was adopted, when the paper reached its present style, a seven-column quarto. J. D. Hailey acquired an interest in 1884. The paper is Democratic in politics.

In 1883 the Berryville *Enterprise*, a Republican organ, was established by a joint stock company, with Clark W. Harrington as editor. J. C. Grim succeeded him. Jones Bros. purchased the plant in 1884, when the politics of the journal became Democratic. This paper was suspended in 1885.

*Incorporation.*—Berryville was incorporated March 11, 1876. The organization is no longer actively sustained, but its existence has not been without good results, as the improvements to the streets and public square sufficiently indicate.

*Societies.*—The secret societies are Ashley Lodge No. 56, F. & A. M., Carroll Chapter R. A. M., and Berryville Lodge, I. O. O. F.

#### CARROLLTON.

This town is situated in Carrollton Township, in the southeastern part of the county, about a mile from the Boone County line, in the valley of Long Creek. It is almost surrounded by hills.

The first settler upon the site of the town was one James



Jones, of English and Cherokee descent, who arrived about 1833. About 1838, when the congressional survey of this territory was begun, he secured a pre-emption title to eighty acres, embracing the site of the town. Among his neighbors was Henderson Lafferty, a pioneer Methodist preacher, but a man of shrewd business instincts. His extensive knowledge of the large territory embraced in Carroll County enabled him to perceive the central location of this point, and he secured Jones' eighty acres by purchase. When the time came to select a location for the county seat, he impressed the eligibility of this location upon the county commissioners so successfully as to influence its selection and purchase for the sum of \$1,000, a large sum for a tract of that size in those days. The town was surveyed by Dr. Saunders, of Huntsville, under the direction of Henry Keys, John S. Blair and Barnett Cheatham, county commissioners. A square of ample proportions was reserved for the county buildings. Lots fronting on this were sold for \$25, and others in the rear for less. Notes were given by the purchasers, which were tendered Lafferty in payment. William C. Mitchell, H. L. Denton and John S. Blair were among the first purchasers of lots. Thus placed in existence and named under county auspices, the town early attracted population. It derived an impetus as the location of the county seat, and at the beginning of the Civil War was in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

*Business Interests.*—Henderson Lafferty was the first merchant of Carrollton, and therefore of Carroll County. He remained in business but a few years. H. L. Denton & Co., Tilford Denton, now living three miles from Carrollton on the border of Boone County, being the junior partner, opened a store in 1837. John W. Peel, formerly of Batesville, and afterward county clerk; Henry Keys, from Washington County; John S. and Joel D. Blair, were also in business prior to 1840. Failures were numerous, notwithstanding the wide margin for profit. Numerous changes occurred, and in 1857 the four stores of the town were those of W. S. Poynor, J. F. Seaman, Berry & Massingale, and Samuel Crenshaw. H. Ratcliff and Joseph Childers were hotel proprietors. Both hotels were substantial two-story structures, as were also the principal stores and several private residences.

*Growth Since the War.*—At the close of the war there were but two buildings standing in what had previously been known as Carrollton, and both of these were stables. The people returned slowly, and families were sheltered in truly primitive style. One man hauled the material of an old stable that had been left standing in the mountains, and rebuilt it as a house. The first dwelling-house built after the war is still standing on the southeast corner of the square. It was built in 1866 by I. W. Wann, a blacksmith newly arrived from Tennessee, and L. J. Blankenship. Mr. Wann's smith-shop adjoining was next built. Edward Norris, a Missourian, opened the first store. I. W. Wann & Bro. and Crump & Berry were among those who engaged in business within a few years. Houses of a substantial character were built, and by degrees the business of the place and its general appearance improved. After the erection of Boone County, in 1869, it became evident that the removal of the county seat to a more central point must inevitably occur, and the growth of the town was correspondingly affected. At length, in 1878, the removal was consummated, and in the decade that has since passed away Carrollton has not perceptibly improved. It is still the center of a fine agricultural district, and commands a large local trade. The present population is about 250.

*Business.*—Nunnally & Kirkham, hardware and implements; Leathers & Shipman, J. N. Cardwell, Edward Mitchell, general merchandise; W. M. Watkins, drugs; H. Ratcliff, O. P. Crockett, hotels. Cincinnati Mills, Nunnally & Kirkham, proprietors, were placed in operation June 12, 1883. Engines of twenty-five horse power supply the power. The mill has a capacity of 100 bushels of wheat and 250 bushels of corn, per day. There is a saw-mill and cotton-gin attached. The gin has a capacity of six bales a day.

*Societies.*—Yell Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M., was instituted November 10, 1853. The first officers were J. F. Seaman, W. M.; M. Holeford, S. W.; A. A. Baker, J. W. Finley Chapter No. 83, R. A. M., was instituted December 10, 1887, with the following officers: I. W. Wann, H. P.; Kinsey Hulsey, E. K.; O. P. Crockett, E. S. Carrollton Chapter O. E. S.; U. D. The Masonic bodies erected a substantial hall in 1876, used also for school and church

purposes. Adjoining is the cemetery, inclosed with a neat wire fence.

#### GREEN FOREST.

This village is situated in Hickory Township, Section 4, Township 19, Range 23 west. The principal street follows the east and west line through the middle of the section.

When first visited by white settlers this locality was a prairie, and hence attracted settlement earlier than the surrounding timbered region. William Martin and — Yocum were living here as early as 1836. John Scott, maker of sheep and cow bells, from whom the prairie became known as Scott's prairie, was probably an earlier settler. They no doubt left when the country became more thickly settled, as their life was that of hunters rather than farmers. In 1851 the northeast fourth of the southwest fourth of Section 4 was entered by one Callin. This comprises that part of the town site south of the public road. The forty-acre tract opposite, being the southeast fourth of the northwest fourth, was patented to George L. White May 1, 1861.

The first house on the site of the town was a log church and school-house, near the present location. There were stores here prior to the war, during which they were destroyed. In the spring of 1870 W. M. Ward, a farmer on Osage, built the first dwelling house on the site of its successor; the latter was put up in 1887. He also opened a store in a building still standing. The next house was built several years later by George Shahan, and is now owned by George Crump. Shahan never lived here. Alexander Hale succeeded to his business. In May, 1874, Dr. William Thomas built the house opposite that owned by Hale; while yet in an unfinished condition it was bought by Dr. J. E. Harbert. The three houses mentioned constituted the town in 1874. A fourth was added in 1875 by L. E. Harbert, and the number slowly increased. There was but one painted house in the town in 1880. Improvement has received a great impetus within the past few years, and fewer towns in this section of the State present a more favorable appearance. The present population is about 250.

*Business Interests.*—The first store was opened in 1870 by W. M. Ward; the second by George Shahan; the third by T. O.

Walker, who was followed successively by Norris & Ely, Cox, Cox & Galloway, and E. S. Foreman, the present proprietor. The only fire which the town has yet known burnt the stores of L. E. Harbert and Dr. Ray. The following is a list of business men at present: W. M. Ward, general store; J. E. Harbert, druggist; Cuthbert, Son & Co. (J. H. Holder, manager), J. A. Buell, J. P. Oliver, George Cramp, E. S. Foreman, J. H. Ramsey, general stores; Merritt Stroud, grocery; A. A. Pickens, hotel. J. R. Hanby is the proprietor of a flour and saw mill and cotton-gin, erected in 1887 and placed in operation in September of that year. The engines have a capacity of forty-horse power. The building is a three-story frame structure, 40x36 feet. The cotton gin has a capacity of five bales per day.

*Societies.*—Green Forest Lodge No. 404, F. & A. M., was instituted November 29, 1882, with the following officers and members: J. W. Wann, M.; J. A. White, S. W.; W. P. Kerby, J. W.; Thompson Ramsey, J. J. Grim, D. H. Smith, W. E. Graham, W. H. Bunch, J. L. Graham, James H. Winning, J. P. Fondren, W. F. Jones, K. D. Cottrell, J. P. Harbert, J. E. Harbert, W. M. Ward, J. H. Norris, Martin McNiell, J. J. Dixon, Joseph Farming. Green Forest Chapter No. 39, O. E. S., was instituted October 28, 1885. First officers: Queen Ray, W. M.; J. W. Wann, W. P.; Elizabeth Graham, A. M.

#### OTHER VILLAGES.

*Fairview* is situated at the junction of the Kenner and Fancher forks of Osage, in Osage Township. The name was conferred by J. F. Sisco, who rolled the first house on trucks drawn by oxen from a point several hundred yards distant. The next building, the school-house, was erected by Isaac M. Hoyle, who taught school four years. Sisco & Bro. were the first merchants. The town comprises four residences, the general store of Frank Shubert, the two drug stores of Drs. Poynor, and the school-house. The post-office is known as Osage. There are lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

*Winonia Springs* is a village of about twenty houses, situated in Winonia Township, in the midst of a valuable timber district. There is a large steam saw-mill, and lumbering is the principal industry.

*Beaver* and *Gaskins*, stations on the Eureka Springs Railway, are places of three or four houses each. At the former there is a dwelling house built in 1836.

### MILITARY RECORD.

*Mexican War.*—At the opening of the war with Mexico the President called for one regiment from Arkansas, and the governor of the State issued a call for ten companies of mounted riflemen, to be accepted in the order in which their services were offered to the State. In due course of time the governor's proclamation reached Carroll County, and with characteristic promptness a company was organized, equipped and mounted at Carrollton. One Gregory was then dispatched post-haste to Little Rock with the muster-roll of the company, to secure it a place in the regiment. He was just too late; the regiment was full, and the Carroll County company was obliged to satisfy its military aspirations by the maneuvers necessary to disbanding.

*The Old Militia.*—In *ante bellum* days there were two battalion and four company musters every year, the former at Carrollton and Crooked Creek (Stroud's store, now in Boone County), the latter in the respective townships. These occasions were largely attended, the battalion musters particularly. The only instance in which the militia of this county was called out occurred early in "the fifties." Marion County became involved in a fight between the Tutt and Everitt factions, and the militia of the adjoining counties was called out to quell the disturbance. Carroll furnished two companies, under Cols. Tilford Denton and William C. Mitchell, the former from Carrollton. It was in the autumn that this occurred, and the companies were gone about six weeks.

### THE CIVIL WAR.

Public sentiment at the opening of the Civil War was almost unanimously opposed to secession. The number of slaves and of slave-holders in the county was not large; the people were almost entirely of Eastern Tennessee descent, and inherited the ardent patriotism that has distinguished that section. When the time came to elect representatives to the secession convention, Dr. Dijon and E. G. Mitchell appeared as secession candidates,

and W. W. Watkins and B. H. Hobbs as Union candidates. The former received but thirty-six votes in a total poll of 1,500. The convention was earnestly desirous of taking a neutral position, and uniting with the other border States in an effort to effect a compromise. It soon became apparent, however, that this was impossible, and the call of President Lincoln for troops from Arkansas forced the issue. The delegates from Carroll met their constituents in mass-meetings, and, finding that there was but little disposition to take up arms against the section to which they naturally belonged, cast their votes for the secession ordinance, which passed with but a single dissenting voice.

*Home Guards.*—Four companies of home guards were organized in what is now Carroll County, to repel the threatened invasion of the State by Gen. Lyon. H. B. Fancher was captain of the company recruited "Up Osage;" Capt. J. M. Pittman's company was formed at Carrollton; Capt. John Denny's and Leander Hayhurst's companies at Berryville. The four companies proceeded individually to Camp Walker, Benton County, and with seven others from different parts of the State were organized into the Fourth Arkansas Infantry Regiment, under the command of Col. J. D. Walker, forming part of Gen. Pierce's brigade. Maj.-Gen. Ben. McCulloch was in command. The enemy was met at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1861, and defeated with severe loss. The Fourth Arkansas Infantry was stationed upon a hill across the creek from the principal fighting, supporting Capt. Reed's battery, and took no active part in the battle. It suffered no loss. Within a few days the regiment returned to Benton County and was disbanded, after a term of service of less than two months.

*Regular Confederate Troops.*—Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, was the first company of regular Confederate troops formed in Carroll County. It was organized in October, 1861, at the militia muster at Green Forest, and numbered ninety-three men. The officers were Captain, W. S. Poynor; first lieutenant, A. S. McKennon; second lieutenant, W. W. Wilson; junior second lieutenant, James H. Berry. This company, with one each from Searcy, Conway and (at present) Boone, rendezvoused at Carrollton, and were there organized as a battalion,

under Lieut.-Col. Moore, ignorant of the fact that they lacked one company of having the required number for this. The "battalion" proceeded to Fayetteville, and reported to Gen. McCulloch, who declined to recognize their organization. They were detailed to Trott's store, Benton County, and there organized, with three companies from Johnson, one from Washington, one from Madison and one from Pike, into the Sixteenth Regiment of Arkansas Infantry, under Col. John F. Hill.

The regiment was in winter quarters at Elm Springs, Benton County. It was actively engaged at the battle of Pea Ridge or Elk Horn Tavern, March 7, 1862, and was stationed on the extreme left, opposed to Sigel's command. It was the charge of this regiment that recovered the body of Gen. McCulloch, which was carried off the field by several men from Company E, with others. The army moved east of the Mississippi *via* Van Buren and Memphis within a short time afterward. Company E participated in the battles of Farmington and Iuka, Miss. At Corinth the Sixteenth Arkansas formed part of the First Brigade of the First Division of Price's corps, and was stationed on the left wing, which stormed the breastworks to the north of Corinth. In three hours Company E lost one-third of its men. Among the wounded was James H. Berry, afterward governor, and at present a member of the United States Senate.

The Sixteenth Arkansas was reorganized in 1862, when J. M. Pittman, formerly a private in Company E, became lieutenant-colonel.

In November, 1862, as part of Gen. Beall's brigade, the Sixteenth was detailed to fortify Port Hudson. July 9, 1863, this post surrendered to Gen. Banks, when the privates were paroled. Capt. Poynor and Second Lieut. Wilson escaped in a commissary wagon, returned to Carroll County, and reorganized the company, which subsequently participated in the battles of Poison Springs, Mark's Mills and Jenkins' Ferry, and finally surrendered, as part of Dockery's brigade, at Shreveport, in 1865.

Capt. Goodnight's company, recruited principally in Conway County, included about twenty-five Carroll County men. It was also in the Sixteenth Arkansas, and participated in the engagements above noted, to the fall of Port Hudson.



Company E, First Arkansas Cavalry, originally numbered 178 men, and was mustered at Carrollton with the following officers: Captain, J. W. Bishop; first lieutenant, William Gregory; second lieutenant, S. G. Sneed; third lieutenant, Robert Clark. The term of enlistment was three years, or until the close of the war. The company marched to King's River, where it encamped for the night. Here seventy-eight men withdrew, and elected — Dawson as captain. Capt. Bishop reported to Col. Adams at Prairie Grove, and his company became part of the Third Arkansas Infantry, which was stationed on the extreme left, near the church, during the battle here, December 7, 1863, and bore the brunt of the battle. Capt. Bishop's company lost fourteen men at one charge. After the retreat to Van Buren, Gen. Hindman directed Capt. Bishop to return to Carroll County and mount his company. It then became Company E, First Arkansas Cavalry, Harrell's battalion of Cabell's brigade, and took part in the battle of Poison Springs. Capt. Bishop was promoted to a majority on that battle-field, and John Rosson succeeded him as captain. The company was stationed at Camden and Washington, and passed the winter of 1864-65 at Marshall, Tex., where it was disbanded.

There were other companies formed in the county at various periods during the war; but the frequent reorganization of the Confederate forces renders it impossible to give an account of their services.

*Regular Federal Troops.*—March 29, 1862, while the "Army of the Southwest" was lying at Cross Timbers, Mo., M. La Rue Harrison, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was given authority to recruit a company for the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and proposed to enlist citizens of Arkansas, many of whom had escaped the Confederate conscription and fled into Missouri. The facility with which this was accomplished prompted the organization of the First Regiment Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, which was effected August 7, 1862. Company G of this regiment was made up almost entirely of Carroll County men. Rowan E. M. Mack was captain; Joshua S. Dudley, first lieutenant. Hiram S. Shahan, of Carroll County, was quartermaster-sergeant. Nearly all the men were enlisted in July and August,

1862. Company K, Theodore Youngblood, captain, Dr. F. Youngblood, first lieutenant, was also largely made up of Carroll County men. The regiment constituted the advance guard of Gen. Schofield's command, the Army of the Frontier, during the campaign of 1862. It was stationed for a time at Elk Horn Tavern and Cassville, under Lieut.-Col. A. W. Bishop. Col. Harrison assumed command December 5, and under him the regiment participated in the battle of Prairie Grove. January 8, 1863, a detachment under Lieuts. Thompson and Vaughan participated in the defeat of Marmaduke at Springfield; and later in the same month another detachment was actively engaged in the vicinity of Van Buren. The regiment, with others, constituted the post of Fayetteville, and successfully withstood an attack from the Confederate Gen. Cabell April 18, 1863. October 3, 1864, a similar attack from greatly superior numbers was also repelled. Throughout the remainder of the war the regiment was engaged in suppressing the guerrilla bands that infested the northwestern part of the State. It was mustered out August 23, 1865. The Second Arkansas Cavalry, in which were many Carroll County men, was originally organized as the First Arkansas Mounted Rangers, and was formed at Helena by Col. W. James Morgan, in 1862. In August, 1863, the regiment not having yet been filled, it was transferred to Col. John E. Phelps, who rendezvoused at Springfield and Cassville, "recruiting with such energy and success that, on the 18th of March, 1864, he was mustered in as colonel, twelve full companies having been formed." The regiment was afterward in active service in Mississippi and Tennessee. It was mustered out August 20, 1865.

In various Missouri regiments and several regiments of Arkansas infantry Carroll County was also represented. It is not possible, however, to go into detail in this matter.

*Operations in the County*—The first armed force that appeared in Carroll County was that of Brig.-Gen. McBride, Confederate, *en route* from Batesville to Elm Springs, Benton County, with his command, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 men. Passing through in June, 1861, they encamped for the night at Green Forest. Their progress was not marked by any violence. After the battle of Wilson's Creek numerous small bodies passed through the county frequently.

A strong Federal force was thrown into Southwestern Missouri in the spring of 1862, and, aware that a decisive battle was approaching, an effort was made to prevent the enemy from concentrating his forces, and to divert his attention from the actual point of attack. A movement of this character, executed by Col. C. A. Ellis, is thus described by him in reporting to his superior officer:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MISSOURI CAVALRY. }  
*Camp on Sugar Creek, Ark., March 9, 1862. }*

*General:* In obedience to your order of the 2nd instant, to proceed to Keetsville and send forward a commissary train reported to be there, and then to make a reconnaissance of the country east of the position occupied by our forces, I marched with 140 men on the morning of the 3rd, accompanied by Col. Pease, of your staff, to Keetsville, and forwarded the train as directed. I then proceeded east to the Roaring River, and north eight miles northeast of Cassville, Mo., and finding no appearance of the enemy, bivouacked for the night. At daylight of the morning of the 4th I again moved forward in the direction of Morris' Mill, on the White River, where a camp of the rebels was reported to be in that vicinity. I reached the mills about 4 P. M. Finding no enemy there, I at once moved forward in the direction of Berryville, over the most broken country it is possible to conceive, crossing the White River six times in traveling eight miles. At 10 P. M., having found forage for our horses, I camped for the night, and again, at daylight of the 5th, moved forward on the road to Berryville. When about two miles, I arrested two men of suspicious appearance, and from them obtained information that a company was organizing at Berryville to leave on the following morning.

Moving forward as rapidly as the nature of the ground would admit, I soon came to the suburbs of the town, and observed a body of horsemen moving north on the road leading in that direction. Taking two companies, I went in pursuit: Col. Pease, with the balance of the command, in the meantime surrounded the town, taking some fifty prisoners, twenty-two horses and fifty stand of arms.

My horses being much worn, I was unable to undertake those that had left, and after destroying three wagons partially loaded with stores belonging to the enemy, I returned to King's River and bivouacked.

At early dawn the next morning the command was ordered to saddle, and, as men and horses were exhausted, and a snow-storm prevailing, I concluded on returning to camp, which I reached at 2 A. M. on the morning of the 7th. I found forage exceedingly scarce, failing to secure sufficient over the whole region I scoured in that direction to supply the immediate wants of my command.

C. A. ELLIS, *Colonel, Commanding First Missouri Cavalry.*

BRIG.-GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS, *Commanding Third Division.*

E. B. Brown, brigadier-general commanding Southwestern division of Missouri (Federals), states in his dispatches that six squadrons of cavalry left Cassville June 12, 1862, to break up a camp of 400 near Berryville. It is extremely improbable that there was any such camp there at the time. The result of the expedition is not known.

Gen. Herron, with his command, numbering about 20,000 men, marched through the county in December, 1863, after the battle of Prairie Grove, *en route* for Forsythe, Mo. This army encamped at Carrollton about a week. Gen. Blount, in command of 3,000 Kansas troops, encamped there the previous spring. It cannot be said that this visitation is remembered with gratitude by the people of the vicinity.

The only skirmish in which any considerable body of men was involved occurred April 16, 1863, on a farm now owned by Martin Trantham, a quarter of a mile from Yokum Creek. Companies G and K, First Arkansas Cavalry (Federal), under Capts. Roan Mack and Theodore Youngblood, with a number of non-combatants whom they were conducting from the State into Missouri, with personal property of some value, were pursued by about 700 Confederates under Capts. Bailey, Dillon and others. Seven of the latter were killed, including the gallant Capt. Dillon. The Federal loss was one killed and nine wounded, of whom seven died. The advantage was with the Confederates.

In April, 1864, Capt. George E. Gaddy, Federal, encountered Capt. McFarland on Race Track hollow. Lieut. Jesse Patty, Federal, was killed.

A skirmish occurred at Carrollton August 14, 1864, in which several were killed.

It would be futile to attempt an enumeration of all the various encounters that occurred throughout the war. Warfare became predatory. Armed bands of robbers infested the country, the terror of those they pretended to befriend no less than those they openly attacked.

The following hitherto unpublished account of the manner in which a company of guerrillas was disposed, is presented through the courtesy of A. H. Foote, Esq.; it was prepared by S. C. Mills, Esq.:

"In the early part of the winter of 1863, while the First Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry was quartered at Lebanon, Mo., word was brought to headquarters that a band of bushwhackers were robbing the Union people in Stone County, Mo., and all along the Missouri line in that vicinity. Company F, Second Arkansas Cavalry, having been recruited in Stone County, Mo., and

Carroll County, Ark., was selected to drive out Capt. Railey and his band of thirty-five bushwhackers. After reaching Stone County, Company F, Captain Berry in command, was not long in finding out where Capt. Railey and his band were, and were soon in hot pursuit. Railey, finding himself pursued, started for Leatherwood ford, on White River, at the mouth of Leatherwood Creek. Upon his arrival at the river, he found it rising rapidly, and crossed with his command and their plunder as rapidly as possible, starting up Leatherwood Creek to find shelter for the night. Thinking that the river would be impassable by the time his pursuers reached the ford, he had no further fears of pursuit. They went about three miles up the creek to Skelton farm, and went into quarters for the night, occupying the two farm houses. When Company F reached the ford it was found that Railey and his band had crossed, and that the river was past fording. Night coming on, the commanding officer did not think it safe to attempt to cross that night. First Lieut. John Williams, with Privates Samuel Gaskins and James Hobbs, were detailed to cross the river and keep the trail, these three men having been brought up on the creek, and get all the information possible. Swimming their horses across the river above the ford they followed the trail. Before reaching the Skelton farm they found that Railey and his band had taken possession of the houses and were then eating supper. It was nearly dark and they had not been discovered. They concluded to charge Railey and his men at once, which was done in splendid style. With a revolver in each hand, firing as they came, they completely surprised Railey and his men, who jumped out of the windows and took to the brush, bare-headed and unarmed. Railey and four of his men were wounded and one killed. This was doubtless one of the boldest and most successful charges against the greatest odds during the war. The next morning, while in pursuit of Railey and his scattered band, they overtook the notorious guerrilla, Calvin Dunaway, killing him in a hand-to-hand fight, and shooting him eighteen times before he gave up; he lived but a few minutes after doing so. His wildcat fur cap was sent to headquarters at Lebanon, Mo. After the death of Dunaway Railey discharged his men, and all was quiet in this vicinity during the remainder of the winter.

Col. John E. Phelps, of the First Arkansas Cavalry (Federal), occupied Berryville with his regiment in 186-. Companies A, E and G, Second Arkansas Cavalry (Federal), under the command of Capt. A. Roberts, took possession of Berryville in February, 1864. Capt. George E. Gaddy was organizing a company of home guards on Long Creek at this time; it was mustered in at Fayetteville, February 28, 1864. A similar company, recruited by Capt. Joseph G. Walker, was attached to the Federal force at Berryville. In April, 1864, Company G was ordered to Easley's Ferry on the White River. June 8, 1864, Capt. Gaddy reported at Berryville with his company; Capt. Walker's company disbanded and re-enlisted in Companies A, E and G, and Capt. Gaddy's; June 10, 1864, Companies A and E, and Capt. Gaddy's company, evacuated Berryville, the former to proceed to Cassville, the latter to re-enforce Company G at Easley's Ferry, and thus ended the Federal occupation of Carroll County.

The population of the county in 1860 was about 10,000, of whom it is reasonable to suppose that 3,000 were capable of bearing arms. Few able-bodied men remained at home. Such as were not received as regular soldiers, from old age or other causes, followed the different armies as sutlers, commissaries, etc. The exact number of men furnished each side cannot be definitely ascertained, but the general impression seems to be that the total number of soldiers furnished during the war from what is now Carroll County was about 2,000.

*Pensioners.*—The report of the commissioner of pensions for November, 1886, shows that in Carroll County there were 121 invalids, receiving \$1,344.25; twenty-three widows, receiving \$280; one minor, receiving \$16; four dependents, receiving \$36; one survivor of the War of 1812, receiving \$8; six widows of the War of 1812, receiving \$48; total number of pensioners, 156; amount dispensed per month, \$1,732.25. There were more pensioners than in any other county in the State.

### CHURCHES.

*Eureka Springs.*—The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1880 by Rev. O. P. Bryant. The erection of a church building was begun in the same year. The present

membership numbers 115. The pastors in order have been as follows: O. P. Bryant, 1880-81; — Hood, 1882-83; C. E. Cunningham, 1884; LeRoy Bates, D. D., 1885-87; Newman P. Tedrick, 1888. There is a flourishing Sunday-school of 100 members.

The First Baptist Church was organized in the summer of 1880 by Elders J. R. Chambers, P. J. Jack, D. C. Boswell and four other members. J. K. Northcutt was made moderator, and James Isaac, clerk. Pastors: P. J. Jack, C. W. Callahan, 1882; C. N. Ray, J. C. Grosh, Judson Taylor, the present incumbent, who took charge February 1, 1888. The church building was erected in 1881-82. The membership is about 150.

Pine Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This society was organized in 1879 by Rev. Warren Brooks. The Sunday-school was organized in 1880. The present church edifice, a frame structure, 32x35 feet, was erected in 1887 by a building committee consisting of W. H. Johnson, John Davis and E. S. Weyand. It was first occupied in May, 1887. The membership has increased from twenty at the beginning to 150 at the present time. A revival under Rev. Thrower's administration resulted in 150 conversions. About 700 individuals have been connected with this organization at various times. Pastors: Warren Brooks, 1879-80; S. N. Burns, 1880-82; H. C. Jolly, 1882; B. K. Thrower, 1883; W. T. Keith, 1884-85; B. Williams, 1885-86; H. J. Brown, 1887—.

First Presbyterian Church.\* The first Presbyterian services at Eureka Springs were conducted by Rev. W. B. McElwee, in the autumn of 1880. In the following spring he preached in a tent large enough to seat 300 people, at the corner of Mountain and Spring Streets. Although seated with rough plank benches, the tent was usually well filled, until cold weather compelled the discontinuance of the services. Northern, Southern and Cumberland Presbyterians were among the worshippers. During the winter of 1881-82 the members of the different branches, after conferring upon the subject, decided to unite in one organization and attach themselves to whichever of the general bodies offered the most liberal assistance. After preaching a week Rev. J. J.

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\*Contributed by W. W. Johnston, M. D.



Marks, D. D., presbyterial missionary of Ozark Presbytery, North, effected an organization March 1, 1882, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Of the twenty-eight constituent members, four were Cumberland Presbyterians, two Congregationalists, four Southern and eighteen Northern Presbyterians. The first session consisted of W. F. Daugherty, J. L. Baker and W. W. Johnston, M. D., elders. By unanimous vote the new organization was connected ecclesiastically with Ozark Presbytery, North. Since the organization there have been added to the session Elders William L. Lee and L. N. Stockton, May 1, 1884, and Horace B. Claflin, March 14, 1887. James L. Baker removed June 10, 1883, and W. F. Daugherty ceased to act in June, 1884. A. J. Gibbs and F. A. Pickard were elected deacons July 21, 1883; I. D. Stewart and E. L. Marsh, March 7, 1885; G. W. Lynn, March 14, 1887. F. A. Pickard resigned March 7, 1887. D. R. Whitcomb, G. W. Lynn and H. N. Brim compose the board of trustees. Rev. W. B. McElwee was pastor from March 1, 1882, to October 31, 1887. Rev. W. Scott Lowry assumed the pastoral duties November 1, 1887.

The tabernacle church was again occupied in the spring of 1882, with such additional comforts as a board floor and chairs. In October the basement of the Jones building on Short Street was occupied for a month, when the room above was secured and retained until the completion of the present edifice. In 1883 the ladies organized the "Extra Cent Society," gradually accumulating a fund of \$1,400. It was resolved to build in 1885, and a lot was donated by the Improvement Company on condition that a stone building should be erected. The foundations were laid in the fall of that year. May 13, 1886, the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. The completed structure was dedicated on the third Sabbath of November, 1886, Rev. Thomas Marshall, D. D., officiating. It is built of stone; the auditorium has a capacity of 300, and the lecture room is of the same size. William L. Lee's munificent contribution of \$3,000, and the courtesy of the Improvement Company in donating the lot, will always be remembered gratefully.

The Christian Church, Rev. Giddings, pastor, is among the older religious organizations of the city. The first sermon here

was preached by a minister of this denomination. Rev. L. W. Scott was one of the first pastors.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eureka Springs, originated in the efforts of Rev. J. J. Vaulx, of Fayetteville, who held services once a month for several years, and during this period a frame chapel was built on Mountain Street. A regular organization was effected September 15, 1887, the first vestry being constituted as follows: J. C. Cunningham, J. Congdon, M. O. Hines, G. W. Malcolm, F. Bellechamber. The present vestry is composed of Powell Clayton, J. C. Cunningham, G. W. Malcolm, F. Bellechamber, and the membership numbers about thirty. Rev. D. S. C. M. Potter, D. D., the present rector, assumed charge December 14, 1887. The parish has recently been presented with an eligibly located building, now being transformed into a church.

Roman Catholic.—Rev. Smythe, of Fort Smith, during a temporary stay at Eureka Springs in 1881, began the erection of a Roman Catholic Church, but left before its completion or the organization of a parish.

*Prairie.*—One of the first churches in this part of the county stood on land now owned by one McKeen, a mile and a half from Berryville. It was built on vacant land, and there was a camp-meeting ground in the vicinity. It was erected in 1848 as a Methodist Church. One Lively and James Jones were the first preachers.

A Union Church building was erected at Berryville in 1851, and dedicated in October of that year by Rev. Pleasant Bascom. This was burned during the war, but rebuilt in 1868. The present Union Church was built in 1882, mainly through the efforts of Dr. A. A. Baker.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Berryville, was organized in October, 1853, with thirty-one members, A. A. Baker and W. J. Ruth, elders, by Rev. John F. King, the first pastor. Among his successors have been Revs. Ruth, Ray, Kendall, Bell and Nashburn.

Berryville Church, M. E., South, Rev. David C. Ross, pastor, numbers fifty-three members. The circuit has a membership of about 200.

The Christian Church, Berryville, was built in 1879. Rev. Charles B. Whiteley built the first church in the central part of the county in 1841-42 at Pleasant Valley. It was burned down during the war and rebuilt in 1876, burned in 1885 and again rebuilt as a Methodist Church. Whiteley removed to Texas in 1861; he preached his own funeral sermon here before leaving. He was somewhat eccentric, but very active in building churches and schools.

*Carrollton.*—The first religious services in this township were held in the court-house by Rev. Henderson Lafferty. Revs. John F. Seamen, — Cook and Thomas Tanford were preachers prior to 1845, when Dr. A. B. Baker was appointed to this circuit, then comprising all the territory between Crooked Creek and King's River. Rev. W. B. Williams was recently the pastor. Pleasant Valley, Wright's Chapel, Black Jack School-house and Zion Hill Churches form part of Carrollton Circuit. There is an organization of Free-Will Baptists at Big Spring, of which Rev. J. W. Cannt has been pastor many years. Rev. Bartlett is pastor of the Missionary Baptist Church at Carrollton, and Sherwood Pursley at Pursley's School-house. A Cumberland Presbyterian organization at Carrollton was effected in 1839 by Revs. Pearson and Buchannon, of Cane Hill, Washington County.

*Hickory.*—William Martin organized a Methodist Church prior to 1850 of which Rev. — Keeton is the present pastor. Fair Grove Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871 or '72. Isaac Stanley and Martin Butler organized New Hope United Baptist Church in 1852, and Palestine Church in 1853. New Home United Baptist Church, three miles north of Green Forest, on Section 20, Township 20, Range 23, was organized in 1882 by Rev. E. J. Hagan, with eighty members. R. E. Martin is pastor at present. A Presbyterian Baptist Church was organized in 1876 in the southeastern part of the township. O. A. Mayberry is pastor.

*Long Creek.*—Salem United Baptist Church, at the mouth of Dry Creek, was organized in 1853 by Isaac Stanley, George E. Gaddy and Martin Butler. Gaddy was pastor many years. The present pastor is R. A. Martin. Center Point Methodist Church was organized about 1853, and has a large membership. Revs.

Obar, Mattox, Hughes and Keeton are among the recent pastors.

*Yocum.*—Mount Zion Baptist Church was organized about 1868 by Revs. Gwaltney, Beddingfield and Stanley. William Bailey is the present pastor. The Methodist Church was organized about 1871 by Rev. Obar.

*Liberty.*—The Free-Will Baptist Church at Rule was established in 1884 by Rev. W. R. Miller. Sherwood Pursley is the present pastor. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is attached to Berryville Circuit, Rev. David C. Ross, pastor. It is known as Mount Zion.

*Osage.*—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is an old organization, and shared in the labors of Revs. John F. King, Matthew Holford and Fleming Sanders forty years ago. Revs. — Stockton, Jasper Henry, Amos Kendle, Hugh J. P. Rudolph and F. McCracken have been the pastors in order since the war. Live Water Methodist Church is one of the oldest preaching points on Carrollton Circuit.

*Dry Fork.*—Shiloh Methodist Church, originally a part of Carrollton Circuit, was subsequently transferred to Berryville, and in 1887 to Kingston. In 1845 a small log building was occupied during inclement weather and an arbor at other times. Camp meetings were held every year on King's River, five miles distant. A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1886 by Rev. J. S. Rudolph. Rev. Albert Gregg, of Kingston, is pastor of a Baptist Church.

*Piney.*—Upper Piney Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a part of Berryville Circuit. Riley Miller and Gregg and Bradshaw are the pastors respectively of the Free-Will and United Baptist churches of Lower Piney.

*Polo.*—Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1852–53 by Revs. Isaac Stanley, Martin Butler, Thomas Chrisope, Brantley Wright and Dyson Wright. Stanley is the present pastor. Antioch United Baptist Church was instituted by Revs. John, David and Isaac Stanley in 1876. John Stanley is the present pastor. Brigman is pastor of Stony Point Free-Will Baptist Church. Antioch Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is included in Berryville Circuit.

*King's River.*—Isaac Stanley, Joseph Stanley, E. Chappell and — Lindsay are respectively pastors of White Elm, Rock Spring, Grenada and Shady Grove Baptist Churches. Rev. Watson is pastor of a Christian Church at Walker's.

*Franklin.*—There is a United Brethren Church at Hostetter's school-house.

### SCHOOLS.

*The Berryville Academy* was originally established by James Rhea in 1855. He was educated at Mechlin Institute and Arkansas College, Washington County, and had great natural ability as a teacher. The school at Berryville was conducted in a building erected for general school and church purposes by the community, and embraced such studies as usually form an academic curriculum. Prof. Rhea was assisted by different persons at various times. Among the students who have done honor to this school may be mentioned James H. Berry, successively judge, governor and United States Senator. The school was suspended during the war, when the building was also burned.

January 14, 1867, Prof. Isaac A. Clarke opened the academy that bears his name, with twenty-five pupils, which number increased to about 100 before the conclusion of the first session. The school was conducted in a commodious building about a mile southwest of Berryville until 1873, when this was burned. The large brick building within the corporate limits of Berryville was erected in 1874, and here the school has since been conducted, with a patronage from all parts of Arkansas and adjoining States. Prof. Clarke is eminently endowed with the rare qualifications necessary to inspire students with a desire for advanced culture and thorough education. He has, through his personal influence and the influence of his school, done more to advance the educational interests of the county than any other individual.

The following statistics, from the last biennial report of the State superintendent of public instruction, fairly represent the condition of the public schools of the county:

**STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL FUNDS OF CARROLL COUNTY FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.**

Amount Received.	Total.
Balance on hand June 30, 1884.....	\$ 4,262 88
From Common-School Fund, State.....	5,137 06
From district tax.....	3,008 26
From poll tax.....	2,017 70
From other sources.....	66 50

Total.....\$14,492 40

Amount Expended.	Total.
For teachers' salaries.....	\$ 6,272 52
For purchasing houses or sites.....	161 56
For building and repairing.....	596 50
For treasurer's commissions.....	289 85

Total.....\$ 7,320 43

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.	Total.
Of Common-School Fund.....	\$ 1,683 92
Of District Fund.....	3,470 85
Of funds from all other sources.....	2,017 70

Total.....\$ 7,171 97

HENRY D. FIELD, *County Treasurer.*

**STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL FUNDS OF CARROLL COUNTY FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.**

Amount Received.	Total.
Balance on hand June 30, 1885.....	\$ 7,171 97
From Common-School Fund, State.....	4,051 71
From district tax.....	5,057 91
From poll tax.....	1,981 86
From other sources.....	115 08

Total.....\$18,378 53

Amount Expended.	Total.
For teachers' salaries.....	\$ 9,847 82
For purchasing houses or sites.....	50 00
For building and repairing.....	601 55
For treasurer's commissions.....	324 18

Total.....\$10,723 50

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.	Total.
Of Common-School Fund.....	\$ 550 91
Of District Fund.....	5,007 00
Of funds from all other sources.....	2,096 94

Total.....\$ 7,655 03

HENRY D. FIELD, *County Treasurer.*

## SUMMARY OF COUNTY EXAMINER'S REPORT, 1885.

Enumeration, white.....	5,806	
Enumeration, colored.....	28	
Total.....		5,834
Enrollment, white.....	1,109	
Enrollment, colored.....		
Total.....		1,109
Number of districts.....	75	
Number of districts reporting enrollment.....	20	
Number of districts voting tax.....	12	
Number of teachers employed.....	33	
Number of school-houses.....	20	
Value of school-houses.....	\$3,500 00	
Number of institutes held.....	2	
Teachers attending.....	34	

A. B. JOHNSON, }  
W. A. REESE, } *County Examiners.*

## SUMMARY OF COUNTY EXAMINER'S REPORT, 1886.

Enumeration, white.....	5,945	
Enumeration, colored.....	85	
Total.....		5,980
Enrollment, white.....	3,195	
Enrollment, colored.....	21	
Total.....		3,216
Number of districts.....	72	
Number of districts reporting enrollment.....	41	
Number of districts voting tax.....	16	
Number of teachers employed.....	54	
Number of school-houses.....	36	
Value of school-houses.....	\$6,875 00	
Number of institutes held.....	2	
Number of teachers attending.....	40	

A. B. JOHNSON, }  
W. A. REESE, } *County Examiners.*





# HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY.

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## LOCATION.

Madison County is in the second tier of counties from the northern and western boundaries of the State, between Benton and Washington on the west, and Carroll and Newton on the east. Carroll forms the northern boundary, Franklin and Johnson the southern. The parallel of 36° north latitude crosses the county several miles south of Huntsville. The length of the county from north to south is thirty miles. It is twelve miles wide on the northern boundary and twenty-four on the southern, comprising an area of about 700 square miles.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

*Mountains.*—The Boston Mountains extend east and west across the southern part of the county, between the head-waters of White and Mulberry Rivers. A range of hills extends nearly due north from the main mountain chain throughout the entire length of the county, forming the divide between King's River and War Eagle. Near the Carroll County line there is an elevation known as Swain's Mountain, the highest point in the northern part of the county. East of this divide, in the northeastern part of the county, the hills are high and abrupt, and the general aspect of the county is quite rugged. To the west there is a considerable expanse of comparatively level territory, elevated and not well watered, generally known as "the barrens." Ranges of hills define the flow of the streams, and in most instances restrict the intervening valleys to narrow limits, but nowhere rise to the dignity of mountains.

*Streams.*—White River, the most considerable affluent of the Mississippi from the west between the Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the southern part of Madison County, in Township 13, Range 25. After a general northwesterly course of about twenty miles, it crosses the western boundary in Township 15. In the county it receives the waters of Balden, Fleming and Miss Creeks from the south, and Kinney from the north. The principal branches of White River, which unite with it beyond the county limits, are Richland, War Eagle and King's River. Richland rises in Township 16, Range 26, and pursues a general northwesterly course. It receives the waters of Lollar and Drake Creeks, the former a stream about fifteen miles in length. Thomas Creek is a branch of Lollar. Cherry Creek is the only northern branch of Richland of any importance. Brush Creek, an unimportant branch of White River, drains a small territory between Richland and War Eagle. War Eagle is formed by the junction of Daden and Robinson Creeks, in Township 14, Range 25, and has a course of thirty-five miles in the county, changing abruptly from a northern to a northwest direction at the mouth of Berry branch, northeast of Huntsville. Whorton's Creek is its principal tributary from the east, being a stream about eleven miles long; the others are Henderson, Reed, Berry and Poynor. Jackson, Lee, Holeman and Glade flow into War Eagle from the west. King's River rises in the southeastern part of the county, and flows in a general northerly course. It receives the waters of Piney and Dry Fork from the east, and of Rockhouse and Pine from the west in this county.

*Lake.*—A lake on the land of J. C. Long and J. A. Carlock, Section 17, Township 17, Range 26, is worthy of mention. Originally embracing an area of ten acres, and known to have attained a depth of four feet, it has been reduced by drainage to two acres, and rarely reaches a depth of ten inches in a protracted wet season. The location is on the divide between King's River and War Eagle, and is elevated above the country immediately surrounding. There are no springs in the vicinity. During the summer the basin becomes dry, and is covered with a heavy growth of swamp grass.

*Springs.*—These are numerous. Probably the largest is that

known as Withrow's, four miles from Huntsville. A large stream of water heré gushes forth from the base of a steep cliff, and after a course of several hundred yards, disappears into the earth, again coming to the surface at War Eagle, a half mile distant. In Bowen Township a small stream issues from a crevice in the rock, depositing a sediment similar to a stalactite or stalagmité.

*Geology.*—A geological reconnoissance of the county, prepared by David Dale Owen, State geologist, is herewith submitted:

The continuance of the southwest dip, brings in still higher members of the subcarboniferous group on the main fork of King's River.

Five miles below the forks of King's River, there are alternations of limestones and sandstones, with some shaly partings, all belonging to the upper division of the subcarboniferous group. Fifty feet above the highest bed of limestone observed at this locality, there are some thirty feet of shale shown in a section in a ravine. The lower part of this shale is black and bituminous, and exhibits, in splitting, curious, conchoidal impressions, in which, however, no organic structure is discerned; the upper part is light grey and encloses flattened concretions of clay ironstone. This shale is overlaid by sandstones belonging to the millstone grit series.

Ascending the valley of King's River toward the forks, masses of conglomerate sandstone are encountered, which have fallen from the cliffs above. From the forks of King's River, a high bluff is seen to the east, with vertical cliffs of conglomerate and millstone grit, overhanging the shales, under which are the sandstones, Archimedes, and encrinital limestones of the upper subcarboniferous group.

The soil of the valley of King's River is black and rich, from the washings it receives from the limestones and bituminous shales of the adjacent slopes; but the same cause has operated to produce a miry road; liable to be washed into deep holes, which makes the traveling disagreeable.

Both the ascent of the valley, and the southerly dip, contribute to bring the Archimedes limestone and millstone grits gradually lower in the hills as you proceed up King's River.

In the ridge, which divides the waters of King's River from those of War Eagle and Richland Creek, on or near Samuel Rags' farm, and about a quarter of a mile to the end of the Clarksville road, a small branch makes a perpendicular fall over twelve feet of overhanging conglomerate sandstone; beneath this are about eighteen inches of shale, including six inches of coal. I traveled fifteen miles from my camp on King's River, to see this coal, in the hopes that it might prove to be a workable bed, but was disappointed in finding it so thin; because a good bed of coal would be of infinite service to this country, remote from a navigable stream, if for no other purpose than that of blacksmith's use. At considerable labor a few hundred pounds of this coal were obtained, by taking advantage of the cavernous opening made by nature, beneath the cliff of conglomerate: already the bed is so difficult of access, back in the recesses of the cliff, that even with all the height obtainable by the removal of the whole thickness of the shale, a space of only from eighteen to twenty-four inches is cleared between the hard sills of sandstone, to work in, and it has become therefore necessary, in order to obtain any coal, that the workman should lie on his side and work his pick in this uncomfortable position.

By computation, the coal under this conglomerate is at least 400 feet above the valley of King's River. It is underlaid by millstone grit, succeeded, in the descending order, by a great thickness of marly shales, under which are the Archimedes and encrinital limestone and associate sandstone. No continuous section was obtained where the relative thickness of the different members could be measured.

In summits of the highest ridges, near the head of King's River, about 200 feet of red and variegated shales and sandstone come in over the conglomerate. In this space, coals of workable thickness are more likely to occur than under the conglomerate; and the inhabitants of Madison County would do well to make diligent search for outcrops of coal in these higher measures. As yet, however, no symptoms of coal have been discovered amongst these superior shales, in the southeastern part of Madison County.

Some pieces of lead ore are reported to have been picked up

in the valley of King's River, viz.: in the Basham and Roebuck settlement on Dry Creek, three miles above Kingston; also by Burney, higher up the valley, near the head of King's River. At the latter locality, the rocks being mostly conglomerate sandstones and shales, which have not retained that openness of fissure requisite for the retention of metallic insinuations, it is not likely that productive lodes should occur, accessible to any reasonable amount of shafting; at the former, where the underlying limestone formations are nearer the surface, the prospect is somewhat more favorable; but still I do not consider the geological indications, in the southeast part of Madison County, as encouraging for mining operations as in the northern part of this county, where the barren and cavernous cherty limestones immediately underlie the country. \* \* \*

From the forks of King's River, we ascended for several miles on the western branches of that stream, and then rose 460 feet to the divide between King's River and Whorton's Creek. In this ridge, the Archimedes, pentremital, encrinital, and other members of the upper division of the subcarboniferous limestone group were found in force, with intercalations and partings of shale and marl, with some alternations of ferruginous sandstone, especially on the western declivity, descending to Warton's Creek.

At Dotson's farm, on that stream, underneath these formations, a black, bituminous, sheety shale crops out, similar to the shale of Wiley's Cove, in Searcy County, of which fifteen feet can be seen exposed on the west bank of the creek. This shale dips at an angle of five or six degrees down stream, and is soon lost to view under flagstones; these again dip under argillaceous shales, including a ferruginous, calcareous band, charged with the remains of *producta* and *chonetes*, of which the *P. elegans* is the most abundant.

The ridge dividing Whorton's Creek and War Eagle is 290 feet above the former stream. On the top of this ridge some sixty to eighty feet of conglomerate overlies subcarboniferous limestones, shales and sandstones.

The succession on Whorton's Creek and War Eagle is as follows:

1. Ferruginous and argillaceous shales.

2. Conglomerate sandstone.
3. Shales, both black and ferruginous.
4. Millstone grit and shaly sandstones.
5. Shales.
6. Archimedes and pentremital limestones.
7. Black shale, thin.
8. Grey shales, including band of productal calcareous rock.
9. Flagstones.
10. Dotson black sheety shale.

No. 10, the Dotson black shale, is the lowest bed visible in this part of Madison County.

Five miles above Huntsville concretionary and schistose beds of Archimedes limestone form the bed of War Eagle, and a rugged bench of harder layers of the same rock borders for some distance its north bank, like an artificial wall. Some dark shales are intercolated amongst these upper subcarboniferous limestones on this stream. Here the dip is southeasterly, so that the flagstones and dark shales soon rise from beneath the aforementioned limestones in a northwest course.

The surface of some of the slabs, both of the flagstones and harder shaly strata, is covered with cylindrical and conical impressions, often in high relief, some of which are in semi-lunar whorls or coils. These are, probably, referable to various species of fossil *fucoides*, or sea weeds; but the structure is so obscure that the inference of their origin is, at present, rather problematical.

All the ridges passed over between King's River and War Eagle had a capping of conglomerate, which is separated from the Archimedes limestone by ferruginous shales; these are, however, not as thick as in the valley of King's River. The conglomerate has, also, a considerable mass of ferruginous shale overlying it; and the associate sandstones of the millstone grit series are also charged with oxide of iron; indeed, some of these ferruginous layers appear to contain iron enough to be entitled to rank as ores, and were they not too siliceous, might be profitably reduced to iron.

A few miles south of Huntsville the road is, in many places, strewn with white water-worn quartz pebbles, derived from the

disintegration of the conglomerate rock which lies in the hill above.

The soil here is generally red, from the quantity of iron washed into it from the shales and ferruginous sandstones of the adjacent hillsides.

About fifteen feet of black shale are exposed in the banks of the spring branch of War Eagle, two miles below Huntsville. This shale encloses hard and heavy kidney-shaped masses of carbonate of iron, in the center of which particles of white iron pyrites are found, which have been mistaken for silver ore. Here, a considerable quantity of good iron ore could be obtained, though not enough, by itself, to supply a furnace; but, no doubt, other localities of the same ore can be disclosed, which, together, might afford sufficient. In fact, the symptoms of the presence of iron are so general in the rocks of this vicinity, under the conglomerate, as to render it a locality well worthy the attention of the iron-master and the owners of property. This mass of shale is covered with flaggy sandstone, and is, most likely, the equivalent of the Dotson black shale and flagstone of Whorton's Creek. The strata dip, here, to the south-east.

A qualitative analysis of the water obtained at the head of Kimble's Creek, four miles from Huntsville, was made, and gave as its principal constituents:

Bicarbonate of lime.

Bicarbonate of magnesia.

Bicarbonate of the oxide of iron.

Chloride of sodium.

Chloride of magnesium.

Small quantities of sulphate of soda.

It is a weak, saline chalybeate, possessing mild laxative and tonic properties.

At our encampment on Holman's Creek, two miles north-west of Huntsville, the Archimedes limestone occurs in ledges on its banks, underlaid by black shales.

The same limestone, with its accompanying shales, occurs two or three miles from Phillips', on the road to Osage Spring.

A few inches of coal are said to have been discovered some distance up Holman's Creek, associated with this black shale.



The rocks, along this branch, lie too low in the geological formations to contain any workable beds of coal.

On this same stream, about nine miles northwest of Huntsville, the road leads, for half a mile, through barrens with a sandy soil, followed by prairie in which sandstone crops out about ten miles from Huntsville. The prairie is bounded by wooded hills off to the southwest.

Proceeding toward the northwest, the Archimedes limestone and associate shale are succeeded by chert and cherty limestone on the edge of the barrens; after which comes sandstone in the prairie. In the former, casts of *Orthis crinistria* (?) were found about four or five miles from Holman's Creek.

The cherty limestone, which belongs, doubtless, to the lower division of the subcarboniferous group, has a considerable area in the northern part of Madison County, and possesses the peculiar lithological character of the most productive lead-bearing rocks of the adjacent part of Southwestern Missouri.

Some lead ore has been found in the Moodey settlement, about four miles north of Huntsville; if it had its origin in this formation, it is a locality which should claim the attention of the miner, as will appear more fully in the next section, when treating of Benton County.

This cherty limestone, containing a few *entrochites*, underlies the Brush Creek barrens, and the spring at C. Fitches', on the edge of these barrens, and close to the line between this county and Washington, wells up through the same description of rocks; these are analogous to, and most probably contemporaneous with, the geological formation that underlies the barrens of Kentucky.

*Mineral Development.*—Considerable excitement was occasioned in 1886 by the discovery of silver at Bear Creek Hollow, in Piney Township, in the northeastern part of the county. There was an immediate influx of miners; claims were staked off and recorded, but the expectations of the prospectors were not realized. Previous excavations were discovered, and the location of a smelter determined by a large quantity of ashes.

At the outbreak of the Civil War one Elliott was detected in the surreptitious manufacture of silver dollars in this section,

and convicted of counterfeiting. The supposition that he discovered and utilized silver ore in this way is at least plausible.

Iron ore has been discovered three miles southwest of Huntsville, on the divide between Richland and War Eagle; zinc on the head-waters of War Eagle, on White River, in Valley Township; and various minerals at other places.

### SETTLEMENT.

*Archæological.*—In June, 1888, a workman discovered seven metal images while plowing in a field near Huntsville. Each is about four inches in length and one-fourth of an inch thick, showing in *silhouette* the features of a race of people who seem to have had prominent noses and receding foreheads. The metal is evidently lead, with the possible admixture of silver. The circumstances under which they were moulded will always remain a subject of interesting conjecture. There are mounds in various portions of the county, the most important of which is situated on War Eagle, and has an area of an acre at a vertical height of fifty feet. No effort has ever been made to ascertain whether the people who constructed it have left any relics of their labor.

*Roads.*—Two principal routes were travelled by the earliest settlers to Madison County, one following the Arkansas River to Fort Smith, and thence passing through Fayetteville; the other passing through Missouri, southwesterly from St. Louis through Springfield, to the extreme northwest portion of Arkansas. The universal law obtained here, settlements advancing with the streams, and not until comparatively recent years has population pushed upward from the valleys into the mountains. As it is with the streams that an account of early settlement in the county is concerned, it may be well to mention each individually.

*Richland.*—George Tucker drove the first wagon to this section in the fall of 1828, from Cane Hill, Washington County. With Samuel and Daniel Vaughan he had explored the region in the previous spring. Tucker settled on what is known as the Sheridan bottom, on the border of Washington County. In the same year came John Holmesley, his son Stephen, and his son-in-law, Michael Masters, from Castor Creek, near Black River.

Holmesley, Sr., accounted for his removal in this way: A hog was missing in the Caster settlement, and he was accused of stealing it. After hearing the story of his misdemeanor several times, he began to believe it, and thought best to find a place to live elsewhere. He located at Wesley, his son opposite where Dr. Hite lives, and his son-in-law on the Green Gibson farm, where he died in 1831. This was the first death in the valley. In 1828 George Howery removed from Cane Hill to the Buchanan farm. He had come from Warren County, Tenn., to Cane Hill in 1827. His wife and her son, John Calico, ex-county treasurer, and still living at an advanced age, joined him in 1828. The first to arrive in 1829 were John Harp and Joseph McMurray, who settled where Calloway Lawson and Alexander Neely now live, respectively. In the same year John Austin settled where Judge Harrell now lives. Austin was son-in-law to John Holmesley. John Reeves settled on William Wilson's farm in 1829. Isaac and Jacob Drake arrived in 1830, from Tennessee; the former located at Sander's mill, the latter at the mouth of the creek that bears his name. Josiah Means in 1830 removed from the summit of the Cumberland Mountains, in Warren County, Tenn., to the farm of B. B. Davis, recently deceased, on Richland. Reuben Lollar and John Dunaway settled on Lollar Creek in 1830. The farm of the former is occupied by his son; Mrs. Dunaway still lives at a very old age. Green Gibson settled on Gibson Creek in 1830. Pleasant M. Johnson, first sheriff of the county, John C. Johnson, and Martin Johnson came in 1829; Thomas M. Johnson, in 1830; all from Warren County, Tenn. George and Nicholas Conute came in 1829 from the same locality. Willis Privett came in 1829, but sold his improvements in 1833 to Jacob Gray. William Clark settled on Drake's Creek in 1832, Beverly Harp, a Christian preacher, located at the head of Cherry Creek, in the same year.

*King's River.*—In the summer and fall of 1827 Thomas Cunningham, John J. Coulter, and Henry King, of Lauderdale County, Ala., made a prospecting expedition into the valley of King's River. King died (this being the first death of a white man in the county), and was buried on the bank of the stream that bears his name. Cunningham and Coulter returned to Alabama.

In the fall of 1829 William King, Charles Burney, Turner Hamblet, Thomas Rogers, William Adair, Lemuel Rogers and Benjamin F. King, of Alabama, came in a colony to the valley. They found here one settler, Leonard Koker, who had come the preceding year and cleared off three acres. He was in charge of a large drove of cattle owned by planters in the Arkansas River valley. He sold his improvements to Turner Hamblet, the son-in-law of William King. The latter settled near the old camp ground; William Adair, where Mr. McCracken now lives. The first white child born in the valley was William Henderson Burney, son of Charles and Mary (King) Burney. In addition to those already named there were living in the valley in 1832 one Melton, on the confines of civilization down the river; Manuel Clements, Samuel Durham, who came in 1830; Thomas Rodgers, by whom the site of Kingston was owned; Eli Sweden, who gave to Sweden Creek its name; Jeremiah Combs, from Warren County, Tenn; Garrett Lane, from Illinois, who came in 1832; James Frazier and Moses Guess, from Hickory Valley, six miles from McMinnville, Warren Co., Tenn.; George and Haywood Weathersby; John F. King, the well-known preacher, came in 1834. The first frame house in the valley was built in 1851 or 1852 by John Combs and George King. The first school-house, a log building twenty-four feet square, was built in 1833. The first teacher was from Tennessee. The first sermon was preached by Andrew Buchannan, a Presbyterian minister.

*War Eagle.*—It is said that Daniel and Thomas Jackson settled on Jackson's Creek in 1818, but this is probably not to be credited. William Hawkins settled upon the farm now owned by L. W. Routh in 1830, and built a mill here in 1838. David Phillips removed from Jackson County, Ala., to the vicinity of Huntsville in 1831, and John Phillips in the same year. Richard Withrow settled three miles south of Huntsville in 1831, and in 1832 removed to the spring which bears the name of his family. In 1831 George W. Sanders became a resident upon the site of Huntsville. Simon Smith came from Madison County, Ala., in 1830, and in 1832 removed six miles up that stream to the locality in which his descendants now live. In Bowen Township William McElhaney became a resident in 1833; William

and John Bowen in 1832; John Moore in 1831; Pleasant Hamlin in 1829; Jeremiah Meeks in 1830; Jesse Maxwell in 1832; Robert Lee in 1832; Abner Cantrell (still living and nearly a hundred years old) in 183-. James Henderson settled on Henderson Creek at an early date. He made hunting a business. Others arrived at later dates, among whom were Abram McConnell, 1836; Hiram Stotts, 1838; J. B. Gilliland, 1837; Joshua Boren, 1836; B. C. Sams, 1837; James Cain, 1838. The "Alabama settlement" was made in about 1842; John and William Berry, Campbell Montgomery, M. P. Mitchell, W. D. Proctor, George Long, Thomas Maynard and Thomas Willis constituted its early population.

*Whorton's Creek.*—The earliest settler was Joshua Whorton, who with Joseph Fanning were residents prior to 1832.

*Vaughan's Valley.*—The most fertile and beautiful landscape in Northwestern Arkansas is named from its pioneer settlers, Samuel and Daniel Vaughan. Born in Virginia, their father, William Vaughan, removed to Warren County, Tenn., and thence to Wayne County, Mo., where he was one of the earliest settlers, and thence to Crawford County, Ark., where he located on the Arkansas River near Short Mountain Creek. Crossing the Boston mountains Samuel and Daniel Vaughan settled near Evansville, Washington County, before the Indian title to that section had been extinguished, and, being encroachers, their improvements were destroyed by the regular soldiers. In 1826 they removed to Cane Hill, Washington County, where they were the first settlers, and in 1828 migrated to what is now known as the Tuttle settlement, on Richland. In 1831 Samuel Vaughan removed to the valley and bought the improvements of one Friend, an Indian half-breed of migratory habits, then its only occupant. Isaac Vaughan now lives here. Samuel Vaughan dealt largely in Government claims. He died at the age of seventy-seven. Daniel Vaughan lived all his life on his first claim, a short distance west of Hindsville. William and John Hind, from Warren County, Tenn., arrived about 1832, John locating on the site of Hindsville, and William southeast two and one-half miles. Miles, Abram, John and Barnett Beach, Samuel and Riley Lane, John Harp, Jackson Titsworth and William Evans were also

among the early settlers. The field notes of the government survey of Township 17 north, Range 27 west, show the "road from Osage Prairie to Izard court-house," crossing diagonally from southeast to northwest the dwellings of "Hynd," Beach and Vaughan. This origin was sectionized in 1834.

*White River.*—The settlers on this stream prior to 1834 were as follows: Robert Tucker, from Cape Girardeau County, Mo., who arrived in September, 1833, with a large family of grown sons; the father of Cleve Estep, who owned the site of St. Paul; John Balden, a man of bad reputation, who lived at the mouth of Balden Creek, but remained only a short time; Isaac Teeters, a Dutchman, from Illinois; Jesse Armstrong, from the same State, whose farm is now owned by H. B. Brashears; Samuel Shastid, from Illinois, who had been brought up with Abraham Lincoln; Maston B. Pool and John Bivens, who came on the same boat up Arkansas River in 1834; Enos Robbins, who lived near the Washington County line, and was a famous hunter; James Stewart, the first postmaster at Jupiter, who lived at Cross Creek; Morgan Buck, from North Carolina; Pleasant Stewart, who lived on 'Possum Creek; William Tucker, from North Carolina; Henry Raynor, John Williams, a great trader, who dealt largely in horses, slaves, etc. Under the impetus which this valley has received from the construction of the railroads the old landmarks are rapidly disappearing.

*Game, etc.*—Although unmarked by the influence of civilization the region that now constitutes Carroll County was in many respects most inviting. Buffalo ranged the forests in herds. Deer were found in great numbers, and smaller game abounded, while the black bear was the most formidable foe the hunter encountered. The creeks teemed with fish, and the forests literally flowed with honey. The means of obtaining a subsistence thus provided were not unappreciated. Every settler became a hunter and trapper. The black bear was found everywhere, but his principal haunts were the mountains in the western part of the county. Bruin was in great favor with the Indians. They returned from the Territory as late as 1842 in hunting parties, and usually remained several months during the winter. There was a suppressed feeling of resentment against this among the

first population, but as the settlers began to turn their attention to farming and stock-raising, the work of the Indians in protecting them from bears came to be regarded in a more friendly light. The Indians could remove the pelt from a deer without cutting, and, after curing, such a pelt was filled with bear's grease, sewed shut, and in this manner carried away. Bears, Indians and whites seem to have had a common *penchant* for honey. The whites would cut down the tree, if necessary, remove the honey, and leave the bees to find a new home. Sometimes a hole was cut into the tree, thus enabling them to remove the honey from time to time: It was put in barrels by the whites, and in deer skins by the Indians, and sold at Fayetteville or Fort Smith for two bits a pound. Bee-trees are still to be found in the mountains, though not so frequently as at one time. Bears were not extinct in the Leatherwood Mountains ten years ago, before Eureka Springs came into existence, and deer are still seen occasionally about the head-waters of White River, but the chase may already be regarded as a "lost art," existing only in tradition.

*Land Claims.*—The first care of the immigrant upon reaching the county was the selection of a claim, if he had not already visited the region as a prospector and done so. Fertile bottom lands along the streams were invariably taken up first, as affording convenient access to water and insuring good soil. The underbrush and smaller trees were cleared away sufficiently to admit of the planting of corn, potatoes and vegetables; the larger trees were "girdled," and not removed for years in some cases. In the meantime the settler's family lived in their wagons, or in such improvised shelter as could be readily provided. Until their first crop should mature they lived on game, fish, wild fruits, and corn or other grain obtained from the older residents or settlements.

*Pioneer Architecture* was simple, yet ingenious. The house was supported upon stone walls at the corners, and a cellar was not deemed absolutely necessary. The walls were usually hewn logs, dove-tailed together at the corners, and plugged with blocks of wood and mortar. The doors and window shutters swung on wooden hinges. Window glass was unknown; light was admitted by opening the shutter, and in cold weather the inmates would



have been badly off, indeed, but for that kind provision of nature which prevents the wind blowing from all directions at once, thus permitting one or other of the windows to be open all the time. The floor was puncheon, that is, it consisted of logs dressed on one side with the ax and fitted together as closely as possible. No part of the house required more work than the roof. Rafters were laid horizontally from end to end of the wall. A board-tree, known to those versed in wood-craft by a peculiarity of the bark, was carefully selected and split into clap-boards four or five feet in length. A row of these was placed upon the lower edge of the roof; a horizontal stick of timber about four inches square was placed over them, about twenty inches from the lower edge. This was technically known as a "weight." To keep it in position it was firmly braced against the logs in the gables. Another row of clap-boards was laid over-lapping the first, with their lower edges against the weight; another weight braced against the first was added, and so on until the roof was completed. Log chimneys mortared on the inside were usually constructed, and some are in use at this day. Stone chimneys are a later innovation.

*Early Mills.*—The preparation of cereal foods was one of the difficulties of frontier life, and the method of its solution seems to have been borrowed from the Indians. After the family had acquired a temporary residence, and even before, the "mortar and pestle" were indispensable in providing their food supply. A solid log, three or four feet in length, was planted firmly in the ground; the top was then burned out as much as required, making a basin-like concavity. This was the mortar. The pestle was a tough stick of timber from the heart of an oak or hickory, fastened at the end of a long sweep, after the manner of a well bucket. Corn was placed in the mortar, when the pestle was brought down upon it forcibly and rapidly. When the operator tired of his work, or thought he had done it well enough, the contents of the mortar were passed over a sieve; the finer portions were used as meal, the residue as hominy. Occasionally the pestle was operated by water-power, when the machines became popularly known as a "Slow Joe" or "Lazy Tom." The first water-mill in the county was on Richland. The With-

row mill was the first on War Eagle. Here there is a natural site for an overshot wheel; the water from the Withrow Spring disappears in the ground, and in the crevice through which it falls the water-wheel was placed.

*Population Statistics.*—The following table shows the population by townships in 1850 and 1880:

Township.	1880	1850
Boston.....	552	....
Bowen.....	977	650
California.....	589	....
Hilburn.....	988	544
King's River .....	1,270	606
Lamar.....	861	....
Marble.....	554	....
Piney.....	411	....
Prairie. . . . .	1,441	836
Richland.....	605	736
Union.....	448	....
Valley... ..	522	....
War Eagle.....	1,879	1,240
Whorton's Creek.....	863	....

In 1860 the white population was 7,444; the colored population, 296; total, 7,740. In 1870, white, 8,081; colored, 150; total, 8,231. In 1880, white, 11,331; colored, 124; total, 11,455. Of the population in 1880 there were born in Arkansas, 7,366; in Tennessee, 1,367; in Alabama, 171; in Georgia, 227; in Missouri, 639; in Mississippi, 30; in foreign countries, 16.

### EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

As evidenced by the records of the land office, the earliest entry in Madison County was made by John Austin in Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 27 west, a short distance west of Drake's Creek. The entry bears date November 8, 1834, and covers eighty acres. The following is a list of land entries prior to and including 1853; where the same individual made several entries, the earliest is usually given:

#### TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 24.

- 1849. John Clark Johnson, southwest, southeast, Section 8.
- 1846. Caleb Whorton, southeast, northeast, Section 8.

## TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 24.

- 1847. David Carroll Boydston, northeast, southwest, Section 5.
- 1849. Nathaniel Doak, southwest, northeast, Section 8.
- 1846. Ewing McCracken, northeast, southeast, Section 8.
- 1850. James Phillips, northeast, southwest, Section 8.
- 1848. William A. Adair, southeast, northeast, Section 9.
- 1851. Joseph Rogers, southwest, northwest, Section 9.
- 1849. William Dotson, northwest, southwest, Section 9.
- 1849. Mason Coombs, southwest, southwest, Section 13.
- 1852. William Tidkins, northeast, southwest, Section 14.
- 1851. John Page, southwest, southwest, Section 15.
- 1851. John Bassham, southeast, southwest, Section 15.
- 1851. Robert McCracken, northwest, northeast, Section 17.
- 1852. Henry H. Hastings, southeast, southeast, Section 17.
- 1846. John D. Coombs, northeast, northeast, Section 21.
- 1848. Henry P. Brown, southwest, northeast, Section 21.
- 1846. Jeremiah Coombs, northeast, southwest, Section 21.
- 1851. William C. Lane, southwest, northeast, Section 22.
- 1848. John J. Craig, northwest, northwest, Section 22.
- 1852. Wheelin Coombs, northwest, northwest, Section 23.
- 1851. William B. Coombs, northwest, southwest, Section 23.
- 1853. Garrett I. Lane, northeast, northeast, Section 31.
- 1846. Thomas Clark, southwest, northeast, Section 31.
- 1853. James B. McElhaney, southwest, southwest, Section 32.

## TOWNSHIP 17, RANGE 24.

- 1853. John Brown, southwest, southwest, Section 17.
- 1847. Jacob Owens, northwest, northwest, Section 18.
- 1844. John Gage, southeast, southwest, Section 18.
- 1844. Joseph M. Doak, southeast, northwest, Section 19.
- 1853. John W. Graham, northeast, northeast, Section 20.
- 1847. John McCracken, southeast, northeast, Section 29.
- 1844. John Stover, northwest, northeast, Section 29.
- 1844. Reuben T. Hawkins, east, northeast, Section 30.
- 1852. Joseph Street, southeast, southeast, Section 30.
- 1853. George W. Henry, southwest, southwest, Section 32.
- 1851. Benjamin Tittsworth, east, northwest, Section 33.
- 1844. Aaron Parker, northwest, northeast, Section 33.
- 1850. William H. Hunt, northeast, southeast, Section 33.
- 1851. John Hann, northwest, southeast, Section 33.

## TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 25.

- 1853. David Ogden, northwest, southwest, Section 7

## TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 25.

- 1853. William Driver, northeast, northeast, Section 7.
- 1852. Joseph Holcomb, northwest, northeast, Section 7.
- 1852. John Martin, northeast, northwest, Section 7.
- 1853. Nathaniel Driver, northwest, southeast, Section 8.

## TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 25.

- 1853. Peter Harges, northeast, northeast, Section 5.
- 1853. Reuben Phillips, Sr., southeast, southwest, Section 5.
- 1853. James A. Scaggs, northeast, northeast, Section 6.
- 1844. Stephen Dotson, southeast, southeast, Section 18.
- 1852. James Phillips southwest, southeast, Section 18.
- 1847. William G. Williams, northwest, northeast, Section 19.
- 1848. John Tucker, southwest, northeast, Section 19.
- 1848. John Casey, southeast, southeast, Section 19.
- 1852. Solomon E. George, southwest, southeast, Section 20.
- 1853. Jephtha Whorton, southeast, southeast, Section 28.
- 1844. Archibald Dodson, northwest, northwest, Section 27.
- 1853. Edward Dodson, southeast, southwest, Section 28.
- 1846. Henry R. Stewbridge, northeast, northeast, Section 29.
- 1848. Henry Bowen, northeast, northwest, Section 29.
- 1852. Abner E. Casey, northwest, northwest, Section 29.
- 1852. John Casey, northeast, southeast, Section 29.
- 1852. Benjamin Pigman, northeast, northeast, Section 33.

## TOWNSHIP 17, RANGE 25.

- 1852. William Tucher, southeast, southwest, Section 3.
- 1853. Terry Walden, southeast, southwest, Section 7.
- 1851. Jonathan Gage, northwest, southeast, Section 11.
- 1851. Dickson Hudson, southeast, southeast, Section 11.
- 1852. Gilbert Hudson, southeast, southeast, Section 12.
- 1852. Joseph S. Dickson, southwest, southeast, Section 12.
- 1851. Hugh C. Berry, southeast, southeast, Section 14.
- 1853. Campbell Montgomery, southwest, southeast, Section 17.
- 1849. James Phillips, southwest, southwest, Section 17.
- 1852. Burnett Denny, southeast, northeast, Section 18.
- 1845. William Gage, northeast, southeast, Section 18.
- 1850. Abram Clement, northwest, southeast, Section 18.
- 1853. Isaac Council, southeast, southeast, Section 19.
- 1849. William R. O'Neill, southwest, southwest, Section 19.
- 1853. Henry Ray, southeast, southwest, Section 19.
- 1849. James Phillips, northwest, northwest, Section 20.
- 1853. Thomas D. Berry, northeast, southeast, Section 20.
- 1852. William M. Berry, northwest, southwest, Section 20.
- 1851. John B. Gilliland, southwest, southwest, Section 25.
- 1853. Jacob Owens, southeast, southeast, Section 26.
- 1853. Isaac Farris, northeast, southeast, Section 27.
- 1853. John Carleck, northeast, southeast, Section 30.

## TOWNSHIP 18, RANGE 25.

- 1853. William N. Robinson, southeast, southeast, Section 4.
- 1851. David Walder, northeast, southwest, Section 7.
- 1853. Benjamin Bennett, northeast, northwest, Section 28.
- 1853. John Berry, northwest, southwest, Section 28.

## TOWNSHIP 19, RANGE 25.

- 1851. Isham Birkes, northeast, southeast, Section 20.

1849. Charles Birkes, southwest, northeast, Section 29.  
1853. Thomas Hall, southeast, northeast, Section 33.

## TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 26.

1846. David S. Williams, east, northwest, Section 4.  
1853. William D. Tweedy, southwest, southeast, Section 4.  
1853. William H. Prater, southwest, northeast, Section 5.  
1846. William A. Re, southeast, northeast, Section 5.  
1846. Kelsey H. Williams, southwest, southeast, Section 6.  
1846. John C. Sumner, southwest, southwest, Section 6.  
1847. John Bivens, southeast, southwest, Section 6.  
1844. William McElroy, southwest, southeast, Section 7.

## TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 26.

1848. Abner Cantrell, northeast, northeast, Section 2.  
1853. Archibald Berralty, northwest, southeast, Section 2.  
1853. Stephen E. Conor, northwest, northwest, Section 12.  
1848. Matthew L. Marrs, northeast, northwest, Section 34.  
1848. James Marrs, northwest, northwest, Section 34.

## TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 26.

1852. Bennett K. Henderson, northwest, southeast, Section 1.  
1841. John W. Moore, northwest, southwest, Section 1.  
1853. George W. Seaman, southeast, southwest, Section 1.  
1842. Henry McElroy, southwest, northeast, Section 2.  
1849. John White Moore, southeast, northeast, Section 2.  
1837. Allen Wood, northeast, northwest, Section 2.  
1853. Andrew J. Edwards, northwest, northeast, Section 3.  
1853. Edwin Ivie, southwest, northeast, Section 3.  
1853. Thomas Jackson, northwest, northwest, Section 10.  
1841. Jacob Cluck, northwest, northeast, Section 11.  
1852. Matthew Bell, east, northwest, Section 11.  
1845. John S. Cluck, northwest, southeast, Section 11.  
1852. Henry McElhaney, southwest, southeast, Section 11.  
1841. William Cantrell, southwest, southwest, Section 13.  
1853. Michael Robinson, northeast, northeast, Section 13.  
1841. Francis Dunn, northwest, northwest, Section 24.  
1841. Humphrey Robinson, east, southwest, Section 24.  
1853. Andrew J. Bollinger, northwest, northeast, Section 25.  
1841. Simon Smith, southwest, northeast, Section 25.  
1841. Joseph Bollinger, northeast, southwest, Section 25.  
1843. Charles Spencer, southwest, northeast, Section 36.  
1850. John Chapman, northwest, southeast, Section 36.  
1844. Abner Cantrell, southwest, southwest, Section 36.  
1844. John Cordoch, southeast, southwest, Section 36.

## TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 26.

1840. William C. Reed, northwest, northeast, Section 1.  
1853. Thomas Tyner, northwest, southeast, Section 1.  
1840. Hill C. Daugherty, southeast, southeast, Section 1.  
1840. John Sanders, northeast, northeast, Section 2.

- 1839. Yancy Rany, east, southwest, Section 2.
- 1847. Richard Withrow, northwest, northeast, Section 3.
- 1853. William G. Phillips, east, northwest, Section 3.
- 1852. Henderson B. Phillips, northwest, southwest, Section 3.
- 1840. John Sanders, northeast, northeast, Section 4.
- 1840. David Phillips, northwest, northwest, Section 4.
- 1840. William R. Kembell, southeast, southeast, Section 6.
- 1840. John McGill, northwest, southeast, Section 8.
- 1840. John Boatright, east, northeast, Section 9.
- 1840. William Boatright, northwest, northwest, Section 10.
- 1840. John L. Troutt, northwest, southwest, Section 10.
- 1851. Joseph Bowen, northwest, southwest, Section 11.
- 1853. Joseph Loughridge, northeast, southeast, Section 12.
- 1840. David P. Walker, northwest, southeast, Section 12.
- 1848. John H. Struman, southeast, southeast, Section 12.
- 1852. Charles O. Davis, southwest, southwest, Section 12.
- 1840. David Perkins, northwest, Section 13.
- 1853. Alexander Dorsea, southeast, northwest, Section 14.
- 1840. Richard Withrow, northeast, southeast, Section 14.
- 1851. Abram McConnell, southwest, southeast, Section 14.
- 1840. Samuel Wheat, southeast, southeast, Section 14.
- 1840. Luke Standifer, southeast, southwest, Section 14.
- 1853. John C. Calico, northwest, southwest, Section 14.
- 1853. Neal Dorsey, southwest, southwest, Section 14.
- 1839. David Pickett, northeast, northwest, Section 15.
- 1839. John Buchannon, southwest, northwest, Section 15.
- 1840. John F. Clark, northeast, southwest, Section 15.
- 1840. John Bowen, southwest, northeast, Section 23.
- 1840. David B. Gilliland, northeast, northwest, Section 23.
- 1840. William McElhaney, northwest, southeast, Section 23.
- 1853. Harvey Leadbetter, southwest, southwest, Section 23.
- 1851. A. L. McElhaney, southeast, southwest, Section 23.
- 1840. Hiram Stotts, southwest, southwest, Section 24.
- 1850. Thomas Kaling, northeast, northeast, Section 26.
- 1840. Henry Hunter, east, northwest, Section 26.
- 1840. Andrew Newman, southwest, Section 26.
- 1852. Harrison Elsey, northeast, northeast, Section 27.
- 1853. Thomas McGinnis, northwest, northwest, Section 30.
- 1840. Russel Smith, east, northeast, Section 34.
- 1840. Lucy Lee, east, southeast, Section 34.
- 1840. William B. Bowman, northwest, southwest, Section 35.

## TOWNSHIP 17, RANGE 26.

- 1853. Hiram Christian, northeast, northwest, Section 4.
- 1840. Thomas Sharp, east, southwest, Section 4.
- 1853. James M. Cannaday, northeast, northeast, Section 6.
- 1840. James T. Withrow, northeast, southeast, Section 9.
- 1852. Isaac A. Pitts, northwest, southeast, Section 9.
- 1853. Samuel Lane, southeast, southeast, Section 9.
- 1849. John W. Madison, southwest, southeast, Section 10.
- 1839. Samuel Whiteley, southwest, Section 13.

- 1839. William Moody, northwest, Section 14.
- 1840. John Moody, southwest, southwest, Section 14.
- 1853. William V. Polk, southwest, southeast, Section 17.
- 1848. Miles Harper, northeast, southeast, Section 22.
- 1853. Frederick B. Stanton, northeast, southwest, Section 22.
- 1840. John Kennon, southwest, southwest, Section 22.
- 1839. Joseph McMurray, southeast, Section 24.
- 1853. Vandever Ivy, east, northwest, Section 26.
- 1853. Isaac T. Simpson, northwest, northwest, Section 26.
- 1839. Victor H. Edwards, northwest, southeast, Section 27.
- 1852. Lewis A. Walker, northwest, southwest, Section 27.
- 1840. Isaac Whiteley, northwest, southwest, Section 28.
- 1852. Joseph Williams, southeast, northeast, Section 32.
- 1839. James L. Cover, northwest, northeast, Section 34.
- 1839. Joel Dyer Blair, east, southeast, Section 34.
- 1839. Evan S. Polk, northwest, southeast, Section 34.
- 1841. George W. Sanders, southwest, Section 34.
- 1853. James Crane, northeast, northeast, Section 35.
- 1853. John Smith, southeast, northeast, Section 35.
- 1840. George W. Forest, northwest, Section 36.
- 1853. James M. Harkins, northeast, northeast, Section 36.
- 1853. Joseph Hamilton, northwest, northeast, Section 36.
- 1853. Richard Cookery, northwest, southeast, Section 36.

## TOWNSHIP 18, RANGE 26.

- 1852. Berry Vaughan, east, northeast, Section 6.
- 1853. Smith Elkins, southwest, southeast, Section 32.

## TOWNSHIP 19, RANGE 26.

- 1853. John Todd, southwest, southeast, Section 31.

## TOWNSHIP 18, RANGE 27.

- 1846. William B. Sumner, southwest, southeast, Section 1.
- 1847. James McKinney, northwest, southeast, Section 1.
- 1846. Henry Rayner, northwest, southwest, Section 1.
- 1847. John Williams, southwest, northeast, Section 2.
- 1853. William Walton, northeast, northwest, Section 2.
- 1853. Samuel Shostin, northeast, northeast, Section 3.
- 1846. Samuel Mankins, northwest, northeast, Section 3.
- 1853. William Hill, northwest, southeast, Section 15.
- 1853. John Irwin, southwest, southeast, Section 15.

## TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 27.

- 1853. W. H. Johnson, northwest, northeast, Section 4.
- 1845. Joseph J. Montgomery, southwest, southeast, Section 30.
- 1845. John R. Williams, southeast, southeast, Section 30.
- 1845. Pleasant S. Stewart, northwest, northwest, Section 32.
- 1845. Eli C. Estep, southwest, northwest, Section 32.
- 1850. Hugh McMillan, northeast, southeast, Section 32.
- 1847. John Williams, northwest, southeast, Section 32.
- 1845. Samuel Manking, northwest, southeast, Section 33.



1845. John W. Mankins, southeast, southwest, Section 33.  
1845. Samuel Shastid, southwest, southwest, Section 34.

## TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 27.

1852. Abram Eubanks, southwest, northeast, Section 3.  
1853. Jacob Drake, northeast, northwest, Section 3.  
1847. Isaac Drake, southwest, southeast, Section 3.  
1853. Bennett Lewis, northeast, northeast, Section 4.  
1846. Bales Schumate, northwest, northeast, Section 5.  
1849. Elias Harner, northeast, northeast, Section 6.  
1853. Charles P. Fritts, southwest, northeast, Section 8.  
1847. John Dunaway, northwest, northwest, Section 8.  
1852. George W. Hock, southwest, northeast, Section 10.  
1853. James Counts, northeast, southeast, Section 10.  
1849. Enos Robbins, northwest, southeast, Section 17.  
1853. Reuben Lollar, southeast, northwest, Section 17.  
1851. Lorenzo D. Thomas, northwest, northwest, Section 21.  
1853. Wesley M. Drain, northwest, northeast, Section 28.  
1853. Bethel Waits, northeast, northwest, Section 28.  
1851. James Lawrence, southeast, southeast, Section 28.  
1853. Caleb Hawkins, northeast, northeast, Section 33.  
1852. John Mc. Tibbitts, southwest, northwest, Section 35.  
1853. James Sisemore, southwest, southwest, Section 36.

## TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 27.

1850. Garrett B. Smith, northeast, Section 1.  
1853. Jacob Roman, northwest, southwest, Section 1.  
1849. Ransom Todd, northwest, northeast, Section 2.  
1839. Thomas Harp, northeast, southwest, Section 3.  
1853. John McCarver, northwest, northwest, Section 6.  
1853. Elijah Davis, northeast, northeast, Section 9.  
1839. James M. Counts, northeast, northeast, Section 10.  
1853. Charles Dorsey, southwest, southwest, Section 15.  
1853. Richard M. Johnson, southwest, southwest, Section 17.  
1848. Martin Johnson, southwest, southeast, Section 21.  
1839. Green Gibson, southwest, northeast, Section 22.  
1838. Joseph Dennis, northwest, southwest, Section 24.  
1835. Thomas M. Johnson, southwest, southeast, Section 29.  
1849. Braxton C. Sams, southwest, northwest, Section 31.  
1836. Eli Harrell, northeast, southeast, Section 31.  
1834. John Austin, southwest, southeast, Section 31.  
1835. George W. Sanders, northwest, southwest, Section 31.  
1839. Bennett Ball, southeast, northwest, Section 32.  
1835. Benjamin D. Harrell, southeast, southwest, Section 32.  
1838. Nathaniel Brooks, northeast, northeast, Section 33.  
1844. Jacob Drake, southeast, northwest, Section 33.

## TOWNSHIP 17, RANGE 27.

1839. William Lee, east, northeast, Section 1.  
1853. James P. Ripley, southwest, southeast, Section 1.  
1853. Andrew Turpin, southwest, southwest, Section 3.

- 1853. William P. Frølinger, northeast, northeast, Section 4.
- 1853. William Evans, northwest, northwest, Section 4.
- 1853. Elizabeth Potter, northeast, southeast, Section 4.
- 1852. George W. Vaughan, southwest, southeast, Section 4.
- 1845. Daniel Vaughan, west, southwest, Section 4.
- 1839. Miles Beach, southeast, southwest, Section 4.
- 1839. Benjamin Vaughan, southeast, Section 6.
- 1839. James Wilburn, northeast, southwest, Section 6.
- 1850. Robert Lane, northeast, northeast, Section 7.
- 1848. George Harris, west, southeast, Section 7.
- 1839. Isaac Vaughan, northeast, northeast, Section 9.
- 1852. Armistead Gordon, northeast, southeast, Section 9.
- 1839. John Hines, southwest, southeast, Section 9.
- 1839. Andrew Smith, southeast, southeast, Section 9.
- 1853. George Spalding, north, northwest, Section 10.
- 1849. Barnett Beach, northeast, northwest, Section 10.
- 1851. James Phillips, southeast, northwest, Section 10.
- 1839. Isaac Anderson, northeast, northwest, Section 15.
- 1839. Smith S. Matlock, southeast, northwest, Section 15.
- 1839. David Hinton, northwest, southeast, Section 17.
- 1839. John Milton, northwest, southeast, Section 19.
- 1853. Amos Reno, northwest, northeast, Section 21.
- 1852. Iam Ramsay, south, northeast, Section 27.
- 1850. Jesse W. Anderson, northwest, southeast, Section 27.
- 1848. Moset Garnett, south, southeast, Section 27.
- 1852. William A. Vernon, northwest, southeast, Section 27.
- 1839. Daniel Vincent, north, northeast, Section 29.
- 1853. Edmund B. Chenowith, southeast, northeast, Section 29.
- 1839. Nathaniel Henderson, west, southwest, Section 30.
- 1852. John H. Gibbs, southeast, southeast, Section 30.
- 1839. Henry B. Brown, northeast, northeast, Section 33.
- 1840. Charles Baker, northeast, northwest, Section 33.
- 1853. Charles B. Sanders, northeast, northwest, Section 35.

## TOWNSHIP 18, RANGE 27.

- 1851. Peter P. Mankins, southwest, northeast, Section 1.
- 1853. George W. Todd, northwest, southeast, Section 1.
- 1853. Searcy Denny, southeast, southeast, Section 20.
- 1853. Philip Harp, southwest, southeast, Section 20.
- 1853. Edwin Lurch, southeast, southwest, Section 21.
- 1853. Amos Smith, west, northwest, Section 27.
- 1849. Sanford Denny, northwest, northwest, Section 28.
- 1853. John Calbough, southeast, southeast, Section 33.
- 1852. Abner Bohannan, southeast, northeast, Section 35.

## COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

*Erection.*—Madison County was erected by the State Legislature at its first session, September 30, 1836. This part of the State was included in New Madrid County prior to 1813; in

Arkansas County, from 1813 to 1815; in Lawrence County, from 1815 to 1820; in Independence County, from 1820 to 1825; in Izaard County, from 1825 to 1827, when Lovely County was erected. Lovely was abolished in 1828, when Washington was erected, including all that part of Madison County and the north-western part of the State north of the line between Townships 12 and 13, and west of the line between Ranges 25 and 26. October 26, 1831, by act of the Legislature, "All that tract of country, including all the settlements now made on the waters of what is called the War Eagle Fork of White River [shall] be, and the same is hereby declared to be in Washington County." When Carroll County was erected, in 1833, the line of Range 25, and the ridge dividing the waters of War Eagle and King's River, were made its western boundary, thus including all the territory drained by King's River. This arrangement continued until 1836, when Madison was erected. It extended from the northern boundary of Township 12 to the Missouri line, a distance of fifty-two miles, with an extreme width of about twenty-five miles. King's River formed the eastern boundary on the north. The western boundary was changed November 26, 1838. The line between Madison and Carroll was defined January 11, 1843, January 20, 1843, December 29, 1854, and January 15, 1857. The Newton line was defined December 21, 1848. April 8, 1869, that part of Madison north of a line bisecting Township 19 north, Ranges 25 to 27 west, was annexed to Carroll. This territory extended from King's River to the line of Benton County, and comprised about 180 square miles, including the whole of Mountain and Cedar Creek Townships. In 1885 a strip of territory two miles wide on the southern boundary of the county was annexed to Johnson and Franklin, and a similar excision one mile wide was made on the west in favor of Washington. The present area is about 750 square miles.

#### COUNTY BUILDINGS.

*Court-houses.*—The first court in the county was held in the barn of Evan S. Polk, northwest of Huntsville about one-fourth of a mile. The barn of John Sanders was used for the same purpose.

The first court-house stood upon the public square in Huntsville, which has been occupied in this way ever since. It was built of hewed logs, which, to facilitate ventilation or for some other purpose, were never "chinked and daubed." There was one room, about thirty feet square, open to the roof; it was entered by two doors from the north and south, while the judge's table was at the east end. There was neither stove nor chimney, nor need of any, as the sessions were held late in the spring and early in the fall. The benches and tables rested on *terra firma* for several years, when a puncheon floor was added. This building was erected in 1837-38, at a cost of \$150, provided by a tax levied at the rate of \$1.28 per forty acres of improved land.

The next court-house was built in 1845. It was a brick building forty feet square and two stories high. The lower floor was used as a court-room. It was entered by doors on the north and south; the judge presided at the east end; the floor was of brick; the stairway was in the northwest corner, and a narrow hall extended east and west through the second story, communicating with the offices of the clerk and sheriff, the jury rooms and several other apartments. There were three windows on the east and west, an equal number on the north and south in the second story, and two windows and a door in the lower story. The roof sloped north and south. The contractor was Evan S. Polk, who burned the brick on his farm adjoining the town. The cost was about \$4,000. This building was burned by northern vandals in 1863. The records were taken to Springfield, Mo., and there lost or destroyed, in great part.

The first sessions of the court, at the close of the war, were held in the house of John Vaughan, now owned by W. J. Sams, and in Masonic hall. January 28, 1867, James A. Jay, commissioner of public buildings, was directed by the county court to sell the bricks of the old court-house. April 27, 1868, the court resolved to build a court-house, and appointed John Carroll to draft a plan for a suitable building. May 1, 1868, he reported the plan of a brick building to cost \$6,000. October 30, 1868, Charles W. Richmond succeeded Carroll, and on the following day he reported a plan, which was adopted, and \$10,000 appropriated for its erection. November 14, 1868, Richmond and

Carroll were directed to let out the erection of the building by contract. It was to have been a stone building, 40x60 feet, with a portico on the south side, and its erection would have been a boon to the county. Unfortunately the bids exceeded the appropriation by nearly \$2,000. In January, 1869, a new plan was adopted. The building, as erected, was a frame structure, forty feet square and two stories high. A hall extended through the lower floor from north to south, on each side of which there were four rooms. The upper floor was used as a court-room, and two apartments in the north end were occupied as jury rooms. The building was completed under the supervision of William Logan as commissioner, Mr. Richmond having resigned. Isaac Drake contracted for the masonry, and O. D. Johnson for the frame work. The building was completed in January, 1871. The aggregate cost was \$4,600, paid in county warrants at 75 per cent. discount, thus entailing a debt of about \$16,000. The county court resisted payment, and did not formally accept the building until January 24, 1872. It was destroyed by fire December 1, 1879.

April 8, 1879, the court appointed M. Knight, A. A. Brodie, William Marrs, F. M. Sams, F. O. Massie, John F. Proctor, N. G. Heflin and W. A. Gage commissioners to select a site for a new court-house. The lot, then vacant, adjoining the public square on the north was favored by many, but the commission failed to agree, and the old site was chosen by the county judge. G. N. Heflin was appointed building commissioner January 5, 1881, but declined; John R. Simpson was appointed in April, 1881. The contract was awarded to W. A. Gage May 24, 1881, at his bid of \$3,000. February 6, 1882, S. P. Jackson contracted to finish and furnish the interior for \$1,000. The building is built of brick, 40x50 feet, and is twenty-six feet high from the foundation to the roof. There are four doors, and two halls crossing in the center of the lower floor, thus giving convenient access to four rooms, each 12x27 feet. The entire upper story is used as a court-room. The building was formally accepted by the county court October 4, 1882, and constitutes the present court-house.

*Jails.*—There have been three different county jails, all of

which have occupied the same site. The first was built by Samuel Whiteley, about 1839. It was a log building about twenty-four feet square, constructed of very heavy timber, dovetailed closely together. On the west side, ten feet from the ground, there was a door, reached by steps, and opening into a room, in the floor of which there was a trap-door, giving access to a dungeon beneath. There was one window in each room, on the north side. The more dangerous prisoners were placed in the dungeon, and escapes were frequent until 1858, when an iron cage was placed therein. It was made of wagon-tire iron by the local blacksmiths, and after the burning of the jail in 1863 was wrought into horseshoes and various implements.

The second jail was built in 1866-67, by Elijah Drake. It was similar to the first in the arrangement of the cells, but had a window in each room on the north and south sides. The walls of the lower cell consisted of two horizontal log abutments, with a perpendicular palisade between. One Smith, imprisoned for robbery, burned the building in 1879, in an effort to escape.

The present jail is a substantial brick building, the equal of any in the rural districts of the State. A tax for its erection was levied in 1882, 1883 and 1884, and having reached the sum of \$1,112, was duly appropriated by the county court November 3, 1884. F. M. Sams was appointed building commissioner. January 5, 1885, the contract was awarded to S. P. Jackson and S. H. Berry, at their bid of \$772. In July, 1885, the P. J. Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing Company was awarded the contract for the construction of iron gratings of the windows, doors, cells and corridors. C. W. Lear received \$150 for digging a well at the jail. The aggregate cost was about \$4,500. The building was completed in September, 1885.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

*Clerk.*—The clerk of the circuit court is elected for a term of two years, and is *ex-officio* clerk of the county and probate courts and recorder. This arrangement has continued since the admission of the States. The incumbents of this office in Madison County have been as follows: H. B. Brown, 1836-48; P. M. Phillips, 1848-49; J. S. Polk, 1849-52; J. R. Berry, 1852-60;

B. B. Davis, 1860-64; O. D. Johnson, 1864-66; P. W. Newton, 1866-68; F. M. Sams, 1868-70; O. D. Johnson, 1870-72; F. M. Sams, 1872-74; W. A. Gage, 1874-82; J. H. Bohannon 1882-88.

*Sheriff.*—The incumbents of this office, elected for two years, have been as follows: P. M. Johnson, 1836-46; Joseph Bowen, 1846-48; B. Vaughan, 1848-58; T. D. Berry, 1858-60; E. Drake, 1860-64; W. K. Henderson, 1864-66; Lee Taylor, 1866-67; B. Vaughan, 1867-68; A. K. Berry, 1868-71; G. W. R. Smith, 1871-74; J. Gilliland, 1874-76; B. Vaughan, 1876-78; J. J. Taylor, 1878-80; J. C. Long, 1880-84; C. C. Hill, 1884-88.

*Treasurer.*—The treasurer is also elected for a term of two years. This office has been held by the following persons: H. C. Daugherty, 1836-42; J. Dennis, 1842-46; John C. Calico, 1846-54; C. H. Boatright, 1854-56; J. Williams, 1856-64; R. Johnson, 1864-66; J. Williams, 1866-68; R. Johnson, 1868-72; J. Phillips, 1872-74; J. Williams, 1874-78; W. R. Phillips, 1878-82; W. A. Marrs, 1882-84; C. B. Sanders, 1884-86; W. S. Lowry, 1886-88.

*Coroner.*—M. Perryman, 1836-38; Elias Henele, 1838-40; W. G. Phillips, 1840-54; I. Council, 1854-56; James Bynum, 1856-58; R. L. Fagan, 1858-60; E. Chapell, 1860-62; J. W. Canady, 1862-64; B. B. Baily, 1864-66; H. Combs, 1866-68; John Sisemore, 1868-72; J. K. Austin, 1872-74; L. R. Parks, 1874-76; Morgan Reaves, 1876-78; Thomas Bottom, 1878-82; J. M. Hawkins, Jr., 1882-84; John Bowen, 1884-86; J. M. Hawkins, Jr., 1886-88. The coroner is elected for two years.

*Surveyor.*—T. McCuiston, 1836-48; E. Davis, 1848-50; S. E. Renner, 1850-52; Henry Killian, 1852-54; B. B. Davis, 1854-60; S. Burchett, 1860-62; G. D. Niel, 1862-64; Enoch Ball, 1864-66; E. H. Shipley, 1866-68; S. Burchett, 1868-72; E. T. Shipley, 1872-74; R. W. Young, 1874-76; E. H. Shipley, 1876-78; D. D. Phillips, 1878-80; Calvin Evans, 1880-82; W. G. Canady, 1882-86; W. E. Keefer, 1886-88.

*Assessor.*—J. M. Wilson, 1862-64; E. Drake, 1864-66; J. M. Denny, 1866-67; B. Vaughan, 1867-68; J. Haynes, 1868-71; William Tweedy, 1871-72; B. Vaughan, 1872-76; B. B. Davis, 1876-78; A. Neeley, 1878-80; S. F. Vaughan, 1880-82; S. N. Welten, 1882-84; George Williams, 1884-86; J. A. Bell, 1886-88.

*State Senator.*—Madison County was not represented in the first session of the State Legislature, 1836–38. Washington, Benton and Madison were represented by O. Evans, A. Whinnery, 1838–42; Benton and Madison by J. G. Walker, 1842–46; J. B. Dickson, 1846–50; John Berry, 1850–66; Isaac Murphy, 1856–58; M. Douglass, 1858–62; E. D. Ham, 1864–66; J. Dunagin, 1866–68. In 1868 Madison, with Marion, Carroll, Fulton and Izard, became the Third Senatorial District, which elected M. L. Stephenson, 1868–70; William Dugger, 1870–74. Madison and Benton became the Twenty-fourth District in 1874, and so continued, with the following representation: C. J. Reagan, 1874–78; E. P. Watson, 1878–82; J. T. Walker, 1882–86.

*Representative.*—J. W. Sanders, H. S. Wilson, 1840–42; William Gage, Daniel Vaughan, 1842–44; J. C. Sumner, H. C. Berry, George W. Sanders, 1844–46; Joseph Dennis, J. F. Wright, George W. Forrest, 1846–48; John Berry, John Gage, 1848–50; G. W. Forrest, P. M. Johnson, 1850–52; P. M. Johnson, A. Wood, 1852–56; G. W. Forrest, J. S. Polk, 1856–58; B. Vaughan, T. Bateman, 1858–60; J. C. Montgomery, S. E. Kenner, 1860–62; J. R. Berry, R. F. Naylor, 1862–64; T. H. Scott, G. W. Seamans, 1864–66; L. B. Sanders, John Carroll, 1866–68. Under the constitution of 1868 the State was districted: Madison, Marion and Carroll—Benjamin Vaughan, J. A. Fitzwater, J. T. Hopper, P. A. Williams, 1868–70; Boone, Madison, Carroll, Fulton, Izard, Marion—E. P. Watson, G. J. Crump, F. J. Eubanks, J. S. O'Neal, 1870–72; W. L. Chapman, Joseph Wright, J. M. Foster, J. F. Cunningham, 1872–74; D. G. Hart, J. M. Foster, 1874. Under the last constitution Madison, individually, has been represented as follows: W. C. Cluck, 1874–76; F. M. Sams, 1876–78; W. C. Cluck, 1878–80; Daniel Boone, 1880–82; W. T. Brooks, 1882–84; Joel N. Bunch, 1884–86.

Isaac Murphy and H. H. Bollinger represented the county in the constitutional convention of 1861; G. W. Seamans in 1864; F. M. Sams in 1868; John Carroll in 1874.

#### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

There were six townships in Madison County in 1850, viz.: Bowen, Hilburn, King's River, Prairie, Richland and War Eagle.



The county court records having been destroyed, it is impossible to give the dates of their erection or original boundaries. It may be stated in a general way, however, that Bowen, named in honor of the first county judge, included the large central part of the county south of the county seat; King's River originally embraced all the territory drained by that stream, or the entire eastern part of the county; Hilburn extended across the southern boundary south of Bowen and Richland, and adjoining King's River; Richland included its present territory, Lamar, and part of Union; Prairie and War Eagle occupied the same relative positions as at present, the latter extending farther to the north. California, Cedar Creek, Marble, Mountain, Piney, Valley and Whorton's Creek were added between 1850 and 1860. The following is an account of the organization of townships so far as can be ascertained from existing records:

*Boston.*—April 22, 1872: "On this day the petition of S. B. Williams and forty-one other petitioners was presented, praying the court to revive Boston Township in the county of Madison, State of Arkansas, with boundaries as follows, to wit: Commencing at the original line at the low gap at the head of the west fork of Freiley's Creek, thence running north to Richard Maricles on White River; thence north to the head of Robinson's Creek; thence down said creek to the mouth at War Eagle; thence north to Ogden's Creek to the head of the north branch of said Creek; thence to the head of Pine Creek; thence down Pine Creek to the mouth of King's River; thence east to the Newton County line, and the precinct thereof to be at Ephraim Good's. And the court being advised in the premises, doth sustain the prayer of said petitioners, and constitute said township and precinct hereinbefore named as fully and legally as other townships are constituted for the said county of Madison."

*Union.*—October 28, 1872: "On this day the petition of A. Hartley and fifty-three other citizens and electors of the county of Madison was presented to the court, praying that a new township be organized as follows, to wit: Commencing on the divide between Richland Creek and White River where the section line running east in Township 15 north, Range 27 west, in the center of said township, crosses said divide; thence east with said sec-

tion line to the divide between War Eagle and Richland Creeks; thence south with said dividing ridge to the divide between Richland Creek and White River; thence northwest with said dividing ridge to the beginning; and to establish the precinct at the Gardner school-house in School District No. 31, and the name thereof to be Union Township. And the court, being sufficiently advised in the premises, doth sustain the prayer of said petitioners, and order that the same take effect on the 6th day of November, 1872."

*Lamar.*—July, 1878: Upon petition of Daniel Boone and others, this township was erected with a boundary line "beginning in the middle of Lollar's Creek, on the line between the present township of Richland and Union Township, thence with the middle of said Lollar's Creek to its junction with Richland Creek; thence with Richland Creek to the line between Ranges 27 and 28; thence north with said line to the line between the present townships of Richland and Prairie; thence with said line west or northwest to the Washington County line; thence south with the Washington County line to the line between the present township of Richland and Valley Township; thence east with Valley and Union Townships lines to the place of beginning." The voting precinct is at Wesley.

*Independence.*—July 9, 1884. This township was formed upon petition of S. M. Smith and thirty-two other citizens, and comprises the territory included within the following boundaries: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 2, on the township line between Townships 13 and 14, Range 28 west; thence south on section line between Sections 4 and 3, 9 and 10, 16 and 15, to the northwest corner of Section 22; thence southeast on the county line between Washington and Madison County to the southeast corner of Section 25; thence north on the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west on township line between Townships 13 and 14 to the place of beginning." The voting precinct is at Independence school-house, District No. 97.

*Kentucky.*—August 8, 1885. This township was formed with the voting precinct at Center Point, and with boundaries described as follows: "Beginning at southeast corner of Section

22, in Township 13 north of Range 25 west; thence on section line between Sections 22 and 23, 15 and 14, 10 and 11, 2 and 3, until you intersect the township line between Townships 13 and 14; thence north to the center of Sections 34, 27 and 22, to center of Section 15, on south side, in Township 14 north, Range 25 west; thence west on section line to southwest corner of Section 16; thence north on west line of Section 16 to southwest corner of Section 9; thence west on section line to the center of the north boundary line of Section 16, Township 14 north, Range 26 west; thence south through the centers of Sections 16 and 21, to the center of the north boundary line of Section 28; thence east one-half mile to northeast corner of Section 28; thence south on section line to the center of the north boundary line of Section 3 in Township 13 north, Range 26 west; thence west one-half mile to northwest corner of said Section 3; thence due south on section line between Sections 4 and 3, 9 and 10, 16 and 15, 21 and 22, to the southwest corner of Section 22 to the county line; thence east on county line to the place of beginning."

#### COUNTY FINANCES.

Richmond Johnston, treasurer in 1865, received during the year, \$2,080, and disbursed \$1,764.94, leaving a balance of \$315.06 for that year. The revenue in 1866 was \$2,016.99, and the amount of delinquent taxes amounted to \$240.49. In 1867 the amount of taxes received was \$2,657.35. In November, 1868, the county court cancelled warrants amounting to \$4,651.71. In 1868 a court-house tax of \$3,332.26, a contingent fund of \$3,332.26, and general county taxes amounting to \$9,996.78 were assessed. A court-house tax of \$2,666.33 was collected in 1869. August 27, 1872, the treasurer reported having received, in 1871, as general revenue, \$3,576.40; as court-house tax, \$555.44, and as pauper tax, \$555.44; a total of \$4,687.28. In 1872 the pauper tax was \$438.95; court-house tax, \$658.42, and general revenue, \$2,739.72. In 1874 a poll tax of \$1,659, State tax of \$4,180, county tax of \$2,090, pauper tax of \$1,254, and tax to pay interest on court-house and pauper indebtedness, \$1,045, were assessed. In April, 1881, there remained unpaid of indebtedness contracted prior to 1874, \$1,926.38, and the amount of outstanding warrants

and certificates issued since that date amounted to \$6,285.24. In 1880 there was a poll tax of \$1,816, a county tax for the reduction of obligations incurred prior to 1874 of \$3,217.22, a contingent expense county tax of \$3,056.35, and a tax for the care of public records of \$160.86. The revenue for 1881 was as follows: General county fund, \$1,387.98; pauper tax, \$461.39; court-house fund, \$1,234.47; poll tax, \$1,639.90; old county indebtedness fund, \$614.15; special school fund, \$404.20; fines and convictions, \$1,148. In 1882 the treasurer received as general county fund, \$1,764.18; pauper fund, \$669.56; poll tax, \$1,868.65; assessment fund, \$508.75; court-house rent, \$18.75. State taxes, in 1883, amounted to \$8,125.16, and county taxes to \$7,843.65. In 1886 a total county fund of \$8,383.01 was collected. The following is an analysis of the revenue for 1887: General State tax, \$2,749.92; State school fund, \$2,749.92; State sinking fund, \$1,375.75; total State tax, \$6,875.59; poll tax, \$2,322.95; general county funds, \$610.92; court expense fund, \$2,712.92; criminal prosecution fund, \$203.50; assessment fund, \$678.23; support of prisoners, \$203.50; county records, \$67.84; pauper fund, \$1,695.49; United States court judgments, \$135.68; insane asylum expenses, \$203.50; improvement of jail, etc., \$135.65; to provide standard weights and measures, \$135.65; total county tax, including additional levy of \$82.47 apportioned *pro rata*, \$9,188.30. The following is a statement of county finances from May 12, 1887, to July 16, 1888:

## RECEIPTS.

Fines in circuit and justices' courts.....	\$1,554 89
Clerk's certificates of records, executions, etc.....	346 92
Court-house rent.....	85 60
Peddlers' licenses.....	23 57
General county fund.....	4,450 95
Pauper fund.....	1,718 61
Jail fund.....	88 40
Record fund.....	67 87
Interest fund, judgments in United States court.....	134 74
Total Revenue.....	\$8,470 55

## EXPENSES.

General county expenses.....	\$5,358 71
Pauper expenses.....	2,376 25
Grand jury witness certificates.....	329 50

Petit jury certificates.....	807 00
Grand jury certificates.....	386 00
Jail expenses.....	88 40
Record expenses.....	67 87
Interest, judgments in United States court.....	184 74
<b>Total disbursements.....</b>	<b>\$9,547 97</b>

## INDEBTEDNESS.

County warrants outstanding.....	\$8,628 78
Orders on county court record unpaid.....	918 42
Grand jury witness certificates outstanding.....	151 50
Grand jury certificates outstanding.....	188 00
Petit jury certificates outstanding.....	373 00
Balance due on judgments in United States court, with interest to date.....	9,086 17
Reissued warrants unpaid.....	1,884 18
<b>Total indebtedness.....</b>	<b>\$15,730 00</b>

The assessed valuation of personal property during the past decade is shown by the following table:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	1877.		1882.		1887.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Polls.....	1,895	.....	2,164	.....	2,769	.....
Horses.....	2,941	\$83,971	3,161	\$101,943	3,281	\$141,561
Mules and asses....	1,279	44,482	1,297	61,760	2,032	109,140
Cattle.....	7,543	43,958	8,565	57,636	12,909	108,929
Sheep.....	11,861	11,857	9,327	9,327	8,495	8,164
Hogs.....	27,776	28,874	18,822	18,971	26,185	32,567
Carriages.....	4	115	29	755	1,462*	30,502
Gold & silver watches	48	434	98	986	249	2,672
Pianofortes.....	.....	.....	4	755	27	3,170
Goods and mdse.....	.....	21,630	.....	32,644	.....	60,846
Money and credits...	.....	9,166	.....	39,049	.....	89,970
Material, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	767
Stock, bonds, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,100
All other pers'n'l prop.....	.....	74,698	.....	78,021	.....	177,127
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	<b>\$317,185</b>	.....	<b>\$400,131</b>	.....	<b>\$782,707</b>

\*Including wagons of all kinds.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the county in 1887 was \$670,648.

## COUNTY ROADS.

The public roads of the county are under the jurisdiction of the county court. For convenience in repairing and improving their condition they are divided into districts, over each of which

an overseer is appointed. The present number of districts is about 100, and varies but little from year to year. The entire county was redistricted every second year. In 1873 the different townships were constituted road districts in the following order, the roads in each being divided into a number of sections: No. 1, War Eagle, 11 sections; No. 2, Prairie, 2 sections; No. 3, Piney, 1 section; No. 4, Marble, 3 sections; No. 5, King's River, 11 sections; No. 6, Whorton's Creek, 2 sections; No. 7, Bowen, 6 sections; No. 8, Hilburn, 8 sections; No. 9, Valley, 4 sections; No. 10, California, 4 sections; No. 11, Richland, 9 sections. This arrangement continued only a short time.

## COURTS.

### CIRCUIT COURT.

*Organization.*—The constitution of 1836 provided for a division of the State into convenient circuits, each to consist of not less than five nor more than seven counties, for which the judges should be elected by the General Assembly on joint ballot. The age of twenty-five years was necessary to eligibility, and the length of term was four years. In 1848, by amendment to the constitution, the office was made elective, and the restriction as to the number of counties that might be formed into a circuit was removed, to be re-established in 1864. Under the present constitution the qualifications required of circuit judges are as follows: Citizenship in the United States, residence in the State two years, six years' experience at the practice of law, at least twenty-eight years of age, and "learned in the law." The term is four years. This court has jurisdiction in the great majority of civil and criminal cases, and exercises a superintending control over county and probate courts and justices of the peace.

*Judges.*—Madison County formed part of the Fourth Judicial Circuit from 1840 until 1861, when it was transferred to the Eighth. The latter arrangement continued until 1868, from which time it has again constituted part of the fourth. The following is a list of judges, with dates of their commissions: J. M. Hoge, November 13, 1840; Sibron G. Sneed, November 18, 1844; A. B. Greenwood, March 3, 1851; Felix I. Batson, August 20, 1853; John M. Wilson, February 21, 1859; Joseph J. Green, August

23, 1860; James D. Walker, July 25, 1861; Elias Harrell, May 8, 1865; William Story, March 27, 1867; Marshall L. Stephenson, July 23, 1868; Charles B. Fitzpatrick, March 23, 1871; James H. Huckleberry, April 10, 1872; James M. Pittman, October 31, 1872; James H. Berry, October 21, 1878; James M. Pittman, October 31, 1882.

Judge Hoge lived in Benton County. Sibron G. Sneed was a son of William Sneed, one of the earliest settlers of Carroll County, and lived on Osage River. His knowledge of the law, though not profound, was equal to the requirements of that day; and this, with a judgment naturally good, and the faculty of meeting his constituents in an agreeable manner, rendered his administration eminently satisfactory. His autograph is that of a rapid penman, the first three capital letters being made at one stroke of the pen. At the May term, 1847, court was opened by Hon. William W. Floyd, of the Third Circuit, and Judge Sneed did not arrive until the third day. Judge Floyd also presided at the October term, 1849.

April 14, 1851, Alfred B. Greenwood opened court at Huntsville for the first time. One of the first cases that came before his consideration was the application of Alabama Tennessee Phelps for divorce. Judge Greenwood had been appointed prosecuting attorney in 1845, and continued in that office until elevated to the bench. He was subsequently a member of Congress and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hon. Beaufort H. Neely, of the First Circuit, presided at the October term, 1852, on exchange of circuits with Judge Greenwood. This was common at that time. It was authorized by the constitution, and even enforced in some instance.

Judge Batson's first court at Huntsville was held October 10, 1853. He resided at Clarksville. The first term of Hon. John M. Wilson opened April 11, 1859. He was in office a little more than one year. Judge Green's incumbency was terminated in 1861, when Madison County became part of the Eighth Circuit, to which James D. Walker was appointed. The records close in September, 1861, with a number of murder cases on the docket. Lawlessness was already in the ascendancy, and during the next four years the county was virtually without law.

September 18, 1865, the court resumed its long interrupted sessions. Elias Harrell, appointed by Gov. Isaac Murphy, presiding. Several murder cases were tried at this term, and the great accumulation of business is evident from the fact that the minutes cover nearly fifty pages of a large folio. Judge Harrell is a native of Madison County. He began the practice of law before the war, and entered upon his judicial career with a knowledge of the law practical rather than profound. Slow of speech and deficient, perhaps, in legal acumen, his rulings were well considered and bore the imprint of a disposition to do exact justice. The times were troublous, however, and demanded executive rather than deliberative qualities in every public officer; and under such circumstances, Judge Harrell has failed to receive the credit justly due for his success in peacefully maintaining his position as the representative of a government and a party to which the majority of the people were hostile. After his retirement from the bench he accepted the appointment of prosecuting attorney. He is now a resident of Lamar Township, and of late years has devoted his energies to the practice of medicine.

William Story, appointed in March, 1867, by Gov. Murphy, was from Iowa, and one of the large body of men who formed their first acquaintance with the South as soldiers. He made his advent into Huntsville May 13, 1867, unannounced, apparently, and finding neither clerk nor sheriff in attendance, appointed John S. Polk to the office of the former. The sole proceedings are recorded in the following remarkable chronological declaration: "Ordered by the court that court adjourn until the third Monday after the eighth Monday after the sixth Monday after the first Monday in February, 1867, it being the first Monday in June, 1867, and being the third day thereof." The legal abilities of Judge Story were probably superior to those of any of his predecessors. His extensive legal knowledge, keen perceptive powers, and judicial temperament enabled him to grasp the intricacies of a case and balance its merits with unerring precision. But he was deficient in force of character; and to his misfortune entered upon public life at a time when executive ability was imperatively demanded. He was subsequently ap-



pointed United States Circuit Judge for the western district of Arkansas, and afterward returned to the North.

Marshall L. Stephenson, appointed in 1868, had previously become acquainted with this section of the State as captain of a company of Federal troops. He made his residence at Huntsville, and was the first judge to do so. A man of fine legal attainments and good address, his administration gave general satisfaction. He was subsequently associate justice of the supreme court of the State.

Charles B. Fitzpatrick was commissioned in 1871, and on the 10th day of April, that year, he opened court at Huntsville. He served but one term.

James H. Huckleberry, a northern man, was judge only from April to October, 1872, but created a favorable impression by his genial manners and careful administration. He was the last judge of northern proclivities, but has remained in the State, and is now a resident of Fort Smith.

James M. Pittman and James H. Berry complete the list. The latter served one term, and has since then been governor of the State and United States Senator. Judge Pittman served two terms, 1872-78; he was again elected in 1882, and has entered upon his second term. He is a jurist of unquestioned ability, the equal in learning of any other judge in the State. Socially he is the true type of a Southern gentleman, and is deservedly popular.

#### COUNTY COURT.

*Organization.*—The constitution of 1836 provided for the holding of a court by the justices of the peace, to be called the county court, with jurisdiction in all matters relating to the levying, collection and disbursement of taxes. The justices elected a presiding judge, who was commissioned by the governor for a term of two years, and had jurisdiction in probate matters. The office of county and probate judge was made elective by popular vote in 1848, by amendment to the constitution. It was shortly afterward provided that a majority of the justices should elect two of their number, to be known as associate judges, and assist the county judge in the discharge of his duties. In 1873 the office was abolished; a board of three supervisors was substituted for

the transaction of county business, and the circuit court was given jurisdiction in probate matters. The constitution of 1874 re-established the county and probate court, and established a levying court, consisting of the county court and all the justices of the county. This arrangement continues.

*Judges.*—John Bowen, 1836–38; Joseph McMurray, 1840–44; John Berry, 1844–48; D. S. Sanders, 1848–1850; Joseph McMurray, 1850–52; Smith Elkins, 1852–54; S. T. Vaughan, 1858–60; G. W. Seamans, 1860–64; J. S. Polk, 1864–66; G. D. Neill, 1866–68; G. W. Vaughan, 1868–72; F. M. Sams, 1874–76; J. S. Polk, 1876–80; William Deramiah, 1880–82; A. L. Thompson, 1882–84; M. D. Lucas, 1884–88.

#### ATTORNEYS.

*Prosecuting Attorneys* were elected by the Legislature until 1848, since when the office has been elected by popular vote of the respective counties. The attorneys for the State in Madison County have been as follows: Fourth Circuit, Alfred M. Wilson, November 13, 1840; A. B. Greenwood, January 4, 1845; H. F. Thomasson, September 6, 1853; Lafayette Gregg, August 23, 1856. Eighth Circuit, C. G. Reagan, January 7, 1865; T. M. Gunter, October 15, 1866. Fourth Circuit, Elias Harrell, August 11, 1868; S. W. Peel, April 26, 1873; E. I. Stirman, October 13, 1876; H. A. Dinsmore, October 14, 1878; J. Frank Wilson, October 20, 1884; J. V. Walker, October 30, 1886.

*The Local Bar.*—William Houser, a Tennessean, was probably the first representative of the legal profession in Madison County. He came to Huntsville about 1845, but remained only a short time, long enough, however, to establish a good reputation as a pleader. Hugh A. Anderson and J. H. Hobbs, of Kentucky, were the next arrivals. The latter became a member of the first board of State land commissioners, and was appointed under the act of 1850. He was son-in-law to Judge Greenwood, and died at Bentonville some years ago.

Forrester Black was a prominent attorney from 1855 to 1859. He was a man of brilliant intellect, young, ambitious and successful. His death was as tragic as his future was promising. June 24, 1859, on the occasion of a public Masonic celebration

at Huntsville, Black and a brother Mason, Warren Sams, became involved in an altercation. The latter drew a knife. Black advanced and fired several shots, killing him instantly. A crowd collected, and, unobserved, the fourteen-year-old son of Sams placed the muzzle of a double-barrel shot-gun close to Black's person, discharged both barrels, and made his escape. Black survived but a short time. The affair created a profound sensation in legal and Masonic circles.

Isaac Murphy was the only member of the local bar who acquired a national reputation. Born at Pittsburgh, Penn., he removed to Sumner County, Tenn., and thence to Washington County, this State, about 1840. He became a resident of Huntsville in 1854, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of John Berry, deceased. In 1861 he was elected to the constitutional convention as a candidate opposed to secession; May 6, 1861, he was the only delegate on the final ballot who cast his vote against the secession ordinance. During the war he served on the staff of Gen. Curtis. In January, 1864, he was appointed provisional governor by delegates from a number of counties, and in the following March he was elected by that portion of the State not occupied by Confederate forces. His administration was Federal, but non-partisan. He took charge of the State government when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and left it with a fund of \$270,000. He retired in 1868, and returned to Huntsville, where he passed the remaining years of his life, practicing law to a limited extent, and was frequently called upon to officiate as special judge. He died in 1882.

Of the present practicing attorneys, James R. Berry is *facile princeps*. He has resided in the county since 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was county clerk, 1852-60; enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives in 1854, and assistant clerk in 1856; receiver of the land office at Huntsville in 1861; elected to the Legislature, 1861; deputy State treasurer, 1862-63; auditor of the State, 1864-67 and 1868-72. In 1872 he was the candidate for auditor on the Reform or Brooks ticket, and participated in that memorable campaign. He returned to Huntsville in 1877, and has since given his attention to the practice of his profession.

Immediately after the close of the war John M. Caldwell, of Washington County, and John Watkins, now of Berryville, located at Huntsville. R. S. Andrews, W. S. Stuckey, A. S. Prather and others have also located here for a short time.

A. M. Brumfield was admitted to the bar of Newton County in February, 1882, after reading law under John O'Day, of Springfield, Missouri. He located at Huntsville in 1882, and is senior member of the firm of Brumfield & Johnson. S. M. Johnson was admitted at Berryville in October, 1883, and in the following month opened an office at Huntsville. His preceptor was Lafayette Gregg, of Fayetteville. These gentlemen enjoy the advantage of having been "to the manor born," and enjoy a lucrative practice.

J. H. Bohlen studied law under Nye & Richardson, Marietta, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of Washington County, in that State, in 1878, locating at Huntsville in 1883. He was appointed county examiner in 1884, and again in 1886. W. C. Roberts, of the firm of Bohlen & Roberts, was admitted to the bar of Washington County some years ago, and came to Huntsville in 1885.

John H. Chiles was admitted to the bar at Eureka Springs February 9, 1888, and became the representative of the firm of Crump, Watkins & Chiles at Huntsville May 28, 1888. He was educated at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Of prominent attorneys from other places who have practiced before the courts at Huntsville mention should be made of David Walker, ex-chief justice of the State; Lafayette Gregg, ex-associate justice; H. F. Thomasson, I. M. Gunter, S. W. Peel.

The following is a list of attorneys admitted to practice at this bar, so far as ascertainable from existing records: Humphrey Enquart, September 25, 1860; Robert B. Polk, September 26, 1865; Stephen R. Stone, April 27, 1874; C. W. Raines, April 27, 1874; J. W. Walker, March 30, 1887.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

### HUNTSVILLE.

*Incorporation.*—November 3, 1877, Huntsville was incorporated by order of the county court, with the following described

boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 35, in Township 17 north, Range 26 west; thence west two miles to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 17 north, Range 26 west; thence south two miles to the southwest corner of Section 4, Township 16 north, Range 26 west; thence east two miles to the southeast corner of Section 3, Township 16 north, Range 26 west; thence north two miles to the beginning." Town officers were elected for several years, but the organization has lapsed into desuetude.

It will be seen from the above that the county seat was exactly midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the county, before its territory was diminished in favor of Carroll. It is probably north of the center of population, but the location is conveniently accessible from all directions. The valley of War Eagle Creek is two miles east, and that of Holman's Creek an equal distance west. The surrounding scenery is of the most romantic type.

*Early History.*—The southern part of the town site was originally entered by George Sanders, by whom the first house was built. The tract adjoining this on the north was entered by Evan S. Polk. John Sanders, brother to George, seems to have been most actively interested in having the town laid off. This was done in 1837 by Thomas McCuistion, county surveyor. A certified transcript of the plat, dated July 22, 1839, shows seventy-six lots ranging in area from fifteen square rods to two acres. Missouri Street, forty feet wide, and Harris Street, near the center of the plat; Short Street on the west and Wilson's Alley are indicated as the highways extending north and south. War Eagle and Main Streets, the former north and the latter south of the court-house, are each forty feet wide, and extend east and west. The public square is bounded by Short, Harris, War Eagle and Main. Polk and Long Alleys are parallel with Short Street, Swamp Alley with Main. Lots 77 to 82 were surveyed October 1 and 2, 1839, on an extension of Missouri Street, McCuistion Street being parallel, Gage Street and Northern Alley at right angles. A common of several acres, upon which the public spring is located, is indicated on the plat, but the encroachments of adja-

cent owners have almost deprived it of any existence in fact. The public square has been appropriated by the county, and, if the town has any vested interests in the public property so generously granted by its founder, it would seem to be time some effort should be made to assert its rights.

Having thus planted a town and provided amply for its growth, a name was the next consideration. The vicinity of Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala., was well represented among the early settlers, and while their preference eventually secured recognition, it was not without opposition. At this time the only post-office in the northern part of the county was War Eagle, three miles south of Huntsville, on "the post road from Izard court-house to Washington court-house," and John Buchanan was postmaster. He was also one of the first merchants of the county. Realizing the advantages that his business would naturally acquire by an early location at the incipient county capital, he removed himself and his personal property, including the post-office, thither. Mr. Buchanan was an ardent admirer of Ambrose H. Sevier, one of the most prominent and talented men of the State, and sought to express his feelings by changing the post-office designation to Sevierville. He appears to have met with temporary success, but the wishes of the older citizens at length triumphed.

Joel D. Blair, of Fayetteville, built the first house in the town proper, and opened the first store on the northeast corner of the square. George Sanders started a grocery on the opposite corner, building the second house. In the spring of 1839 H. S. Wilson opened the second store. Thomas Elsey was the first blacksmith. John Long built the first hotel west of the square. The court-house was built in 1838, and by 1840 the place presented unmistakably the appearance of a frontier town. Merchandise was hauled fifty miles from Ozark, on the Arkansas River, which was also the shipping point of such commodities as the merchants exported.

There was a rapid growth during the next decade, and in 1850 there were six large general stores doing a flourishing business. Berry & Adams—H. C. Berry and Abner Adams—dealt largely in live stock, and were known to the agricultural

community of half a dozen counties. Their general business was also large. McConnell & Sams, J. C. Pitner, Warren Sams, Forrest & Vaughan and S. E. Kenner were all well-known business men. George Sanders, who had been in business from the founding of the town, died in 1851. Ephraim Norton and John Woods were saddlers in 1850, and had an extensive trade. Everybody rode horseback in those days, and the local manufacturer had not yet been crowded out by larger establishments. The blacksmiths were William Woolen, Jonas Nicely, John S. Polk and Benjamin Titsworth. Miles Robinson, George Spradley and James Hamilton were wagon-makers and carpenters. There were three "groceries," drinking saloons, in the present terms used to denote that business, of which Reuben Harper, Jonas Bevins and B. F. Payne were proprietors. The population in 1850 was 212 whites and 43 colored. The business in 1860, just before the war, was as follows: General stores: McConnell & Sams, John Mosely, Berry & Adams, J. C. Pitner, Vaughan & Forrest, Warren Sams, S. E. Kenner. Groceries: J. Bevins, B. F. Payne. During the war, at one time or another, the greater portion of the town was burned, and business of every kind suspended.

*Growth Since the War.*—Calvin Evans, from Hindsville, was the first to engage in business after the war, and the second was L. E. Baum, of Fayetteville. Kenner & Buren, Kennan & Wilson, Sams & Bros. followed in close succession. Robert Stone, Johnson & Bros., Wilson & Ellenberg, Wilson & Drake, Sanders & Bros., Berry & Peel, Gage & Phillips, were among the business firms since the war, but are no longer in existence. In 1880 the population was 312. The erection of the academy building, Masonic hall and Presbyterian Church reflect the public spirit of the people and add to the attractions of the town, while the substantial county buildings, recently constructed, render its location as the county seat permanent.

The present business houses are as follows: William Marrs & Co., Sams & Co., A. A. Brodie, dry goods and groceries; Gilliland & Stotts, hardware; Massie & Oeff, Brooks & Williams, drugs; Jay & Gilliland, Hamilton & Cannaday, groceries; G. N. Hiflin, groceries and hardware; Newsome & Shackelford, hotel.

The steam flouring mill was built in 1881 by Col. F. M. Sams, at a cost of \$6,400. It has a capacity of twenty barrels per day.

*Societies.*—November 6, 1851, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Arkansas, to S. E. Kenner, W. M.; J. G. McConnell, S. W., and G. W. Forrest, J. W., for the organization of Odeon Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M. The charter was subsequently surrendered,

Huntsville Lodge No. 364, F. & A. M., was instituted January 16, 1879, with James Gilliland, W. M.; C. K. Polk, S. W.; John A. Proctor, J. W.; W. A. Gage, J. E. Plummer, P. W. Newton, F. M. Sams, G. T. Berry, C. B. Sanders, John Bowen, William Stotts and Neal Dorsey, as members and officers.

Huntsville Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., was granted a charter October 31, 1857, upon petition of Adam Wood, H. C. Berry and others.

Huntsville Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 26, 1884. Charter members: F. O. Massie, W.; B. J. Disney, N. G.; John B. Peach, S.; I. A. Oeff, U.; William Ozier, V. G.

*Newspapers.*—Some time between 1850 and 1860 W. E. Smith introduced himself to the good people of Huntsville as a printer, and announced his intention to establish a local paper, should sufficient patronage be assured. It was also intimated that provisions, vegetables, etc., would be received in lieu of cash, and during the whole of one summer the prospective publisher fared sumptuously. Preliminary arrangements seem to have required a long time, for the people at length became impatient, and it was not until early autumn, 1852, that the first issue of the *Independent* appeared. It was sadly disproportionate to the extensive preparations and promises that had been made, and S. E. Kenner, a member of the opposite party, remarked, in language too emphatic for repetition here, to a Democratic supporter of the "organ," that the mountain had been for a long time in trouble, with the proverbial result. After a troubled existence of several months the first journalistic effort in the county expired.

In 1856 J. P. Owen established the *Mountaineer*, also Democratic, which was removed to Springfield, Mo., following year.

The first number of the Madison County *Record*, J. H.



Daugherty, publisher, appeared May 31, 1879. The plant was burned December 1, 1879, when the paper suspended until February 1, 1880. December 12, 1884, J. W. Elsey became proprietor, when the name was changed to *Madison County Democrat*, so continuing until July 18, 1885, when Augustus Lowe secured the plant, and the name became *War Eagle Republican*, which was subsequently removed to St. Paul. In October, 1885, the *Democrat* was re-established by J. W. Baldwin. Bohannon & Gage became proprietors in March, 1886, and J. T. Gage, the present publisher, in May, 1886. The *Democrat* is a fair exponent of the principles of its party, and in every sense adapted to promote the best interests of the county.

#### KINGSTON.

*Early History.*—Kingston was laid out in 1853, by King Johnson, an immigrant to Madison County from Middle Tennessee. The public square is situated at the junction of the road from Clarksville to Springfield with the road from Jasper and Carrollton. Lot No. 1 was bought by William Berry and William King, No. 2 by E. H. Basham, and No. 3 by John and Kenner Henderson. The first house was built by King Johnson; the second was the store building of Johnson & Rodgers; the third and fourth were built by E. H. and Allen Basham; the next by the Henderson brothers. The town was named by James McConnell in honor of King Johnson. The first merchant was one Phelps, who retired from business in 1852. King Johnson & William Rodgers began business with the founding of the town, and continued many years. Berry & King, Henderson Bros., E. H. Basham & Co. and one Wilkinson were engaged in business before the war. The population in 1860 was forty-five white and fourteen colored.

*Present Condition.*—The first house rebuilt after the war (the town having been burned) was the present residence of E. H. Basham, in which — Powell, from Fort Smith, opened the first store. Joel Northcutt and Vellines & Basham were engaged in business prior to 1875. The present business of the town is as follows: Bunch Brothers, Frank Nantes, S. B. Grigg & Son, general merchandise; W. R. Hedgpeth, M. D., drugs; Canfield

& Sisco, groceries; J. W. Merideth, photographer; E. H. Basham, wagon and smith shop; Mitchell & Gurley, blacksmiths; Canfield & Williams, steam mills.

*Kingston Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M.*, was instituted November 8, 1866. Original officers: G. D. Neill, W. M.; J. J. Mashburn, S. W.; F. M. Reeves, J. W. The present membership numbers sixty.

#### HINDSVILLE.

*Location.*—Hindsville is situated on Section 16 of Township 17 north, Range 27 west, on a small branch of Brush Creek and in the fertile and beautiful Vaughan's Valley, ten miles west of Huntsville, on the Fayetteville road, at its intersection with the road from Wesley to Eureka Springs.

*Founding and Growth.*—John Hinds, from Warren County, Tenn., one of the earliest settlers of the valley, was the original owner of the site of the town. No regular survey into streets and lots was ever made. In 1868 F. G. Berry bought ground at the cross roads and opened store in partnership with S. W. Peel. This was virtually the beginning, there being but two houses at that time, owned by John Hind and S. F. Hayden. After Mr. Hind's death the property came into control of L. W. Routh and Robert Smyer, by whom lots were sold to various persons. Joseph D. Beavers, Anderson Sanders, Southerland & Youngman (now Mark Youngman), successively engaged in business. Berry & Peel have been succeeded by Berry & Lane, and Joseph D. Beavers retired some years ago. There are two drug stores, of which Drs. Henry Southerland and Simon Ellis are the respective proprietors. Dunaway & Dutton and W. A. Dudley are the local blacksmiths. In 1875 the first steam mill in the valley was built by Zimri Vaughan and J. G. M. Seitz, two miles west of Hindsville. It is now operated by Whitner & Smyer, successors to John Kennan. In 1883 the steam mill at Hindsville was built by John Keeney, Tolbert Lane, Albert Smyer and F. G. Berry; the present proprietors are James Harris and Thomas Lane. The town has a population of about 100.

*Little Spring Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M.*, was organized in 1868, and chartered November 3, 1869, with C. S. Fritts, W. M.; D. R. Johnson, S. W.; L. C. Denney, J. W.; F. G. Berry, S.,

and eleven other members. Present membership, forty-six. The society has erected a substantial hall.

*Hindsville Chapter No. 81, R. A. M.*, was organized in 1881, with ten members, of whom J. C. Keeney was first H. P. There are twenty-four members at present.

*Spring Vale Chapter, O. E. S., No. 28*, was chartered in 1884, and has a membership of sixty.

#### ST. PAUL.

Old St. Paul was founded by John C. Sumner, cousin to Charles Sumner, the great orator and statesman. He was a native of Vermont, removed thence to Texas, and from there to Arkansas, about 1837. A man of natural shrewdness and political capacity, and a Democrat of the most pronounced type, he used to influence the councils of his party, and represented the county in the Legislature. He was postmaster at St. Paul until the Civil War. For a time there was one mail a week from Fayetteville, and afterward St. Paul became a station on the line from Ozark to Huntsville. Old St. Paul never made any great pretensions to village honors, and now comprises a store, blacksmith shop and several houses.

*Solomon Lodge No. 293, F. & A. M.*, at St. Paul, is one of the oldest in the county. Among the charter members were S. N. Welton, William Tucker, R. Stanford, A. L. Thompson, H. G. Brashears, W. R. Brashears, D. M. Cluck and others. The hall, a substantial frame, two-story building, was rebuilt in 1885, having burned October 6, of that year, mainly through the efforts of A. L. Thompson, H. G. Brashears, William Tucker and W. R. Brashears. The membership is about forty.

*The New St. Paul* is situated upon Sections 4 and 5, Township 13 north, Range 26 west, originally entered by Fielding Salyer and William Ake. The former came from Floyd County, Ky., in 1849. Ake subsequently removed to Texas, and at the time when the town was first thought of J. P. Salyer was sole owner of the site. In the spring of 1887, when it was decided to extend the Fayetteville branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, this farm was noticed with favor by the projectors of the road as its terminus. The river at this point pursues its course

at the base of the hills on the south, thus leaving a wide and sloping area, well situated for the purpose. In March, 1887, the town was surveyed by George W. Chase. The streets are uniformly sixty feet wide, numbered from First to Eleventh in order, from the river north, and from A to G, east and west, Madison Avenue being between B and C. H. F. McDaniel and the railway company each received a one-third interest in the town in consideration of their services in laying it out, and in May, 1887, at St. Louis, a division of the property under this arrangement was effected. The railroad was opened to the town from Powell, eight miles distant, July 15, 1887. At that time the house of Mr. Salyer was the only dwelling in the place. A. B. Lewis built a box shanty in June, 1887, and opened the first store. The first house was built by Charles Fierce, in the same month, and was also occupied as a store building. July 20, 1887, J. P. Salyer began business, and G. H. Davis a little earlier. The first year of its history finds St. Paul provided with more than a dozen places of business, as follows: J. P. Salyer, groceries and hardware; Price & Barrow, Coleman, Ogden Bros., general merchandise; William R. Brashears, groceries and dry goods; Lowry & Knight, drugs and dry goods; W. N. Russell & Co., N. F. Gilliland, R. S. Cardin, Guter & Tweedy, J. H. Davis, groceries; D. C. Pritchard, Charlesworth & Harri-gan, feed; R. A. Hazlett, livery; Sweitzer & Samuel, wagon manufacturers; F. P. Sunday, W. L. Gilmore, blacksmiths; George Rivercomb, Glendale Hotel; M. E. Geater, Riverside Hotel; William Dixon, City Hotel; Miller & Shanklin, lumber and grist-mill. The population is about 300. The prospect of steady improvement is most encouraging.

The *St. Paul Republican* was first issued under that name July 22, 1887, by the original founder and present proprietor, Augustus Lowe. The removal of the plant from Huntsville to St. Paul was made July 16, 1887. Mr. Lowe established the paper at the former place in 1885, issuing the first number July 18, under the name of the *War Eagle Republican*. The politics of the paper is sufficiently indicated by the title. It is one of the few Republican papers in Northwestern Arkansas and of the most aggressive in the State.





HUNTING PHEASANTS.



## SMALLER TOWNS.

*Wesley*, situated upon Section 26, Township 16, Range 28, in the fertile valley of Richland and Lamar Townships, bears the surname of its first postmaster. Ten lots, constituting the site of the town, were surveyed April 1, 1872, but there had been some village indications previous to that date. The Wesley Joint Stock Company has a large general store. The most important feature of the town is the substantial two-story brick building recently erected by the Masonic order and school district.

Mate Trammel Lodge No. 93, F. & A. M., was instituted November 6, 1867, with the following members: Hezekiah Caldwell, W. M.; Daniel Boone, S. J.; William P. Clark, J. W.; W. R. Lawson, John Clark, G. T. Trammel, Levi Phillips, W. M. Phillips, N. R. Shofner, B. B. Davis, Martin Counts, James Malloy, James Stewart, Elisha Dodson, Frederick King, James Churchwell, C. S. Fritts.

*Drake's Creek* is named from the family of that name; it is situated at the mouth of Drake Creek, on Section 29, Township 26, and Range 27. The leading business enterprise of the county is the general store of Johnson & Kennan at this place. During the year ending May 16, 1887, \$20,000 worth of fruit, eggs and produce was shipped through this firm from Huntsville, Marble, Kingston and other points in the county. The regular business of the firm amounts to \$40,000 a year. Johnson, Kennan & Co.'s mill for the manufacture of falloes, wagon bows, etc., at Drake Creek, employs eight men. David Dickey is engaged in the business of saddlery; J. C. Calico is postmaster; John Sisemore and James M. Counts, justices of the peace. The Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic orders are represented. The latter, Johnsonville Lodge, No. 427, was instituted November 25, 1885. Charter members: J. S. P. Johnson, W. M.; R. W. Young, S. W.; G. N. Powell, J. W.; H. C. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, B. F. Johnson, D. M. Dickey, J. V. Roberts, John G. Cobb.

*Aurora*, on War Eagle Creek, in Bowen Township, comprises ten houses; the general stores of W. J. McElhaney & Co., Sisemore & Son, the drug store of John Williams, M. D., two black-

smith and two wood shops. John W. Upton was the first merchant, and his business was established in 1874. Johnson Bros. followed shortly afterward. J. R. Robinson, the first blacksmith, located here in 1875.

Infanta Lodge No. 437, was organized November 23, 1886, and has sixteen members. The charter members were J. B. Morris, W. C. Cluck, H. A. Reynolds, J. B. Scott, R. M. Wood, J. B. Guinn, J. W. Rawlins, S. B. Smith, H. C. Ledbetter and William Easterling.

The Independent Order Knights of the Horse was organized in 1884 by Charles W. Dennis, G. W. C. The grand president of the order is G. B. Scott, of Aurora. There are several other local organizations in the county.

*Marble*, in the township of that name, is situated upon Section 7, Township 17, and Range 24. A post-office of this name was established during pioneer times by Jacob Owens, at his store a short distance above the present location of the village. The first predecessor of Mr. Owens was Gabriel Hudson, who kept the office at his house. The village has been built since the war. Its first merchant was William Wilson. Owens & Williams, Sanders & Wann, — Owens, Owen Boydston, Boydston & Wall and E. O. Wall have successively been engaged in business, Howard Bros. & Co., Walter Schubert & Co. and H. F. Schubert being the genealogy of the rival establishment since 1885. W. N. Rutledge, postmaster, carries a line of hardware. The local blacksmith is W. S. Ross. A building used for school, church and society purposes was built in 1876. The lodges that meet here are as follows:

Madison Lodge No. 335, F. & A. M., instituted in 1876, with a membership of eleven, among whom were R. J. Taylor, W. A. Gage, Jacob Owens, R. I. Marshall, Hosea Paiher, Henry Ray, Dallas Coker, J. P. Boatright and Riley Williams.

Marble Lodge No. 92, I. O. O. F., instituted in October, 1885, with six members and officers, viz.: N. L. Sanders, N. G.; W. G. Holland, V. G.; D. M. Boydston, Secretary; W. R. Hedgpeth, B. J. Disney and James Curnell.

*Delaney*.—Twenty-five miles from Fayetteville, on the railroad leading to St. Paul, is a lumber shipping point of some



importance. In February, 1887, William N. Jones opened the first store in a tent. Three stores, Jones & Thompson, Cartner & Reed, and J. S. Stuart, now divide the trade for which one was then sufficient. Dr. W. P. Dapney is the proprietor of a drug store, and J. H. Smith is the local blacksmith. There are a number of steam saw-mills on Davney and Delaney Creeks, in the immediate vicinity.

*Combs' Station* is so named in honor of Capt. H. Combs, the postmaster, and former owner of the site of the village. The business of Elliott & Thompson, now Jones & Thompson; of Pickens & Hiller, and of Allen & Cartner, respectively, general merchants, has been established since the opening of the railroad in 1887. Hurst & Hansburg are engaged in the drug business. There are two steam saw-mills here.

*Powell*, during the short time that it was the terminus of the railroad, enjoyed a "boom," and although its former prestige cannot be restored, enjoys comparative prosperity. There are several stores.

*Clifty* is the trading point for a large section of country north of Huntsville and Hindsville, and is situated in California Township. There are the usual features of a diminutive country village.

*Whitner*, in Prairie Township, near Hindsville, is the location of a mill and several stores.

*Mill Branch Medical Springs*, a prospective health resort on a branch of Kings's River, was laid out in July, 1887. Gilbert Hudson is the projector.

### MILITARY RECORD.

*The Mexican War.*—Adj.-Gen. A. Wood, of the Arkansas State Militia, and a resident of this county, organized a company in 1847 for service in the Mexican War. It numbered more than 100 men, of whom only about thirty returned at the close of the campaign. The company was originally enlisted for service as cavalry, but, having been detailed as part of Gen. Scott's command, it served as infantry. Many died of fever at Vera Cruz, and many more were sacrificed in the severe battles that ensued before Scott's triumphant entry into the capital. Very few of these veterans still survive.

## THE CIVIL WAR.

*The Opening Developments of the Civil War*—the secession of South Carolina and the firing upon Fort Sumter—divided public sentiment in Northwestern Arkansas but little different from its effects elsewhere throughout the country. While Democracy throughout the State was overwhelmingly of the Breckinridge type, the supporters of Douglas were numerous in the Northwest, and in Madison County their leader was Isaac Murphy. A resident of the State since 1834, he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1846 and re-elected in 1848. Here he became known as a man of sterling integrity, and rapidly acquired political influence. After a residence of six years in California he settled in Huntsville in 1854, and in 1856 was elected to the State Senate from Madison and Benton Counties. The Legislature of 1860-61 passed an act for the election of delegates to a State convention to take into consideration the advisability of secession. February 18, 1861, was fixed upon as the date of election. On the 11th day of February Mr. Murphy was prevailed upon by citizens of Huntsville to announce himself as a candidate from that county. Two others were in the field, one of whom was avowedly in favor of secession. Isaac Murphy and H. H. Bolinger, the Union candidates, were elected by a large majority, the former receiving all the votes in a poll of several thousand, except 144. This expression of public opinion is the most conclusive evidence of the loyalty of the people of Madison County. The convention assembled. An ordinance of secession was voted down by a majority of five. May 6, 1861, after a brief period of adjournment, it reassembled upon the call of President David Walker. The ordinance of secession was resubmitted, and adopted with but five dissenting votes on the first ballot. Four of those who had voted in the negative successively changed their votes, but Mr. Murphy steadfastly refused to do so, amid a storm of abuse and notwithstanding the persuasions of former friends. He returned to his home at Huntsville; and while, in the rapid revolution of feeling which at once resulted, his course was not generally approved, the sterling character of the man did not fail to be appreciated.

*Home Guards.*—Two companies were recruited in Madison County in the spring of 1861, to repel the threatened invasion of the State, one by Patrick Sanders, at Huntsville, and another by Larkin Bunch, at Kingston. They rendezvoused at Huntsville, and became part of Col. D. W. Carroll's regiment, of Pierce's brigade. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, the regiment suffered considerable loss, and the companies returned home with greatly depleted numbers.

*Regular Confederate Troops.*—Five companies of regular Confederate troops were organized in the county in the summer of 1862. That from Huntsville was commanded by John W. Moody; from Bowen Township, by John Parks; from St. Paul, by Hiram Combs; from Hindsville, by Samuel Phillips; from Kingston, by H. M. Moore. They rendezvoused at Elm Spring, Benton County, and, with five other companies from this section of the State, were organized as the Third Arkansas Infantry, of which S. W. Peel was elected colonel, T. D. Berry lieutenant-colonel. For some unexplained reason Peel was removed and followed successively by Cols. FitzWilliams and Adams. The latter was very unpopular. He led the regiment in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; this battle was disastrous to the Confederates, and resulted in the complete demoralization of their forces. Many survivors of the Third Arkansas deserted to enlist in the Federal service. The five companies furnished by Madison County were reorganized in different regiments, and from this time it is impossible to trace their history. It may be stated in a general way, however, that many of them continued in the field until the close of the war, and were principally engaged in the campaigns in the southern part of the State.

In the summer of 1864 John Carroll, recruiting officer, Confederate States Army, organized a company in Madison County, of which he was himself elected captain; J. T. Holt, first lieutenant; William Roark, second lieutenant; W. A. Gage, orderly sergeant. This, with two other companies formed in Benton County, was constituted Maj. James Cooper's battalion, which was assigned to duty in Texas. Capt. Carroll's company was detailed individually as body guard to Gen. Stanwatie, a Cherokee chief in command of a large force of Indians and whites, at

Shawneetown, Choctaw Nation. The company returned in a body in the summer of 1865. This was a cavalry company.

*Regular Federal Troops.*—The following historical sketch of the First Regiment, Arkansas Infantry Volunteers, is from the report of the adjutant general of the State:

"In November, 1862, authority was given by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, then commanding the Army of the Frontier, to Dr. James M. Johnston, of Huntsville, Madison Co., Ark., to raise infantry troops from the State. This authority was general, one regiment to be completed, however, before another was undertaken, and such a course was to be pursued until a different policy should be determined upon.

"Early in the war Dr. Johnson's Union sentiments were avowed, and in April, 1862, being able no longer to remain at home in safety, he left Huntsville with Isaac Murphy, now (1867) governor of the State, and his brother, F. M. Johnson, afterward major First Arkansas Infantry. Arriving at an outpost of the old 'Army of the Southwest,' at Keitsville, Mo., he promptly reported to Gen. Curtis, then in command of this army, and was placed upon his staff as a volunteer aid. Subsequently he rendered valuable services to Gens. Schofield, Totten and Herron, and accompanied the 'Army of the Frontier' on its first march into Northwestern Arkansas, in October, 1862, under the command of Gen. Schofield. Returning with this army to Elkhorn Tavern, he received the authority alluded to, and marched with the army in the campaign that terminated in the battle of Prairie Grove, and, on the establishment of Fayetteville as a post, opened a recruiting office at that place for the First Arkansas Infantry Volunteers. Recruiting proceeded with rapidity, and on the 25th day of March, 1863, the regiment was raised, and Dr. Johnson was mustered into the service as its colonel. The following communication from Maj. F. M. Johnson, then in command, gives some accounts of the subsequent services of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARKANSAS INFANTRY, }  
FORT SMITH, ARK., JUNE 26, 1865. }

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report: 'At the time of the muster in of J. M. Johnson as colonel of this regiment it numbered thirty-six commissioned officers and 810 enlisted men, recruited in the previous

sixty days in Madison, Washington, Newton, Benton, Searcy and Crawford Counties. It participated in the battle of Fayetteville, under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle and Maj. E. D. Ham, on the 18th day of April, 1863, and marched for Springfield, Mo., on the 25th day of that month. On the 6th day of July it was ordered to Cassville, Mo., where it shortly afterward arrived, and on the 17th day of August joined the Army of the Frontier, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Blount, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, pursued the rebels under Cooper and Stanwatie, to Perryville, in the Choctaw Nation, and returning to Fort Smith, was the first regiment to enter the garrison, on the first day of September, 1863. Shortly afterward, by order of Brig.-Gen. McNeil, the regiment proceeded to Waldron, and remained there until February, 1864, when it was again ordered to report at Fort Smith, to take part in the movement southward, under Brig.-Gen. Thayer; left Fort Smith with the frontier division on the 24th day of March 1864, forming part of the first brigade, under Col. John Edwards; participated in the battle of Moscow, losing three men killed and several wounded; entered Camden on the 16th day of April, 1864, and was engaged in a reconnaissance of the enemy after the battle of Poisoned Springs; left Camden on the 26th of April, and, as part of the right wing of the Union army, was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Saline River, where it repulsed a strong flanking party with considerable loss to the enemy, and losing no men itself. On the first day of May, 1864, the regiment arrived at Little Rock, and proceeded thence to Fort Smith, where it arrived on the 17th day of the same month, since which time it has been engaged in escort and guard duty on the frontier. The greatest aggregate was in November, 1863, 979 officers and men; the lowest in March, 1865, 774; present aggregate, 788, thirty-one commissioned officers and 757 enlisted men.'

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. M. JOHNSON,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

A. W. BISHOP,

Adjutant General, Arkansas.

"Aside from the operations of the regiment embraced in this brief *resume*, detachments were frequently sent out to succor Union men, a duty which, from their familiarity with the country, they were particularly well qualified to discharge. In September, 1863, it became known at Fort Smith that several hundred men of this class had gathered together from the surrounding country, upon and near Magazine Mountain, whither they had been compelled to flee for security, and though generally having arms of their own, were much in need of ammunition. To relieve them, Capt. William C. Parker, of the First Arkansas Infantry, was directed to proceed with sixty men to their rendezvous, which he did, accomplishing the object for which he was sent. On his return, while crossing Haguewood Prairie in Franklin County, he was suddenly confronted by the rebel general Shelby's command, then moving northward on his well-

known raiding expedition into Missouri. A stubborn fight ensued, Capt. Parker slowly falling back until he reached the timber, where the unequal contest was still carried on until, finding himself nearly surrounded, he directed his men to escape as best they could. In this encounter he lost twenty-two men, killed and taken prisoners, but killing and wounding nearly the same number of the enemy. Capt. Parker himself succeeded, with the rest of his men, in arriving safely at Fort Smith, when, instant measures being taken by Col. Johnson to advise Col. Harrison, then commanding at Fayetteville, of Shelby's march northward, the intelligence was quickly circulated through South-western Missouri, and Shelby's movement was in a great measure frustrated.

"As early as the summer of 1862 bands of Union men similar to that relieved by Capt. Parker had, in various portions of Western Arkansas, consorted together, and, though compelled by oppression and violence to leave their homes, were accustomed to take refuge among the hills and in the woods, and no extent of persecution succeeded in driving them from the State. Commonly known as 'Mountain Feds,' they were true to the Union under the most discouraging circumstances, and from time to time gave valuable assistance to the organized forces operating in various portions of the State. To those in command at Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Clarksville and Dardanelle they were especially serviceable, and though it would be difficult, if not impossible, now to recount their exploits, they will long be remembered in Arkansas as men whose loyalty was put to the severest tests, shining out conspicuously when the Federal arm was not outstretched for their relief. Many of them entered various Arkansas regiments, the First Infantry among the number, as the Union army advanced; but not until the rebellion was suppressed did some of them cease their irregular though necessary warfare. \* \* \* \*

"In November, 1863, while this regiment was stationed at Fort Smith, about 300 of its men were vaccinated with spurious vaccine matter, a large number of whom were permanently disabled; and many others, whose disability unfitted them for duty, it became necessary to discharge.

"On the 30th of October, 1863, while this regiment was on duty at Fort Smith, a mass-meeting of Union men was held at that place for the purpose of inaugurating measures that should lead to the restoration of civil government in the State, at which Col. Johnson was unanimously nominated to represent the people of Western Arkansas in the Congress of the United States. In November he was elected, and again in October, 1865, for the Third Congressional District. Though thus a member-elect of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and necessarily called away from his regiment in his efforts to secure the recognition of the State government by Congress, he served with the regiment when not thus occupied, and with it was mustered out at Fort Smith on the 10th day of August, 1865."

Following is the official roster of the First Arkansas Infantry, in which several Madison County names appear: James M. Johnson, colonel; Elhanon J. Searle, lieutenant-colonel; Elijah D. Ham, Francis M. Johnson, majors; William B. Waterman, surgeon; Thomas B. Drake, Harvey H. Bolinger, Robert B. Campfield, assistant surgeons; Francis Springer, chaplain; John M. Leard, chaplain; Francis M. Sams, adjutant; William Patterson, adjutant; Crittenden C. Wells, Jonathan H. Hewes, regimental quartermasters. Companies B and G were recruited entirely in Madison County. Their respective officers were as follows: Company B, Elitile Haynes, captain; Francis M. Johnson, first lieutenant; Albert K. Berry, second lieutenant. Upon the resignation of Capt. Haynes in 1863, and the promotion of Lieut. Johnson in 1864, Thomas H. Scott and Felix G. Eubanks succeeded to their respective positions. Company G, George W. R. Smith, captain; John Johnson, first lieutenant; Simon P. Smith, second lieutenant. The county was also represented largely in Company A, and in the First Regiment Arkansas Cavalry.

In the autumn of 1863, in accordance with orders from Maj.-Gen. Schofield, then commanding the Department of the Missouri, several companies of Union men were organized in Northwestern Arkansas, the general government issuing arms and ammunition, and when on active service furnishing them with subsistence. A company of this character was organized in Madison County by Capt. John W. Bivens. It was in active

service more than a year, and participated in frequent raids upon the enemy and in skirmishes without number. After the unsuccessful attack upon Fayetteville, and the subsequent order for the withdrawal of Federal forces from Arkansas, arrangements were made for the organization of companies of militia; commissions for Madison County were granted to John M. Bivens, March 27, 1865; George W. Seamans, April 18, 1865; Elittle Haynes, April 18, 1865; John Wilkinson, April 18, 1865; Bethel Counts, April 20, 1865; all of whom had the rank of captain, but the conclusion of hostilities rendered the organization of companies unnecessary.

*Operations in the County.*—There were no military movements of importance in Madison County. In December, 1862, Herron's command (Federals) passed through the county after the battle of Prairie Grove, and encamped several days at Huntsville. This was the first appearance of a large body of armed troops in the county. Skirmishes, impossible to enumerate, were of such frequent occurrence as to excite but little notice at the time. In the autumn of 1863 Col. Brooks, with a force of 600 or 700 Confederates, was met near Marble by Gen. O'Neill with about 1,000 Federals and a number of mounted howitzers. Brooks was *en route* northward, but was repulsed with severe loss, and pursued to the Arkansas River. Capt. Bivens' company and several others from the Federal post at Fayetteville, to which they were attached, were stationed at Huntsville nearly a year at the close of the war. Bushwhackers were numerous. November 16, 1862, a party of twenty-five men was detailed from Elkhorn Tavern to escort the daughters of Isaac Murphy to their home near Huntsville. On the following day they were attacked by a superior force, within two miles of Huntsville, and put to flight. On the 17th inst. Maj. Johnson was dispatched with a detachment of 200 men, with orders to penetrate as far as Huntsville, and ascertain the strength of the enemy. When within ten miles of the town he was met by accredited loyal citizens, who confirmed the reports of the survivors of the previous expedition. His scouts reported that Huntsville was garrisoned by not less than a brigade, and that cannons were planted in the streets. The major at once retreated, and with such precipitation that several horses were drowned in crossing White River. The



sequel would seem to indicate that even a reconnoitering party may be deceived. It transpired that the escort was attacked by a small band of Missourians under Jackman, who had moved northward immediately.

### SCHOOLS.

*Early Schools.*—The earliest educational efforts of the county resulted in the erection of a school and church house in every thickly settled community. One of the earliest of these first school-houses was built a short distance northeast of Huntsville; another in the Alabama settlement, on the site of Alabama Church; another in Bowen Township, a mile from Aurora; another at the old Cumberland Presbyterian camp-meeting ground, near Kingston; another within two miles of Hindsville, Prairie Township; another near old St. Paul, in the southern part of the county. These buildings varied but little in appearance, construction and appointments. They were usually constructed of logs, with puncheon floors, slab seats, without glass windows. As enlarged and repaired, several of these early temples of learning do service in a similar capacity to this day.

*Teachers.*—Among the early school-masters were John F. King, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who taught near Kingston; Thomas McCuiston, county surveyor, from 1836 to 1848; John Wilson, Arkansas Wilson, — Carlton and Isaac Murphy, at Huntsville. Schools were supported entirely by voluntary subscription. J. R. Berry relates that in 1846 he taught a three months' term for \$15 and board, from which the rate of pay may be inferred. No great amount of learning was required in the teacher; and when two or more applicants appeared for the same school the one who gave the best evidence of muscular development was invariably employed, other things being equal.

*Text Books.*—Webster's "blue-back" spelling-book, Smiley & Pike's arithmetic, Kirkham & Smith's grammar, were among the first text books. The Bible was used as a reader, and in some schools English history was a branch of study. The course in mathematics terminated with the "rule of three." Writing books consisted of foolscap, with a copy "set" by the teacher.

*Public Schools.*—The public school system of the State was established under the constitution of 1868. The county is

divided into a number of school districts, as the topography of the country and general convenience of the people require. The erection of districts, apportionment of funds, and levying of special taxes, is under the supervision of the county court. Previous to the war the distribution of sixteenth-section funds, seminary and saline (State) land funds, were distributed under the direction of a county commissioner, elected by popular vote. D. L. Saunders and P. W. Newton filled this position. The office of circuit superintendent was created with the common-school system; its incumbents were W. H. H. Clayton and A. S. Prather, the term of the latter expiring in 1874. Since that date, under the present State constitution, the local executive authority in county school matters is vested in a county examiner, appointed by the county court for a term of two years. This office has been held by the following named persons: O. S. Ragland, 1874-76; D. W. C. Bolinger, 1876-78; Frank Nantes, 1878; N. J. Carlock, 1878-82; R. S. Andrews, 1882-84; J. H. Bohlen, 1884-88.

*Statistics.*—The first school district in the county, Huntsville, No. 1, with ten others, was erected Thursday, November 13, 1868. The number was increased to fourteen December, 11, 1868; to twenty-one January 4, 1869; to thirty-four January 25, 1869. There were ninety-two districts in 1881, with an enrollment of 4,299. The State fund was \$3,124.97 State scrip, and \$1,553.11 in cash. The districts numbered ninety-four in 1882. In 1883 the State fund was \$3,199.59 in cash, \$1,903.28, scrip. In 1884, \$5,612.10 in cash, and \$1,458.81 State scrip, was apportioned among eighty-four districts. The same number of districts, in 1885, received \$5,548.68, cash; \$448.32, scrip. The following financial exhibits are from the report of C. C. Sanders, county treasurer:

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL FUNDS OF MADISON COUNTY, FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Amount Received.	Total.
Balance on hand June 30, 1884. ....	\$3,605 75
From common-school fund, State. ....	5,083 81
From district tax. ....	790 91
From poll tax. ....	2,007 63
From sale or lease of sixteenth sections. ....	431 86
From sale or lease of houses or sites. ....	10 00
From all sources. ....	412 44
Total. ....	\$12,342 40

Amount Expended.	Total.
For teachers' salaries.....	\$6,767 43
For building and repairing.....	148 59
For treasurer's commissions.....	167 26
For other purposes.....	431 86
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,515 14</b>

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.	Total.
Of common-school fund.....	\$4,268 07
Of district fund.....	510 91
Of funds from all other sources.....	48 28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,827 26</b>

## YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

Amount Received.	Total.
Balance on hand June 30, 1865.....	\$4,827 26
From common-school fund (State).....	4,036 03
From district tax.....	926 87
From poll tax.....	2,141 05
Other sources.....	39 10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$11,969 81</b>

Amount Expended.	Total.
For teachers' salaries.....	\$7,470 24
For building and repairing.....	430 69
For treasurer's commissions.....	142 85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8,043 78</b>

Balance in County Treasury Unexpended.	Total.
Of common-school fund.....	\$3,430 35
Of district fund.....	495 68
Of funds from all other sources.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8,926 03</b>

## SUMMARY OF COUNTY EXAMINER'S REPORT FOR 1885.

Enumeration, white.....	5,664
Enumeration, colored.....	20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,684</b>
Enrollment, white.....	3,172
Enrollment, colored.....	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,180</b>
Number of districts.....	58
Number of districts reporting enrollment.....	57
Number of districts voting tax.....	21
Number of teachers employed.....	65
Number of school-houses.....	78
Value of school-houses.....	\$5,620 00
Number of institutes held.....	No report.
Number of teachers attending.....	No report.

FOR 1886.

Enumeration, white.....	6,019	
Enumeration, colored.....	14	
Total.....		6,088
Enrollment, white.....	8,219	
Enrollment, colored.....		
Total.....		8,219
Number of districts.....		100
Number of districts reporting enrollment.....		58
Number of districts voting tax.....		80
Number of teachers employed.....		59
Number of school-houses.....		90
Value of school-houses.....	\$8,000	00
Number of institutes held.....		2
Number of teachers attending.....		105

The enrollment by districts, apportionment of State fund and special tax levy, for the year 1888, where assessed, are shown in the following table:

No.	ENROLLMENT.			Apportionment State Fund.	Special Tax Rate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	90	90	180	\$ 195.08	3
2	47	42	89	96.45	
4	43	59	102	110.54	
5	81	82	68	68.27	
6	45	84	79	85.64	
7	26	86	62	67.19	
8	16	14	80	82.52	5
9	60	52	112	121.38	
10	89	80	69	74.78	
11	46	85	81	87.78	
12	11	21	32	34.68	
13	41	84	75	81.28	
14	42	40	82	88.87	
15	54	48	102	110.54	
16	88	82	65	70.44	
17	30	27	57	61.77	
18	42	81	78	79.12	
19	45	44	89	96.45	‡
20	32	41	73	79.12	
21	45	55	100	108.87	
22	33	27	60	65.08	
23	24	82	56	60.69	
24	57	20	77	83.45	5
25	64	73	137	148.47	5
26	35	22	57	61.77	
27	40	39	79	85.64	5
28	27	28	50	54.18	
29	81	20	51	55.27	5
30	49	67	116	125.72	5
31	70	42	112	121.38	8
32	25	26	51	55.27	2‡
33	28	16	44	47.68	
34	45	40	85	92.12	
35	24	41	65	70.44	

No.	ENROLLMENT.			Apportionment State Fund.	Special Tax Rate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
36	44	39	83	\$ 89.98	
37	31	29	60	65.02	5
38	28	27	55	59.60	5
39	47	42	89	96.45	1
40	52	43	95	102.95	
41	35	41	76	82.36	5
42	21	30	51	55.27	
43	30	30	60	65.02	
44	35	31	66	71.52	
45	12	23	35	37.98	5
46	66	67	133	144.14	4
47	13	6	19	20.59	
48	79	69	148	160.40	
49	33	27	60	65.03	
50	46	48	94	101.89	5
52	12	15	27	29.26	
53	31	36	66	71.52	
54	142	126	268	290.45	5
55	30	31	61	66.12	3
56	36	56	92	99.70	2
57	26	24	50	54.19	5
58	19	7	26	28.18	
59	19	23	42	45.52	
60	40	32	72	78.03	5
61	44	38	82	88.87	
62	39	32	71	76.95	
63	26	21	47	50.98	
64	33	28	61	66.10	
65	25	27	52	56.35	5
66	24	22	46	49.85	5
67	11	8	19	20.59	3
68	34	24	58	62.85	
69	26	19	45	48.77	
70	31	26	57	61.77	5
71	36	26	62	67.19	
72	25	21	46	49.85	5
73	53	50	103	111.64	5
74	26	22	48	52.04	
75	27	24	51	55.27	
76	49	58	107	115.96	
78	40	33	73	79.12	
79	60	49	109	118.13	
80	33	41	74	80.20	
81	21	27	48	52.04	
83	30	22	52	56.36	
84	38	14	52	56.35	
85	74	53	127	137.63	
87	17	20	37	40.10	
88	30	32	62	67.19	
89	33	35	68	73.69	2½
90	32	34	66	71.53	2
91	43	25	68	73.70	
92	39	30	69	74.78	
93	38	27	65	70.44	
95	36	25	61	66.11	5
96	32	24	56	60.69	
97	42	33	75	81.28	5
98	43	23	66	71.52	5
99	31	40	71	76.94	5
100	42	38	80	86.70	

*Huntsville Academy.*—About the year 1857 a female seminary building was erected about one-fourth of a mile south of Huntsville, upon land donated for the purpose by John Sanders, who, with Dr. V. L. Sanders, was the principal mover in the enterprise. The Misses Pearson, of Washington County, conducted the school until compelled to suspend by the war, during which the building was burned.

The present academy building, a frame structure two stories high, 61x36 feet in dimensions, was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$4,000. The active supporters of this work were Dr. M. Knight, by whom the subscriptions were obtained, W. S. Laurey and W. A. Gage, under whose supervision the building was constructed. The first board of directors consisted of W. J. Sams, A. A. Brodie, Dr. J. E. Plummer, W. A. Gage and J. M. Caldwell. Dr. M. Knight, W. A. Marrs and W. S. Laurey were added in 1884, and, Mr. Caldwell having retired, the present board numbers seven. J. T. Walker, E. D. Tingle, John Sullivan, G. W. Stuckey and W. C. Adair have served as principals in the order of their names.

#### CHURCHES.

*Cumberland Presbyterian.*—King's River congregation is the oldest in the county. At the date of the first settlement of that valley a camp ground was established near Kingston, an arbor and other conveniences provided, and here Revs. Buchanan and John F. King preached. The latter was succeeded by Revs. E. Brown, J. G. Henry, A. G. Kendall and J. C. Long, present incumbent. Elders J. G. Brown, John Wiggins, J. D. McCracken, Samuel King and G. D. Neill constitute the present session.

Alabama Church was founded before the war, and has as its pastors, Revs. John F. King, Henry Ray and E. Brown. This was also a place for camp meetings. Since the war Revs. Silas Suttle, A. G. Kendall, W. D. Rudolph, E. Brown, J. J. Henry and J. C. Long have successively officiated as pastors. A reorganization was effected in 1878.

Marble Church was organized by Rev. Henry Ray, before the war. The membership has increased from fifteen four years ago to forty-eight at present, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. C.

Long. The session is constituted as follows: Elders, Posey Parker, Louis Parker, James Hammond, Bradfield Horrell, James Quall; deacons, Jacob Davis, Nicholas Hudson.

Huntsville Church was a strong organization at an early period in the history of that town, when Abner Adams, H. C. Berry and William Boatright were elders. The Presbyterian element seems to have been weak at the close of the war, and not until December 25, 1881, was a reorganization effected. Revs. John F. King, John and Andrew Buchanan preached before the war; J. C. Long is in charge at present. The elders are F. M. Sams, L. R. Parks and W. R. Phillips; deacon, Noel Stringfield. A handsome and substantial brick church edifice, 50x34 feet in dimensions, was dedicated January 1, 1888.

Hindsville Church was organized about the year 1876 by Rev. A. G. Kendall, its first and present pastor, W. D. Rudolph having served in that capacity several years. Present elders: James Harris, A. W. Walker, W. D. L. Keefer, Lafayette Banks.

Harmony Church, in War Eagle Township, was organized by Revs. A. G. Kendall and J. C. Long, the latter continuing as pastor. D. W. Sanders, D. W. Phillips and John Boatright were the first elders.

Spring Hill Church, in Prairie Township, Rev. J. C. Long, pastor; A. I. Berry, Thomas Fullerton, Phillip Smith, Frank Place, elders; Frank Lehmaster, deacon, has recently enjoyed a very successful revival. It was organized since the war by Rev. A. G. Kendall, who was the first pastor.

Pleasant Grove Church, in War Eagle Township, James Cain, J. M. Hawkins, D. W. Phillips, elders; M. I. Phillips, deacon, was organized in 1886 by Rev. J. C. Long, the present pastor.

Kingston Church is the most recent addition to the number, having been organized in 1887, with about twenty members, of whom J. R. Combs, James Arms and — Combs were elected elders, and James Sanders, deacon. Rev. J. C. Long is pastor.

Wesley Church, Lamar Township, was organized before the war by Rev. Luther Bell; a reorganization has recently been effected by Rev. William Washbourne, pastor at present.

All these churches are embraced in the geographical limits of Washington Presbytery.

*Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*—Huntsville Circuit includes a number of appointments throughout the central part of the county. The preachers upon this circuit since the war have been as follows: Revs. Collins, Brice, Stockton, Fair, Summers, Myatt, Johnson, H. C. Jolly, B. C. McCurry, O. H. Tucker, J. P. Calloway, H. Cummins, J. N. Villines, T. A. Martin and W. H. Corley, present incumbent. The territory was reorganized immediately after the war by Rev. Jacob Shook.

A church was built at Huntsville before the war, and since 1876 the society has been invested with the title to a half interest in the Masonic Hall. The present membership is eighty-five. The stewards are F. C. McCurry and W. A. Marrs. McConnell Chapel, formerly known as Hopewell, is a property owned exclusively by the church and built principally by Abraham McConnell. Membership, forty-six; stewards, Thomas Keeling, John Withrow. Arbor Church, in Bowen Township, near Aurora, has forty-seven members. Stewards, L. E. Parker. The Withrow Church, four miles east of Huntsville, has but a small membership. Samuel Withrow is steward. Alabama Church is one of the oldest organizations in the county, and camp meetings of more than local influence were frequently held here. J. B. Presley and Wiley Burns are the stewards. Pleasant Home Church was organized in 1886 by T. C. McCreery, and a neat house of worship has been erected. Stewards, T. Epperson, William Bailey. Membership, forty. The church on Bohannon Mountain, of which Eli Yarbrough is steward, was organized many years ago, and has a membership of twenty-three.

Hindsville Church forms part of Goshen Circuit, on which Rev. John H. Sturdy is pastor.

Kingston Mission has had the following named pastors in recent years: Revs. Young, Grant, Brice, King, Bradford, Derrnick, Jenkins, Sewell, Burns, Frost, Matthis and Pierce Merrill, at present in charge. Little's Chapel, on Sweden Creek, was built on Government land, and the title is unfortunately unsecured. There are thirty-four members here, and the steward is James Smelley. Bluff Spring Church, in King's River Town-



ship, J. F. Bell, steward, has a membership of twenty-three. The class at this place was organized more than forty years ago. About 1843 James Doak gave five acres for a camp-meeting ground; tents and a large stand for public speaking were erected, which were burned during the war, and the meetings have been discontinued. An arbor was built at Bluff Spring in 1880. Pleasant Hill was organized in 1888 with eleven members.

Clifty Mission, Rev. Robert Hardcastle, pastor, includes a number of small organizations in the northern part of the county.

White River Circuit, principally in Washington County, embraces several appointments in Valley and Hilburn Townships. About 1840 Henry Raynor bought three acres of land from John C. Sumner, at old St. Paul, and John Bivens built thereon, under contract, a shed 60x40 feet. Camp meetings were held here for a number of years. Jacob Sexton was one of the first preachers.

*Methodist Episcopal.*—St. Paul Circuit, Rev. J. B. Orwig, pastor, comprises three organizations, St. Paul, Bollinger's and The Cove. There is a membership of forty at St. Paul, and services are held at a school-house known as White River Chapel. A church building is in course of erection. The membership at Bollinger's is forty-three and at The Cove twenty-seven.

Aurora and King's River, with other points throughout the central part of the county, constitute a circuit under the care of Rev. Wren.

*Protestant Methodist.*—A church was organized in 1872 in Lamar Township by Rev. Clark Mason; his successors have been Coleman, Smalley, William S. Bartholomew and A. S. Wood. B. B. Davis, Henry N. Sanders and Lawson Pitts were among the first members. The present numerical strength is thirty, and Pleasant N. Gipson is steward.

*Christian.*—Fairview Church, in Lamar Township, was organized about 1853. Robert Graham, now a professor of theology at Lexington, Ky., was one of the first preachers, and after him Wesley W. Lucas, until his death in 1874. Elders Smith, Baxter and Gage were among the first members. In 1884 this church and the Whitehouse Church in Washington County were consolidated under the name of Wesley Church, with a member-

ship of eighty, by elders D. W. Lucas and Daniel Boone. Rev. T. J. Giddings was pastor for a time, but since his withdrawal a vacancy has existed. Rev. Walker Moore has been called.

War Eagle Church was organized in 1859 by Elder Royal, disbanded in 1861, reorganized in 1867 by S. Bell, and has about fifty members.

Lollar's Creek Church was organized in 186— by Elder Joel Roberts, Joseph Thomas, James Sisemore and C. S. Hawkins being among the first members. Preachers, John Posey, Daniel Cluck, William Johnson, Daniel Boone and David W. Lucas. The church building was erected in 1870.

Whorton's Creek Church was constituted in 1870 by Elder Wiley McElhaney. Present membership, forty.

Mill Creek Church, Hilburn Township, was organized in 1866 by Elders Joel Roberts and Wiley McElhaney, with about twenty members, since increased to 125, under the care of Elder D. M. Cluck. Robert Graham, of Fayetteville, organized a church here as early as 1840, but it disbanded during the war.

Hickory Grove Church, Elder Robinson, preacher, was organized by him in 1885, and has a membership of 100.

*Primitive Baptist.*—New Hope Church at Kingston was constituted February 12, 1832, by Elders S. Wheet, William Poston and Berty Hachel, with ten members: Isaac Counts, Martha Counts, Elizabeth McElhaney, Joseph Bush, William Gage, Clara Gage, Joshua Whorton, Neely Whorton, and two others whose names are unknown. The church building was erected in 1886 and 1887, and is owned exclusively by this organization. Elders S. G. and Albert Grigg are in charge. The membership is sixty-five.

Richland Church was organized at the residence of John Titsworth about 1833, and continued to meet there about ten years. Among the first members were John Titsworth and wife, Martin Johnson and wife, Jacob Gray and wife, Elijah Drake and wife. There have been a number of preachers, among them Revs. S. Wheet, L. Bishop, David Gage, Young Lamar, Graham Jackson, James Mayfield, Stephen Strickland, Job Hob, George Mainard, Thomas Willis, Clark Johnson, Thomas Dotson, A. P. F. Crawford, F. G. Eubanks, John G. Taylor, Gabriel H. Lov-

ing. A log church house was built about 1843, and the present place of worship in 1855.

Concord Church, in Prairie Township, G. H. Loving, pastor since 1878, has fifty members.

Rock Spring Church, in Valley Township, Daniel Blevens, pastor for many years, has a membership of sixty-one.

Drake's Creek Church was constituted in 1874 or 1875 by Thomas Dotson and John Clement. Benjamin Drake and Jasper Duncan are in charge at present, and the number of members is eighty-one.

Mount Pleasant Church, in Richland Township, was constituted in 1878 by Thomas Dotson and F. G. Eubanks, the present pastor. Hartford Church was constituted in 1885 by J. R. Loving, Benjamin Drake and Jasper Duncan.

Washington Association, organized in 1839, embraces all these churches.

*Free-Will Baptist.*—The first Free-Will Baptist Church west of the Mississippi River was constituted in 1832 by Samuel Whiteley, at the house of David Pickett, on War Eagle, with seven members: Ann and Sallie Whiteley, Polly Pickett, Malinda Combs, John Clarke, Ann Perrott, and one other whose name has not been ascertained. This is now extinct.

Big Fork Church, near Aurora, is an old organization, constituted by Isaac or Samuel Whiteley in 1833. F. W. Blackburn and Robert Lee were also among the early preachers, Jesse Guinn being the present incumbent.

Mount Pleasant Church was constituted in 1880.

Center Point Church was constituted in 1875 by Isaac Whiteley and James Curnutt, with J. M. Green and George Brown as its first deacons.

King's River Church at Marble is an early organization. Harvey McCammich and Gilbert Hudson were among the first members. James Curnutt is the present pastor.

Mount Zion Church, in King's River Township, is under the care of Rev. John Bowen.

*Missionary Baptist.*—Antioch Church was constituted in June, 1888, with six members. C. J. Lester is pastor. There are others in different parts of the county.

# HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

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## BOUNDARY, GEOLOGY, NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.

*The Terraces.*—Crawford County is bounded north by Washington County, east by Franklin, south by Sebastian and west by Indian Territory. It is generally understood to be a “mountain region,” but that is “a misnomer,” says an *Arkansas Gazette* writer, “if it includes not the idea of a system of five great terraces, the rise of which in elevation, the one above the other, is at the rate of fifty-seven feet to the mile.

“As due to the difference in the altitude of the terraces, the uppermost being 1,620 feet above the lowest, and, therefore, as is due to the topography of the country, and to protection against the storms of winter afforded by the Boston range, the meteorology is not the least remarkable condition upon which is founded the general difference from other counties of the State.

“In the immediate valley of the Arkansas, south of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, the track of which approaches the base of the third terrace, the annual mean temperature is 66° Fahrenheit. This is the maximum of the county. Throughout the third and fourth terraces, or the belt of country inclosed in the parallels bounding Townships 10 and 11 north, the annual mean temperature is 62° Fahrenheit. While not so indicated in the annual mean temperature, this given belt of country has been declared, after careful hygrometrical measurement, to have the driest atmosphere of any scope of country in the State.

“The annual mean temperature of the highest terrace, which is also strictly the mountain region of the county, is 58° Fahrenheit.

“The superficial area of the five great terraces of the county is in square acres 390,000. From this 79,430 acres are to be

deducted as the aggregate area of a system of creek valleys, the head-waters of which are in the Boston range, and the course of which toward the Arkansas, in general, intersects the terraces at right angles. The effect of the valleys subordinated to the terraces has been, not only to build up in the interior of the county a system of extraordinary creek lands with material derived from the upper levels, but it has brought about a drain system which, as a whole, is the best so far encountered in the State. The area of creek valleys is 79,430 acres."

*Water.*—"The county is well watered by numerous streams, all running from north to south, and the large ones emptying into the Arkansas River. On the west is Lee's Creek, running the entire length of the county, from Boston Mountain on the north line of the county, and emptying into the Arkansas; about the center of the county is Big and Little Clear Creek, rising in Boston Mountain and traversing the county, the latter joining the former, which empties their combined waters into the Arkansas; on the eastern boundry of the county Big and Little Mulberry, rising in the Boston Mountain, running nearly through the county, join and empty into the Arkansas. These are all clear and beautiful streams, and all abound in the very finest fish. In addition to these are several smaller streams. Water for family use is easily obtained by digging, and there are many fine springs in the northern portion of the county. Cisterns are used to a limited extent, and principally in towns."\*

*Natural Dam.*—One of the most remarkable features in the scenery of Northwestern Arkansas is the "Natural Dam." Prof. Owen says it is formed by a solid bed of sandstone, from six to eight feet in thickness, which runs entirely across the bed of Lee's Creek, forming a natural barrier to the descent of the water, in consequence of the gradual dip of the rock *up stream* toward the northeast, at an angle of four to five degrees, being just the proper inclination to dam the water back, and throw it to a sluice, that might be solidly and permanently fixed to this rock wall near where it runs into the northwest bank.

*Stone.*—Close to the spring, at the foot of the mountain over which we passed from the Barren fork of the Illinois to Lee's Creek,

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\**Argus*, February, 17, 1876.

the Archimedes limestone is in place, 260 feet below the level of the principal mass of corresponding limestone in the section of the northwest slope of the mountain. There is, no doubt, a dislocation of the whole of the rocks of the mountain, with a subsidence to the southeast, which causes so sudden a depression of this limestone.

Half a mile below Alfred Smith's farm sandstone was observed dipping ten degrees to the southeast, the Archimedes limestone being no longer visible above the bed of Lee's Creek.

The high cliffs along Lee's Creek "are composed of sandstones, shales and limestone, belonging to the age of the millstone grit and sub-carboniferous group, the strata gradually dipping down stream toward the south." The heights at Van Buren are composed of similar rocks, the exposed strata being sandstone, grey shale and shaly sandstone, with ferruginous segregations, 30 feet; black and reddish shales, 15 feet; blackish grey shale, with segregations of carbonate of iron, 15 feet; shales, including 18 inches coal, passed through in the steam-mill well below the town of Van Buren, 110 feet.\*

At the "Phillips Bank," in Section 18, Township 19, Range 30 west, from which coal was mined to supply the blacksmith trade of the region in 1858, the following section is given: Top of the hill, soil and subsoil; thin bedded sandstone, alternating with red marly clay (base of millstone grit), 25 feet; blue argillaceous shale, with segregations of carbonate of iron, 60 feet; black bituminous shale, with fossil plants, 1 foot; semi-bituminous coal, 1 foot; fire clay, .6 foot.†

*Mineral Springs.*—The Pennywit sulphur water was tested at the fountain head. Its principal constituents are bicarbonate of lime, bicarbonate of magnesia, chloride of sodium or common salt, chloride of magnesium, trace of sulphate of soda (Glauber salts), trace of sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts), a trace of free sulphuretted hydrogen.\* A spring thirteen miles from Van Buren, and about one mile north of the old stage road, is of similar composition.

The following mineral springs are located in the county:

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\*Prof. Owen.

†Dr. Elderhorst.

White Rock Springs and Sulphur Springs, north of Alma; Three Rock Springs and Chalybeate Spring, north of Uniontown; Oliver Springs and Sangster Springs, near Van Buren; Tapp Springs, near Rudy, and others of lesser note.

*Mines.*—Interest has been manifested in developing coal, iron, zinc, copper and fire clay, but so far two coal mines are the only effects of this interest.

*Products.*—The timber embraces gum, cotton-wood, oak, elm, hackberry, walnut, paw-paw and pecan, on the bottom lands; on the uplands, post oak, red oak, white oak, black-jack, black oak, hickory, and some pine and walnut. Cotton: 4,000 to 6,000 bales are shipped annually. Wheat, oats, rye and barley grow finely; corn, forty to 100 bushels to the acre; sorghum does well; Irish and sweet potatoes unsurpassed; entire millet family, timothy, red and white clover, red-top, blue, Bermuda, orchard grass (the favorite); tobacco on the uplands; broom-corn; apples (Peerless, Shannon, Dwight, Ben Davis, Arkansas Queen, Wine Sap and Shockley); pears (Bartlett, Duchess D'Angouleme, Seckel, Virgaliens, Bergamot and Winter Niels); peaches (Hale's Early, Amsden's June, Alexander, Early Beatrice in June, Amelia, Crawford's Early in July, Great Eastern, Lemon Cling in August and Heath's Cling or Eaton's Golden in September); quince, plum, cherry (Morello varieties, Early Richmond, English and Red Morello); grapes (Concord, Ives, Hartford Prolific, Delaware, Herbemont, Clinton and Norton's Virginia, a fine wine grape); fish (black bass, bream, speckled cat, rock bass, sun perch, blue and yellow cat, buffalo, drum, red-horse and suckers).\*

The shipment of posts, timbers and ties, and the culture of fruits, particularly apples, peaches and berries, are the leading industries in all but the bottom lands, where "cotton is still king."

*Stock.*—The chief new breeds of cattle introduced have been the Durham, Holstein and some Jerseys; ordinary work horses and mules are bred; the favorite hogs are the Berkshire and Jersey Red, while Merino sheep represent that class of stock.

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\*Immigration Society articles, by D. Dickson, L. Graf, W. L. Taylor, R. Thruston and G. Wilcox.

## ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

*Earliest Inhabitants.*—It is uncertain whether ancient earth-works now found are those of Indians or Mound Builders; the probabilities place them among Indian remains. "Uncle" Peter Kuykendall, whose keen observation and life as a hunter since 1835 enabled him to know the territory of the county very thoroughly, found in several different places ring-like mounds similar to the rings used in a circus. On the southeast side of Vine Prairie Lake crockery was dug up also. On his own land he plowed up a rock weighing about thirty pounds, which was almost perfectly hollowed out as a basin, capable of holding a gallon of water; afterward many others of various sizes were found and used by the settlers as wash-bowls. The rocks were sometimes round and sometimes square. In the eastern part of the county is a mound of an elongated oval form, somewhat tapering at one end, and is composed of all sorts of rocks and covered with soil and very old trees growing upon it. At its highest point it has an elevation of six feet, and at that point is about thirty yards wide, while its length is given as about fifty yards; it is not impossible that this may have been a monumental mound erected by that ancient race which preceded the Indian occupation of the Mississippi valley. This is on the land of Mr. W. Bollings, on Frog Bayou (Clear Creek). In Section 35, Township 10, Range 31, and on a mountain, is a peculiar rock structure almost solid, and very regular, its dimensions being probably ten feet by six feet by ten feet, and concaved on top in a very regular form. Crockery was found in it by Mr. James Tapps, it is said. There are evidences of abandoned small mines also, from one of which "Uncle Peter" sent ore to St. Louis, which produced in silver, \$17.50. In the northwestern part of Cedarville Township, about three miles from that village, are remains of an old fort, with mounds in the interior. Its arrangement is quite regular and gives evidence of some engineering skill in defenses. In some of its walls the stones are set perpendicularly and in others horizontally. From the branch of the creek two parallel walls extend about fifty yards apart. The right one is given as about 450 feet, and from its middle extends another



wall toward and almost to the left wall, with a wing to the left making a passage way. This 450-foot wall, after leaving a passage way, is continued for over 150 feet farther, and from its end a wall extends at right angles to the left, over to where the left wall would be if it extended far enough; but the left wall comes only far enough to leave a passage way between its end and the branch of the right wall, and from this end, at right angles, extends a wall toward the right wall and almost to it, and parallel to the end wall, thus protecting this entrance in an excellent manner. This makes a form of about 600x150 feet, using the creek as one end, but an enclosure of about 400x150 feet, using the wall extending from the middle of the 450 foot wall as one end. At the passage way in the right wall is a peculiar arrangement of walls; you may enter the inclosure, but you find you are only in one part, for to your right, two walls, extending from the right and left walls toward each other, and presenting an acute angle toward you, leave a passage way between their ends into the farther apartment. There are numerous legends concerning this fort; one considering it a work of Mound Builders; another that of Indians, and the one most fondly held relegates it to the intelligence of the famous De Soto.

The Indians who are first known to have occupied Crawford County territory are the Osages, a savage nation; but their treaty of 1825 caused them to remove, and only occasionally return for a hunting expedition. During the following years the Creeks, Choctaws and Cherokees came through, and many of the Cherokees settled and were given right of title to their land. They were a largely civilized nation, and had orchards and log cabins equal to their white neighbors. A tradition says that the Cherokees and Osages had a fight just over the Crawford County western line, and a white man with the former, named Lee, was wounded and crawled back to the creek and there died; from this the Indians gave the creek the name "Tu-yah-ho-sah," meaning "where something dies." Lee's name was afterward used. Trails generally followed the water courses. The buffalo seems to have been pretty thoroughly killed off, as the skeletons of them were very commonly seen by the settlers of 1828. The exodus of the Cherokees, following the treaty of 1828, was followed by an influx

of white settlers, and all of the possible sources of information give the Indian relations with the whites of Crawford County as peaceful. The white people simply came in and occupied the deserted Indian settlements, and welcomed the Indian hunter when he chose to return.

*First White Settler.*—David Boyd first set foot on the site of Van Buren in 1818, when cane-brake covered it, and bear, deer and wild turkey were to be seen. Thomas Martin, in his opinion, built the first house there. He saw the overflow of 1833, and witnessed, at Crawford old court-house, the punishment of a criminal, by Sheriff Joshua Brown, by means of public whipping.

The first permanent settlements\* in the original county of Crawford were made in 1818-19-20, in what are now the counties of Sebastian, Scott, Franklin, Logan, Johnson and Yell; on Big Creek and the Arkansas River by the Billingsleys, Buchanans, Newtons, Joys, Sumners, Robinsons, Olivers, Wilsons, Howards, and Moores, Dillards and McGees a little later, together with many others; and between Big Creek and Fort Smith, by the Maxwells, Simpsons, Shannons, Marrs, Putnams, Knoxes, Ratcliffs, Saunders, Alexanders, Featherstones, Stagners, Larrimores, Moodys and others; and on the Upper Petit Jean by the Carthrons, Tumlinsons, Arringtons, Frenches, Perkins and others; and at McLain's Bottom (now Roseville), by the McLains, Titzworths, Forts, Marshalls, Scotts, Hixons and others; and about this time a few settlers were scattered along the river at various points from Fort Smith to the mouth of the Petit Jean, among whom were the Cravens, Clarks, Stinnets, Johnsons, Peeveys and others. These early settlers of Crawford County were mostly, it is believed, from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and were a most substantial body of yeomanry. It is no disparagement to others to say, speaking of them as a whole, that in point of character, worth and intelligence, they have not been surpassed by any succeeding tide of emigration that ever set toward Arkansas, from that day to this. Many of their descendants are now living in Western Arkansas, some in this and some in adjoining counties. Of this early emigration few are now alive. The Rev. John Buchanan and Maj. John Billingsley, of Washington County (both mere striplings at that day) are among the few survivors.

Soon after the present county of Crawford was attached to and made a part of the original Crawford, many of the settlers removed across the river into the newly annexed territory lying north of the river and south of the Boston Mountains. The first permanent settlements made in the annexed territory were in 1828-29 in what are now the counties of Pope, Johnson, Franklin and Crawford—Crawford embracing them all at that time. I regret that I have only data to give a few of the names of the early settlers of Crawford and Franklin. There were on White Oak the Russells, Gilbreaths, Merideths, Meltons, Huggins, McLaughlins, Lanes and others; the Bourlands followed a few years later. On Mulberry, the Beans, Quesenburys, Russells, Hendersons, Maxeys, Moores, Jesse Miller, Simpsons, Snodgrass, Reeves, Moeses, Williams and others. On Frog

\*Address of Hon. Jesse Turner, 1876.

Bayou the Corders, Larrimores, Smoots, Scotts, McPhails, Prices, Trammells, Howards, Bashams, Orricks, Mooneys, Peters and others. On Lee's Creek the Moores, Peevehouses, Harrells, Howells, Forristers, Dodges, Blacks, Martins, Paynes, Smiths, Mobleys, Swearingens, Shannons, Barkers, Olivers and others. Among the early settlers of Crawford County may also be mentioned David Thompson, John Drennen, John Henry, Edward Cunningham, the Hindes, the Prices, Whitfield Bourne and others.

The settlers on the north side of the river were very similar in character to those who had settled on the south side; being, in fact, in some instances the same persons, and in others recruits from Lovely County who had been compelled to abandon that county upon its cession to the Indians.

Sparsely scattered over a wide extent of country, these early settlers could not enjoy all the advantages and conveniences of an older and more densely populated country, and yet they did not neglect schools, nor the moral training of the people.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists—those earliest missionaries of Christianity in the Southwest—made their advent into the country with the first settlers, and their labors bore abundant fruits in moulding and giving tone to the moral sentiments of our people.

At that early day buffalo, bear, deer, turkey and other game were abundant in Crawford County, and although our pioneers were agriculturists and relied on the cultivation of the soil for a living, yet for awhile they were to a considerable extent dependent on game for a support. Their tastes were simple and their wants few. Maj. Bradford, of the United States Army, who had in 1817 established a military post at Fort Smith, was supplied by them plentifully with buffalo meat, and he in turn supplied the settlers with luxuries to which they had long been strangers, particularly the article of flour, and they for the first time for years enjoyed the supreme felicity of eating biscuit shortened with bear's oil. While the limited supply of corn lasted, to use the expressive language of Maj. John Billingsley, "they had *pound cake* every day," the meaning of which was that the corn was pounded and reduced to meal in a mortar, and baked into a very palatable bread, which was facetiously called "pound cake." This primitive style of mill for manufacturing meal was soon succeeded by the steel-mill and the horse-mill.

I would here observe that while these early settlers were subjected to some of the hardships and inconveniences of frontier life, they were also exempt from some of the burdens and vexations which a more advanced stage of society has entailed upon their descendants. They were comparative strangers to taxation for the support of government. A small tax of one-fourth or one-half per cent. for county purposes was all they were called upon to pay, the other expenses of the territorial government being paid by the United States. What a contrast between that day and this!

The following description of a pioneer "camp meeting" (from a paper by Hon. Benjamin T. Duval) will serve as an excellent specimen:

In the midst of the forest, the neighbors built log huts for the accommodation of their families and visitors; these were arranged so as to form a hollow square. In the center was a large shed covered with clap-boards, and seats

were made of split puncheons laid upon logs; a rude stand or pulpit was erected at one end; around, at convenient distances, scaffolds covered with dirt were put up to make pine knot fires to light the night services. Early in the fall people would gather there from a distance even of fifty miles, with their families and an abundant supply of provisions. The preachers, from four or five to ten or more, would also come from all parts, and meeting would hold a week. At night especially the scenes were impressive and exciting; after a sermon replete with startling appeals to the consciences and fears of the congregation, an invitation would be extended for mourners to come forward to be prayed for, while preachers and congregation were singing. The preachers and older members would go around exhorting, and urging sinners to come forward; after the whole congregation had become excited, members would crowd up around the pulpit, where straw had been strewn; here the mourners would kneel and crouch down, while the preachers would pray over and exhort them; the sobs and moans of the mourners, the sweet melody of the simple hymn, sung with heartfelt energy by the members, the prayers and exhortation of the preachers, with the shouts of those who "got religion," formed a scene at once striking and impressive, and especially with its surroundings. The flickering of the pine-knot fire, as it was stirred by the night breeze, caused the trees, shed, and mass of beings, swaying to and fro under an apparently invisible feeling, to give the picture a weird and unnatural appearance.

The services often continued until a late hour at night, and I have seen a large portion of the congregation shouting and exhibiting the wildest actions, in their subjection to an uncontrollable emotion. Those scenes were repeated night after night, and large numbers were admitted into the church. The opportunities for going to church in those days were rare; the circuit rider could not visit the distant settlements oftener than once a month, and these camp-meetings were seasons of refreshing, not only spiritually, but for social intercourse and friendship.

Here, as elsewhere, a generous hospitality gave the stranger and wayfarer a hearty welcome to the table of all the campers. "Uncle Buck" in those days, as I have said, was a man of might; he braved the dangers of the forests and streams; endured the vigors of the seasons in carrying the gospel tidings, as he understood and believed them, to the people scattered throughout the territory; undaunted by perils, he served the people in the cause of his Master.

A somewhat noted *ante-bellum*\* institution of Crawford County is thus neatly described by an *Argus* correspondent:

Imagine yourself on a high bluff on Lee's Creek, a thousand feet above its low valleys, in a small log house with a side room, on an Indian trail, with no house in sight, and nothing to cheer your midnight hours save the owls and the Sah-wah-loh (hoe-bird), a peculiar kind of bird that utters one of the most lonely cries a little after dark, which bird can be heard a great distance. Then look a little northwest, a few hundred yards, and see a growth of wahoo, intermixed with some underbrush, witch-hazel and some tall water-oaks, across the Cherokee line, together with some moss-covered rocks on the brow of the hill, and you have something of a description of (Jonathan Roder's) Pike's Peak Saloon on the Cherokee line in Arkansas.

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\*About 1853.

*Land Entries.*—Land entries do not always indicate actual settlers, but the following list of entries, in chronological order, and giving sections, names and date, will serve to show the ownership of the present territory of Crawford, and in most cases the settlement: December 18, 1828, J. Clark, 1-8-30; January 2, 1829, Charles Kelly, 35-9-30; January 9, 1829, J. McLaughlin, 1-8-30; December 2, 1830, B. L. Moore, 12-8-30; May 14, 1831, Nancy M. Hill, 25-12-32; June 30, 1831, James Campbell, 9-8-30; same date, John Hardin, 10-8-30; December 31, 1831, Fanny Ramsdale, 23-9-30; January 31, 1832, M. Mayes, 13-9-30; January 31, 1832, Jeremiah Smellgrove, 7-9-30; November 26, 1834, Jacob Niderer, 18-9-30; December 2, 1834, George Couch, 6-9-30; December 15, 1834, Thomas Phillips, 18-9-30; December 16, 1834, H. Oliver, 6-9-30; February 25, 1835, Simon Miller, 36-10-29; April 9, 1835, James M. Randolph, 20-9-30; July 2, 1835, Andrew Morton, 6-9-30; October 2, 1835, James Ramsey, 17-9-30. In 1836 entries were February 22, G. W. Knox, 17-8-30; April 13, Mary Snodgrass, 36-10-39; John Drennen, 6-8-31; Berry H. Oxford, 1-9-31; D. B. Collins, 2-9-31; Thomas W. Norwood, 30-9-31; Richard Turner, 30-9-31; April 20, John O. Nick, 20-8-31; M. Lieper, 23-8-31; April 22, Silas Colville, 11-8-31; April 25, John Howell, 2-9-31; April 26, James Woodson Bates, 14-8-30; John Bell, 29-9-31; Jonathan D. McGee, 19-9-31; May 10, Leander Lock, 20-9-30; May 18, Dennis Tramell, 7-9-30; May 31, J. S. Scott, 33-9-30; May 16, King Fisher, 5-8-31; Thomas Ratcliff, 7-8-31; May 21, Edward Carney, 35-9-31; May 28, Robert Henderson, 19-9-31; June 23, James Heard, 1-9-30; June 20, James K. Polk,\* 36-9-30; June 22, Whitfield Bourn, 7-9-31; June 23, John Knight; June 13, David McClellan, 30-9-31; June 6, George Y. Latham, 11-8-31; July 27, Moses Sanders, 6-9-30; July 6, George C. Pickett, 19-9-31; August 3, Hugh A. Anderson, 9-8-30, and Ira Smoot, 8-9-30; August 10, W. M. Givin and S. Davis, 21-9-30; August 1, Henry H. Enlows, 10-8-31; April 22, 1837, W. Robinson and John Lewis, 6-8-30; April 21, Isaac Harrell, 6-8-30; April 10, Robert Stewart, 27-9-30; April 21, W. Copps, 11-8-31; April 15, R. C. S. Brown, 19-9-31; September 23, J.

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\*The President.

B. Powell, John Rose and Hugh Pierce, 24-9-32; September 25, Benjamin Weaver, 15-9-32.

*Later Settlers.*—The greatest influx of settlers was after the Territory became a State. The settlements were chiefly along the bottoms, Frog Bayou, Lee's Creek, and the Fayetteville and Little Rock roads. The old steamer "Kentucky" brought more Indians from the east, but they passed on through. William Neal came with them. "Old Uncle" Peter Kuykendall was here on Frog Bayou in 1835, and voted on the organization of Arkansas as a State; he voted at Amstead Smoot's, where about forty votes were cast, covering a radius of about five miles. "Uncle Peter" thinks those the balmy days of hunting, when he could in a single day see 120 deer or 300 wild turkeys, and bears, panthers, wild-cats, foxes, wolves, all through the canebrake and upon the mountains. Rude farming and hunting were the occupations of these early settlers, and they were good marksmen; almost every Saturday there would be a shooting match. "We'd put up a big beef, and shoot sides for it," said "Uncle Peter," and one of the largest stakes to be won was \$100 (about 1839), at a match between the Lathams, Couches, "Uncle Peter" and others, in which "Uncle Peter" won in seven shots. It is not known whether "Uncle Peter" took his defeated comrades over to Couches' "still" and cheered them with some of the peach and apple brandy that was to be found there; he didn't say. If he didn't then it would not be improbable if they had some "reels and square dances" that night, for the settlement had a "sucker fiddler" by the name of "Bill" McLaughlin, from Illinois. He might have proposed an old-fashioned "North Carliny corn-shuckin'" or a "quiltin'," but probably not, for he remembers the dances better, although it is said he was but a spectator; an observant one, too. "They wuz a heap uh perty wimmen thar," said "Uncle Peter," "and a dod-blamed perty black-eyed widder." He tells of a new-comer at one of these dances, in which it seems that the local swains looked with disfavor on intruders; but the new-comer was courageous, and concluded to win them by a frank confession of his abilities; he made a conciliatory appeal and ended up with the clincher: "I can dance as good *serviceable* dancin' as any man on the floor," after which, it is presumed, he

had no trouble in winning the hand of the "dod-blamed perty black-eyed widdier" for a reel. "Yes, that wuz the way, son," said "Uncle Peter." James Kuykendall and Ira Smoot were here the first justices.

Keel boats and canoes were used upon the river and creeks. Capt. Pennywit owned two steamboats, "The Little Rock" and "The Arkansas." The oldest road was probably that from Old Crawford court-house up Frog Bayou, on to Cedar Creek and Lee's Creek to Washington County. Mails were carried on horse-back to Van Buren, and there distributed to Fayetteville, Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. Travel to Little Rock was often done by caravan, horses or mules packed, and four or five tied together, the second being tied to the tail of the first. Phillips' Tavern at Phillips' Point was a place for travelers. It was a two-room log house, and often, it is said, "Uncle Johnny Buck" (Buchanan) would be holding services in the front room, while a game of faro was in progress in the back room. Travelers would often have to frequent John Bostick's blacksmith shop to have their horses rhod; and upon one occasion he did such a job for "Uncle Buck," but assured the reverend old gentleman that he made "no charge except to be remembered in your prayers;" whereupon the practical "Uncle Buck" rejoined, "Come right back here and kneel down; for I don't want to be indebted to anybody!" It is said that the blacksmith withdrew his exception.

Indian trading was a considerable business, and small stores were scattered all over the county; large droves of cattle were raised in the canebrake; fine fish were caught, and beaver and other trapping was followed.

Soon after 1836 William G. Shannon and Hezekiah Taylor were on Cedar Creek, and not far distant was William Hargraves and William Whitehead. George Miller, a Mrs. Crim and her sons, and George Nettles were all on this creek.

On Mountain Fork of Lee's Creek a Mr. Larrimore owned the first mill at Natural Dam. Andrew Morton, W. Duval and another gentleman bought out Larrimore about 1838-39, and opened a store. Near Main Lee's Creek were Mr. Black, David Allen, Mr. Elmore, a merchant, Jack Hargraves, Clementine Mobley, David Mobley, John Shannon, Hiram Brodie, a Mr.

Hart, and Joe Bryant; and on the creek were Eli, Richard and William Oliver, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Courtney. Below Natural Dam were the Widow Fort, "Bob" Harris, Jim Black, George Foster, H. Foster, Parker F. Stone, Andrew Lester, Daniel Pevyhouse, I. B. Vinsant, G. S. Foster, Thomas Walden and George Stone. On the Cedar Creek road to Van Buren were Gooding's Mill, Jesse Stewart, Abe W. Jackson, the Widow Walters, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Taber, Lucretia Mayes, Mr. Forester, "Old Man Miller," D. P. Collins and William Mussett. Old Mr. Shannon's place and Mr. William Neal's place, not far from the present site of Cedarville, were settlements, and there were but about sixty in the township. Mr. Shannon was the first justice there after the State was admitted, and Mr. Matlock was a constable. One of his cases was a levy upon the wagon of a man about to leave the county, and owing "Uncle Billy" Neal for a steer. In "the forties" a store at Henry Elmore's, on the Fayetteville road, and one at Natural Dam, were probably the only ones outside of Van Buren, and no post-offices except that of Van Buren in the county, until late in that decade at least. There were but two grist-mills—that at Natural Dam and Stewart's old mill, near the present site of Lancaster. Natural Dam is probably the oldest settlement in the county, and probably the Shannon settlement, about Cedarville's site, the next, although this is not certain. Logtown (Collinsville or North Van Buren) is an old settlement dating to the arrival of the Widow Powell, who came there from Lovely County in 1828. A Mr. Locke was the first settler about Dripping Springs, and George Matlock opened the first store there. The debts of these days were paid in trade or "peltries;" these were deer-skins with the hair shaved off, and were valued at about \$3 apiece. The honesty—said to be peculiar to those times alone—is illustrated by the following custom: There would be several in a hunting party, each of whom would secure a number of pelts. These would be hung together on a tree near some frequented place to cure; one danger to the hides was bugs, so that any one who passed would feel it his duty to "bug" every hide, whether he owned any of them or not, and none were ever stolen. One little feature might be added to show that these honest settlers



were human, namely, that as the peltries were sold by weight there would be an occasional forgetful memory which would leave some flesh on the hide, and work sand into it to keep it from spoiling ! Bee trees were considered public property, and no honey was wasted; a hole would be cut in the tree, and all that was needed for a sugar substitute was taken out, and a plug placed in the hole.

### ORGANIZATION.

*County Formation.*—It is uncertain who was the first white man to enter Crawford County territory, but it is certain that only a comparatively few miles prevented that man from being the great discoverer De Soto in April, 1541. That it was a part of French Louisiana until 1762, Spanish until 1804, when it was transferred to the French and the same day became our own, affected it only in name. In 1812 it was included in the District of Arkansas in the Territory of Missouri, and on March 2, 1819, became part of the Territory of Arkansas. It can hardly be said that Crawford County was created by the first legislative body of Arkansas Territory, for the first, held at the Post of Arkansas in July and August, 1819, was composed of the governor and supreme judges; a special session, composed of the council and House of Representatives, convened in February, 1820, at the same place, and it was a special session of this body, held in the following October, in which "an act to divide Pulaski County" was passed and approved October 24, 1820. This act created a new county, composed of most of the territory now embraced in Yell, Logan, Johnson, Franklin, Scott and Sebastian Counties, and part of Indian Territory, and it was named in honor of William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury under President Monroe. It is seen that no part of the present county of Crawford was included in this new county; by a treaty in 1809, between the Indians and the United States, the present territory of Crawford County was a part of Indian Territory.

The first seat of justice of Crawford County\* was located temporarily at the house of John Jay, on the south side of the Arkansas River, half a mile above the point on the river now known as Crawford Old Court House. The commissioners appointed by act of the General Assembly of October 22, 1821, to

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\* Hon. Jesse Turner's address at Alma, July, 4, 1876.

make permanent location of the seat of justice, were Clark Sanders, John McLain and John Wilson, who, it is believed, made the location near the present residence of Mrs. John D. Arbuckle, about three miles west of Crawford Old Court House. An act of the General Assembly of October 24, 1821, enlarges the boundaries of the county on the southwest, and an act of October 30, 1823, made some changes of boundaries in what is now the Cherokee Nation, but did not materially enlarge or diminish the area of the county. By an act of October 30, 1827, all that portion of the county of Crawford known as "Lovely's Purchase," and certain adjacent territory not previously apportioned to any county in the territory, the boundaries of which were particularly described, was created into a separate county of "Lovely." The county of Lovely embraced the greater part of the Cherokee Nation, and (it is believed) the present counties of Washington, Benton and Madison, and must at that time have contained nearly or quite 5,000 inhabitants. The Western Cherokees, by treaty with the United States of 6th of May, 1828, having ceded to the latter their lands north of the Arkansas River, included in the treaty of 1817 and convention of 1819, embraced mostly in the present counties of Pope, Johnson, Franklin and Crawford, for which the United States ceded to the Cherokees the county embracing Lovely County and some other territory adjacent thereto (the present Cherokee Nation), the General Assembly, by act of October 22, 1828, attached the Indian country thus acquired from the Cherokees to and made it a part of Crawford.

A paper by Hon. Ben. T. Duval, read before the State Historical Society in 1882, says: "By treaty made at St. Louis on the 25th of September, 1825, between William Clark, governor of Missouri Territory, and a full and complete deputation of considerate men, chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osage Nation, the territory within the following bounds, to wit: 'Beginning at Arkansas River, at where the Osage boundary line strikes it, at the mouth of Frog Bayou; then up the Arkansas and Verdigris to the falls of the Verdigris; thence eastwardly to the said Osage line at a point twenty leagues north from the Arkansas River, and thence to the place of beginning,' was added to the United States. Lovely's name does not appear in the treaty. For this cession of territory the United States agreed to pay their own citizens the full value of such property as could be legally proven to have been stolen and destroyed by the Osages, not exceeding the sum of \$4,000. This ceded territory was included in the limits of Lovely County—in fact, was Lovely County.

By an act approved October 20, 1828, it was made the duty of the "clerk of the circuit court of Lovely County to transmit to the clerk of the circuit court of Washington County all records, dockets, vouchers and other papers remaining in his office."

Since Lovely County covered a part of the present Crawford, the following letter from Col. Thomas Moore, of Franklin, Tenn.,\* may throw some light on it:

I moved with my father's family to Crawford County, Ark., in 1821, and settled five miles above Crawford Court House. The names of the lawyers that I remember, who practiced in court at that time, were Col. William Quarles, William Oden, William Cummins and Robert Crittenden. Alexander McLean

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\*To Hon. Ben. T. Duval.

was clerk;\* and I believe James Woodson Bates was judge of the court.† The name of the Cherokee agent was Loveless (not Lovely), and the purchase, I suppose, was made by him and named for him. His widow lived many years near the old Dwight Mission, in the Cherokee Nation, not far from Dardanelle.‡ After the white people commenced settling in the Purchase, commissioners were appointed to lay off a county seat, Gen. John Nicks being one of them. The town was laid off and named Nicksville in honor of him. I was appointed sheriff by the governor of the Territory, and John Dillard, Esq., appointed county clerk. My brother Benjamin was my deputy. We, with our families and my brother, also Dr. J. D. McGee, moved up from Crawford County in March, 1828, and settled in Nicksville (the exact spot where new Dwight Mission was founded). Not long after we moved there court was held there, and only one. I do not recollect the names of the lawyers, except Mr. Robert Crittenden, of Little Rock, and Col. Franklin Wharton. Judge James W. Bates presided. Mr. Wharton Rector was there. I don't know whether he was a lawyer or not. In May, of the same year, an edict came from the authorities at Washington City, that all settlers must leave, for the purchase had been exchanged for the Cherokee lands below, on the north side of the Arkansas River, and all males over twenty-one years of age, who had made an improvement, would be entitled to 320 acres of land to remunerate them for their losses. A rush was made by speculators and others to Loveless County to buy all the claims that they could, etc. So the newly acquired county was soon settled, and Nicksville was short-lived. I fear I have given you but little satisfaction, but it is the best I can do.

The following is taken from the address of Hon. Jesse Turner, at Alma, July 4, 1876:

By an act of November 2, 1829, the county of Pope, embracing the present county of Johnson, was formed out of the eastern part of Crawford. By an act of November 5, 1833, the county of Scott was formed out of the southern and southwestern part of Crawford, and by act of December 18, 1837, the county of Franklin was formed out of the eastern part of Crawford. The county of Sebastian embraces all that part of the county of Crawford which remained on the south side of the river, and was created into a separate county by an act of the General Assembly of 1851.

Thus we see the United States acquired the present territory of Crawford County in 1825 from the Osage Indians; that the Cherokees seemed to have been given rights of settlement in the same before 1828; that on May 6, 1828, the Cherokees relinquished this right; that it became a part of Crawford County on the following 22d day of October, and that it became the entire county in 1851.

While the boundaries of the county were undergoing repeated changes from the formation of new counties out of its territory, the seat of justice was far

\*The date 1821 or name Alexander McLean is wrong; for Henry Bradford was clerk in 1821—Ed.

†Bates became judge in 1833.—Ed.

‡The name "Lovely" in one of the treaties settles that question.—Ed.

from being stationary. After its temporary location, it was located about the year 1823 near the present residence of Mrs. John D. Arbuckle, but was afterward at Fort Smith, McLain's Bottom (now Roseville, Crawford Old Court House, Whitsontown, on Big Mulberry, and finally at Van Buren, where the courts have been held since 1838.\*

The public square † was donated to Crawford County by David Thompson and John Drennen, the original owners of the town site in the year 1839, on condition that Crawford County should locate the seat of justice at Van Buren. The county, by a vote of the people, in that year did locate the seat of justice at Van Buren upon the public square. The proposition to donate this ground for public purposes was in writing, and is probably still in existence, but it is believed no formal deed to the county for the property was ever made by the donors. In 1844 or '45 the county court deeming it best to procure from the court of chancery a decree for title to this property in pursuance of said donation, employed me to institute suit for that purpose. Suit was brought, John Drennen and the Thompson estate being defendants, and they at once admitted the charges; upon this hearing the court decreed absolute title. The following is the proposition, brought to light by the efforts of Alma to secure the county seat:

TO MESSRS. BROWN, GIBSON AND KNOX, COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD AND STATE OF ARKANSAS FOR LOCATING THE SEAT OF JUSTICE, ETC.:

*Gentlemen:* We, the undersigned, will make as a donation to the county of Crawford, Block 14, in the town of Van Buren, containing sixteen lots. Each lot contains thirty-three feet front, and 127 feet back, with a ten-foot alley running through said block. The block of lots, No. 14, agreeable to the town of Van Buren, is well situated to make a public square, and an eligible site for a court-house. According to a correct calculation, the donation will contain something upward of three acres of ground. We, the undersigned, will make a deed in fee simple for the said block of land (No. 14), provided said commissioners will place the court-house and jail of said county of Crawford, on said block of land.

Given under our hands, at Van Buren, March 15, 1839.

DAVID THOMPSON.

JOHN DRENNEN,

*By his attorney in fact.*

DAVID THOMPSON.

The actions of the county court, previous to 1838, would properly be treated in the histories of counties in which the county seat was then located. The destruction of the records from 1838 to 1877 make the acquirement of information concerning the organization of civil townships, polls, issuance of scrip, bridge warrants, and other county actions of importance, practically impossible. Under Judge Sangster a large amount

\* Address of Hon. Jesse Turner at Alma, July 4, 1876.

† Jesse Turner.

of ten-year scrip was issued, and soon this was redeemed by bonds bearing 10 per cent, but all of these were redeemed previous to 1878. In 1873 bonds were issued for ten years bearing 8 per cent to the amount of \$13,000, but these were also redeemed within five years or thereabouts. These are the most important issuances. The custom of issuing scrip or warrants for bridge building and other county purposes has long been in vogue by the county, and is still the method in use. The county has no poor-farm; land was bought for one previous to the war, but it was soon afterward sold.

On the night of the 23d inst. the Crawford County court-house, at Van Buren, was destroyed by fire, nothing remaining but the outer walls. The fire was discovered a short time after midnight; the alarm sounded. \* \* \* \* Efforts were made to save the records locked up in the county clerk's office, in the northwest corner of the building, second floor, but of no avail. No ladder was at hand, and the window could not be reached. When a ladder was secured and raised to the window, the flames had reached the rooms and rendered it impossible to effect an entrance. All the papers and records of the county, together with about \$4,000 in county scrip, allowed by the county court, and issued by the clerk, but which had never been called for, were consumed in the flames. \* \* \* \* The loss of the court-house sinks into insignificance when compared with the loss of the records of the county. \* \* \*

It was supposed to be an incendiary's work. Mass-meeting's were held and rewards offered for the offender; the city council voted a two and a half mill tax for two years, to build a joint court-house and city hall. The county court, in April, 1877, also ordered the court-house built on the old walls on the citizens' plan, and ordered a tax of one and one-half mills on the dollar for that purpose. This was not done, however, before Alma, headed by Col. M. F. Locke, had petitioned for a vote on the question, which was granted, and after an exciting fight the election was decided for Van Buren, by a vote of 1,042 to 842.

The first record of the Crawford County Court now in existence reads as follows:

APRIL 16, A. D. 1877.

WHEREAS, On the morning of the 24th day of March, A. D. 1877, the court-house of the county of Crawford, in the State of Arkansas, was burned, together with all the records, books, papers, etc., belonging and pertaining to the county court of said county, on file in the clerk's office of said court, and,  
WHEREAS, On the 4th day of September, A. D. 1876, J. C. Chapin was

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\*Argus, March, 1877.

duly elected county and probate judge of the county of Crawford, in the State of Arkansas aforesaid, and afterward was duly commissioned by the governor of said State as such judge, which commission is in words and figures as follows, together with oath of office of the said J. C. Chapin, to wit: [Here both are inserted.—Ed.]

And now on this 16th day of April, 1877, the day as established by law for holding the regular term of the county court of said county of Crawford, at the town of Van Buren, which is the county seat of said county, in a room in the Pennywit Block of said town, the said J. C. Chapin, as judge aforesaid, appeared at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., together with the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county, and, by the order of said judge, said sheriff then and there proceeded to, and did in that place, open the county court of Crawford County, Ark., for the April term, A. D. 1877, whereupon the following proceedings were had, to wit: [Here follows allowances for destitute persons, preliminaries for the rebuilding of the court house, and the provision of a court-room to be used until the new building was erected.]

A half-mill tax was levied, and Samuel Martin with A. B. and Josiah Howell were appointed commissioners for the erection of the building on the old walls, and \$6,500 was appropriated for that purpose. F. Adams was the architect, and R. L. King was the first contractor accepted, but he failed to file a bond.

#### SOCIETIES, ETC.

*The Crawford County Immigration Society* was organized May 3, 1877, at the court room in Van Buren, by Hon. H. F. Thomason, a county vice-president of the State Immigration Society. J. C. Chapin was chosen secretary. The members were as follows: Jesse Turner, Sr., L. C. White, Henry Pernot, M. Lynch, D. C. Williams, W. H. Gill, J. G. Peevey, C. F. Brown, W. L. Taylor, E. A. Scott, A. M. Bourland, A. O'Brien, A. Smith, S. D. Daugherty, C. F. Harvey, P. Richards, John Brodie, A. J. Ward, D. Dickson, L. Graf, Henry Shibley, George C. Thayer, J. D. Hawkins, D. W. Moore, Levi Chapman, G. Wilcox, G. Wood, J. Chapman, F. R. McKibben, W. J. Neal, J. B. Ogden, H. F. Thomason, J. M. Baxter, C. Reeve, N. F. Cornelius, J. A. Wade, J. W. Cary and J. C. Chapin. "The object of the society is to induce and facilitate immigration, by collecting and transmitting reliable information to capitalists seeking investment, and also to parties in other States desirous of seeking new homes, regarding soil, climate, different branches of business to be pursued with profit in the county of Crawford."\*

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\* Constitution.

This organization has been one of the greatest instruments in Crawford County development. From time to time they have shown up the resources of the county in the local and Little Rock papers, corresponded with other societies, issued pamphlets, etc., and encouraged every enterprise tending to augment the county's development.

*The Patrons of Husbandry*, so famous in its short life, grew to goodly proportions in Crawford County, and withered away, as it did elsewhere, and at about the same time. Crawford County Council was organized at Alma February 6, 1874, by five granges, represented by the following masters: M. F. Locke, of Alma; D. Michael, of Van Buren; C. C. Holland, of Arizona; R. Hill, of Lafayette, and J. Winters, of Prairie Grove. Van Buren and Alma were chosen as alternate places of meeting. The order was at the zenith of its prosperity and size in 1874, when the complete list of granges in Crawford County was as follows: Crawford Grange, James Sangster, M.; Mulberry Grange No. 137, Z. Hopper, M.; Sarah Grove Grange No. 61, J. S. Matlock, M.; Alma Grange No. 29, M. F. Locke, M.; Prairie Grove Grange No. 178, J. Winters, M.; Shamrock Grange No. 74, F. C. Oliver, M.; Van Buren Grange No. 38, D. Michael, M.; Lafayette Grange No. 40, R. Hill, M.; and Oliver Springs Grange No. 347, J. S. Boatright, M.

*The Crawford County Agricultural Society* was organized September 10, 1859, at Van Buren, Isaiah Vinsant, chairman; secretary, Gran. Wilcox. Messrs. Burrow, Hays, Woosley, Kuykendall, Brown, Thruston, Stevenson, Matthews, Heard, Walden, Dibrell, Brodie, Maxey, Southmayd, Scott, Steward and Foster were present, and the officers chosen were president, N. B. Burrow; vice-presidents, Jesse Turner and Isaiah Vinsant; treasurer, R. Pernot, and secretary, G. Wilcox. The war, of course, closed the career of this society.

*The Crawford County Agricultural and Mechanical Association* was organized July 10, 1869, at Van Buren. M. F. Locke was chairman and John B. Ogden, Sr., secretary. Among the organizers were J. Baxter, R. Thruston, B. J. Brown, Gran. Wilcox and C. F. Harvey.

*The Crawford County Horticultural Society* was organized

in January, 1887, with the following officers: E. Arkbauer, president; F. Smetzer, vice-president; H. A. Meyer, secretary; H. C. Miller, treasurer. The object of the society is the encouragement of fruit growing and berry culture, and for the protection of those engaged in such culture. At their meetings reports are made as to the condition of plants, trees and vines at various seasons. There is no doubt that the society has been, and will be, a powerful influence in the promotion of this new industry.

*The Crawford County Medical Society* has had a variable existence, and has been organized under different names at different periods. The original society had a meeting in May, 1847, and had the following officers: President, Dr. R. Stevenson; secretary, J. H. T. Maine; censors, J. H. Bailey, J. A. Dibrell and C. F. Brown.

*The Van Buren Board of Health* might be mentioned in this connection. It was established in April, 1866, with the following members: Chairman, H. Pernot, and Dr. White, Dr. Bourland and Hiram Brodie as sanitary committee.

*The Crawford County Medical Association* was organized November 15, 1875, at the court-house, by Drs. H. Pernot, A. M. Bourland, W. T. Black, L. C. White, C. F. Brown, J. H. Decherd and W. L. Cathey. The officers chosen were President White, Vice-President Black, Treasurer Pernot and Secretary, Cathey. Resolutions were passed against quacks and non-graduates. The society afterward gave way to others.

*The Van Buren Medical Society*, successor to the Crawford County Medical Society, was reorganized in April, 1886, at Van Buren, by the physicians of the city: Drs. Dibrell, Brown, Hynes, White, A. M. and O. M. Bourland and Coryell. The following officers chosen are still the incumbents: President, C. F. Brown; vice-president, G. F. Hynes; treasurer and secretary, O. M. Bourland. The society have but eight members, but have had delegates to represent them in the State and national associations of their profession.

## RAILROADS.

*The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway* was organized in 1853, the first president of the company being John Drennen, of Van



Buren. The growth of the enterprise was very slow, but the large number of stockholders in Crawford County were persistent, and the company complied with the terms of the congressional grant, and secured an immense amount of land, not only in Crawford County, but all along its line, gaining alternate even sections for six miles on each side of the track. After Col. Drennen's presidency the Hon. Jesse Turner, of Van Buren, held the office until about 1866. It is well known that Presidents Converse and Gould have since been the executives. Judge Turner became vice-president, in 1874. The first vice-president, George W. Clarke, and Secretary John B. Ogden, were Van Buren men. During the fifties Capt. Barney surveyed the route, and the bed for twenty miles south of Van Buren was prepared. The citizens of Crawford County had invested about \$15,000. Work was not begun again until in 1869, and in August, 1871, 120 miles were completed, and the total stock, bonds, etc., were valued at \$9,400,000. At 8:30 p. m. on June 24, 1876, the first train entered Van Buren. The road continued up the river to opposite Fort Smith, and used transfer there until the erection of the present Frisco bridge. The road has had a considerable effect in Crawford's development, but chiefly as a better substitute for river conveyance.

*The Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railway*, although of a later date than the Frisco, may be mentioned here, for it is really an extension of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. It runs directly from Van Buren to Wagner, I. T., and was completed, and the first train run from Van Buren over its line, on August 13, 1888. Its repair shops will be at Van Buren, and its control of the Indian country trade will add greatly to the business of the Crawford County seat. Judge Jesse Turner, of Van Buren, is a prominent director and stockholder. This company was first given fifteen acres by the citizens, and afterward the Van Burenites gave land on the south side of its track, 132x1,288 feet.

*The St Louis & San Francisco Railway* was the first successful effort of a great many to open a line from Van Buren to the trade of St. Louis and Kansas City. The Van Burenites took \$10,000 of stock in this road. It was practically completed in the middle of 1882, and this led to the building of a union depot at

the crossing of the roads, although the freight depot is situated at the upper end of Main Street. About the same time their splendid steel bridge, across the Arkansas River near the old ferry, was completed, at a cost of probably \$400,000.

The first passenger train over the Arkansas division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway rolled into this thriving and important trading center at 6 o'clock this evening. Nearly half the 1,500 population of the city awaited the arrival of the train at the handsome new depot. \* \* When the train, drawn by an engine, brave in garlands and floral decorations, pulled up at the depot, a battery stationed on the summit of the neighboring bluff boomed forth a deep-mouthed welcome, and the bells in every church tower united in a jubilant peal, announcing that the long waited and worked for hour had arrived, when St. Louis and Van Buren were united in the iron bands of free and uninterrupted commerce.\*

Large numbers of excursionists from all points to Springfield were aboard, and these were welcomed by a committee composed of Hon. Jesse Turner, Sr., Hon. B. J. Brown, Capt. R. S. Hynes and Capt. H. C. Hayman, who escorted them to a banquet at the court-house. So, probably, the most important commercial event in the history of Van Buren and Crawford County's career was ushered in, and from that moment dates a remarkable revival and development in not only Van Buren and Crawford County, but all Northwestern Arkansas. It was a transformer; made the region a fruit and vegetable region equal to any in the United States; made it a sought-for home, where before it was almost unknown.

*The Arkansas Northern Narrow Gauge Railroad*, organized under State laws, was surveyed in 1882, from Van Buren, up Lee's Creek and bearing off toward the western State line in the direction of Joplin. Work has been attempted several times in grading, but for some reason it is still suspended.

*The Northwestern Border Railway Company*, chartered in March, 1867, was one of the futile efforts to open a railway taking the general course of the "Frisco Line," and several thousand dollars were subscribed. Its successor, *The Arkansas Western Railway Company*, chartered in May, 1870, suffered the same fate, and many other efforts came to naught.

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\*Van Buren special (November 15, 1882) to St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

OCTOBER, 1844.

OFFICERS.	Big Creek Township.	Sugar Loaf Township.	Jasper Township.	Mountain Township.	Richland Township.	Lee's Creek Township.	Ft. Smith Township.	Van Buren Township.
<i>Democratic.</i>								
Governor, { Drew.....	21	24	58	74	49	55	120	110
Byrd.....	1	1	4	3	6	3	10	16
Congress, { Yell.....	23	24	56	76	54	53	129	125
Tully.....								
State Senate, Smith.....	23	23	55	69	57	53	115	99
Representatives, { Mayes.....	21	17	57	75	57	50	127	
Roane.....								
Duval.....								
Sheriff, Bell.....	22	25	78	81	54	70	92	158
Circuit Clerk, Gibson.....	8	16	47	42	31	45	73	65
<i>Whig.</i>								
Governor, Gibson.....	18	8	33	20	26	40	118	126
Congress, Walker.....	18	9	34	19	26	45	119	123
State Senate, Turner.....	16	8	35	24	25	45	127	147
Representatives, { McKinney.....	18	6	27	16	4	32	117	118
Simpson.....	18	6	34	20	28	41	118	180
Collins.....	19	6	43	19	35	46	95	131
Sheriff, Kannady.....	19	6	15	13	28	23	141	84
Clerk, McLean.....	30	14	41	49	48	48	163	167

NOVEMBER, 1848.

Democratic electors: J. S. Roane, 447; John Martin, 452; James Yell, 452. Whig electors: Jesse Turner, 345; J. W. Cocke, 343; John Preston, 343.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	Bell.	Breckenridge.	Douglas.
Van Buren.....	269	116	121
Richland.....	8	19	16
Lafayette.....	16	29	40
Mountain.....	4	3	54
Cedar Creek.....	10	4	18
Lee's Creek.....	19	10	36
Jasper.....	23	12	24
Upper.....	3	14	18
Vine Prairie.....	23	8	29
Sheppard.....	0	20	1
Totals.....	374	245	357

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, 1867.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Van Buren.....	255	115	370
Lee's Creek.....	46	10	56
Upper.....	30	0	30

## STATE OF ARKANSAS.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Sheppard.....	33	0	33
Mountain.....	44	0	44
Jasper.....	50	0	50
Cedar Creek.....	81	0	81
Lafayette.....	88	0	88
Vine Prairie.....	21	19	40
Richland.....	58	3	59
Totals.....	704	147	851

## CONSTITUTION, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	Against.	For.
Van Buren.....	246	139
Mountain.....	41	9
Sheppard.....	18	27
Lafayette.....	38	88
Jasper.....	44	33
Upper.....	1	30
Lee's Creek.....	18	26
Vine Prairie.....	15	19
Cedar Creek.....	18	56
Richland.....	88	9
Totals.....	517	386

## NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	Grant.	Seymour.	For Railroad.*
Van Buren.....	209	176	371
Richland.....	18	73	86
Vine Prairie.....	18	24	43
Lafayette.....	51	41	93
Cedar Creek.....	62	14	76
Jasper.....	41	27	56
Upper.....	44	—	44
Mountain.....	8	23	31
Sheppard.....	18	4	17
Lee's Creek.....	27	9	36
Totals.....	486	391	852

The Crawford vote, for and against \$100,000 aid to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, was—Van Buren, for, 204, against, 2; Jasper, for, 7, against, 9; Cedar Creek, for, 4, against, 9; Upper, for, 6, against, 10; Sheppard, for, 6, against, 2; Mountain, for, 13, against, 0; Lafayette, for, 25, against, 1; Vine Prairie, for, 11, against, 0; Lee's Creek, for, 0, against, 7.

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\*But one vote against railroad.

## NOVEMBER, 1872.

President—Greely, 589; Grant, 938. Governor—Brooks (liberal), 587; Baxter (radical), 932. Congress—Hynes (liberal), 586; Bradley (radical), 935. State Senate—Brown (liberal), 693; Arbuckles (radical), 913. Representatives—(liberals) Fishback, 577; Stevens, 569; Felker, 584; Alden, 579; (radicals) Davie, 922; White, 893; Strong, 943; Berry, 935; Devilbiss, 29. Sheriff—Grady (radical), 919; Carson (liberal), 541; J. C. Grady, 14; Singleton, 37. Clerk—Shibley (liberal), 607; Bowlin (radical), 903. Judge—Meadows (liberal), 612; Harrell, 887. Surveyor—Alexander (liberal), 622; Chastine (radical), 900. Treasurer—Ward (liberal), 601; Kirnes (radical), 911.

Crawford's vote on the amendment in March, 1873, was—for, 444, against, 98. The vote in July, 1874: Thomason, 827; Sangster, 774; for convention and no delegate, 14; for convention and delegate, 1,596; against convention, 5. The vote on the constitution in April, 1876, was—for, 1,444; against, 209.

## VOTE OF 1880.

President—Hancock, 1,138; Garfield, 974; Weaver, 48. Governor—Churchill, 1,387; Parks, 1,135. Senate—Thomason, 1,366; Creekmore, 1,153. Representatives—Nettles, 1,295; Robertson, 1,240. County Judge—Hale, 1,404; Lamb, 1,174. Sheriff—Houck, 1,285; Taylor, 1,282. Clerk—Southmayd, 1,612; Scott, 967. Treasurer—Ward, 1,297; Renfro, 1,262; Amendment—for, 1,821; against, 441.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first officers of Crawford County were a clerk and sheriff, the former being Henry Bradford, and the latter, Jack Mills, who died and was succeeded by Mark Beane. This term was from 1821 to 1823. The next term of two years Clerk G. C. Pickett and Sheriff Mark Beane were accompanied by the first coroner, J. C. Sumner. From 1825 to 1827 Mr. Pickett and Mr. Sumner were retained, James Wilson became sheriff, and Alfred Oliver became the first county surveyor. These officers seem to have held over until 1830, when all were reinstated, except Mr. Sumner, whose successor was Elihu Joy. At this date,

too, Crawford, had her first county judge, in the person of Robert Sinclair. From 1832 until 1836 the terms embraced but one year only, the two-year term continuing from 1836 onward, however. Messrs. Pickett and Sinclair were continued in 1832, but the sheriff's office was held by J. E. Brown, the coroner's by D. A. Williams, and John Harrell took charge of the tripod and chain to use them until 1842. In 1833 James Woodson Bates became judge, and that veteran clerk, Alex. McLean, picked up the clerk's quill to relinquish the same after twenty-three years of service. Messrs. Brown and Williams were retained, the latter for two more successive terms. Judge Bates retained his office until 1840, with the exception of one year, 1834, when the office seems to have been vacant. R. C. S. Brown, W. P. Moore, Jesse Miller and J. M. Randolph were the successors of J. E. Brown as the "mine host" for criminals up to 1840. On the organization of the State William Hull became the first county treasurer, and his successors up to the long service of A. J. Ward were D. P. Collins, D. R. Looney, W. Duval and W. R. Heard. Mr. Ward served from 1846 to 1860. The office of coroner found few incumbents who held it for a second term; the successors of Mr. Williams were Isaac Shannon, Thomas Hazen, D. L. Looney, Moses Kahoe, T. A. Brooking, G. W. Hawkins, H. W. Bell, T. J. Powers, D. Dickson, G. R. Bell for two terms, W. I. K. Meadows, J. Bentley, Joel Dyer, William Stovall\* for two terms, Calvin Phelps, J. S. Rainwater, J. J. Hinson, Sr., H. C. Hayman, A. C. Turman, S. Pernot, W. W. Brodie, H. B. Manes and J. P. Mack in 1888. After John Harrell's long term and two terms held by John Carnall, the most persistent holder of the transit and chain is D. Dickson. This gentleman began in 1846, and has held it ever since with the following exceptions: E. G. Cader (1850 to 1852), R. C. Hattaway (1854-56), H. Bushong (1860-62), R. Allen for three terms on account of the resignation of James Bushong, George Kilgore and M. Kelleher, who divided the long term of 1868-72 between them, and J. S. Chastain. From 1868 to 1872 is the only four-year term in the history of the county. The first assessor, of which the report of the secretary of State makes mention, is D. D. Dickson; Hiram

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\* A vacancy seems to have occurred between his two terms.

Brodie succeeded him in that office for the next two terms, and the "long term" was divided between M. W. Warden and T. G. Singleton. George Gross gave property owners opportunity to answer questions for three successive terms, and was succeeded by J. B. Vincent for two terms. J. Q. West, for two terms, was the predecessor of the present incumbent, R. B. Winfrey. The treasurer's office and the name of A. J. Ward seem almost synonymous, for his service altogether covered a period of a score and four years. George Austin served from 1860 to 1864. W. L. Meadows served one term, and the "long term" was occupied by E. Coleman and J. S. Shannon, who was followed by M. Kimes. Mr. Ward's second long service was followed by the incumbency of B. L. Orrick, for two terms, and W. T. England, who now serves. The duties of sheriff have been performed by many different persons since J. M. Randolph's term ended in 1840; Eli Bell held the jail keys for three terms, and John Carnall for two terms. S. F. Cottrell served four terms, but two terms of J. M. Brown intervened between his third and final terms. Martin Thomas came next. The term of 1864-66 was filled by William Sills, James Allison and E. G. Whitesides, and the last mentioned gentleman was retained for the succeeding term. W. S. Anderson occupied the long term, and was followed by J. P. Grady, J. F. Winfrey for two terms, W. L. Taylor for three terms, although a term by J. S. H. Houck intervened between his first and second terms. J. D. Hawkins is the present incumbent. The clerk's office has been held by but few different persons; after Mr. McLean's extended service I. W. Talkington served two terms, and then began that other veteran clerk's, E. A. Scott's, six terms of service, which were divided by the long term filled by George Devilbiss and J. A. Lockhart, also his own successor for one term. L. C. Southmayd served for three terms, beginning in 1878, and the present incumbent, Benjamin Decherd, was preceded by J. Neal. Few county judges have been their own successor since the days of Judge Bates. Judge R. S. Gibson served from 1840 to 1842; then Judge R. P. Pryor serves between two unoccupied terms, according to the report of the State secretary, and afterward served two terms more. N. A. Pryor was the incumbent from 1852 to 1854. The next incum-

bent, G. J. Clark, resigned, and D. N. Collins served the unexpired term. J. W. Sangster was the next judge, but for some cause R. C. Hattaway served the part of the term from November, 1856. W. B. Robinson was the next chief executive of the county, and Judge J. A. Wright followed him. R. C. Hattaway served from 1862 to 1864, and Judge Sangster again assumed the duties of the office, which he held for two terms longer. Joseph Harrell served the long term, and another of those unexplained vacancies occurred, which in one case may have been occupied by Isaiah Vinsant, who seems to have acted in the capacity of judge for a short time. D. H. Creekmore was judge in 1874-76, and Judge J. C. Chastain followed next. Ben Decherd, H. B. Hale, J. W. Matlock, W. T. Morgan and H. B. Hale were the latest occupants of the chief office of the county.

Judge Ben Johnson presided over the circuit court of Crawford County in 1831-32-33; Judge Archibald Yell, in 1834-35, and Judge R. C. S. Brown up to 1840. In 1840 it was in the Fourth Circuit under Judge J. M. Hoge; in 1844, Judge S. G. Sneed; in 1846 in the Seventh Circuit under Judge W. W. Floyd; in 1851 in the Fourth again under Judge A. B. Greenwood; in 1853 under Judge F. I. Batson; in 1859 under Judge J. M. Wilson; in 1860 under Judge J. J. Green; in 1868 in the Fifth Circuit under Judge E. D. Ham; in 1874 under Judge B. J. Brown; in the same year under Judge W. W. Mansfield, and in 1877 under Judge Rogers in the Twelfth Circuit.

In the constitutional convention of January, 1836, Crawford County was represented by J. W. Bates, John Dennen and R. C. S. Brown. The constitutional convention of March and May, 1861, had H. F. Thomason and Jesse Turner as Crawford delegates. In January, 1864, L. C. White, J. Austin, J. Howell and C. A. Harper were delegates to the constitutional convention. Crawford was represented by Thomas M. Bowen, who was president of the constitutional convention of January, 1868; and in that of July, 1874, H. F. Thomason was their delegate.

The first mention of Crawford County representation in the Legislature of Arkansas was in the Third Territorial Legislature of October, 1823, John McLean in the council and John Nicks in the House of Representatives. William Quarles in council,



and John Nicks as representative, were chosen by the county for the Fourth Territorial Legislature. In the Fifth Assembly John Dillard and Mark Beane spoke for the county. The Sixth Assembly received Gilbert Marshall into the council, and three members, Mark Beane, J. L. Cravens and R. C. S. Brown, were representatives of Crawford. Robert Sinclair, with Representatives C. Wolf and R. C. S. Brown, were sent to the Seventh Legislature of the Territory; and the Eighth received Councilman Sinclair and Representatives William Whitson and B. H. Martin. The Ninth Territorial Legislature records are lost.

On the State organization in 1836 R. C. S. Brown was senator and John Drennen, John Lautor and A. Morton entered the Lower House for Crawford. Senator Brown and Representatives J. Turner, W. Duval and J. Miller were in the Second Assembly; Senator J. A. Scott and Representatives W. Duval and Tyree Mussett in the Third; Senator J. A. Scott and Representatives A. G. Mayer and William Reeves in the Fourth; Senator H. Smith and Representatives A. G. Mayer, J. S. Roane (speaker) and W. J. Duval in the Fifth; Senator Smith and Representatives Eli Bell, R. C. S. Brown and G. W. Clarke in the Sixth; Senator G. W. Clarke and Representatives G. J. Clarke, D. C. Price and T. E. Wilson in the Seventh; Senator Clarke and Representatives A. Martin, W. Russell, Jr., and H. Stewart in the Eighth; Senator Clarke and Representatives A. Morton and J. D. Shannon in the Ninth; Senator J. J. Green and Representatives J. M. Brown and A. Morton in the Tenth; Senator J. P. Humphrey and Representatives R. C. Oliver and M. B. West in the Eleventh; Senator Humphrey and Representatives J. J. Green and S. M. Hayes in the Twelfth; Senator Jesse Miller and Representatives J. M. Brown and Andrew Morton in the Thirteenth; Senator H. F. Carter and Representatives J. Harrell and R. C. Oliver in the Fourteenth; Senator L. C. White and Representatives J. Austin and J. G. Stephenson in the Fifteenth; Senator Carter and Representative R. C. Oliver in the Confederate Legislature; Senator Jesse Turner and Representatives H. F. Thomason and Gran. Wilcox in the Sixteenth; Senator Valentine Dell and Representatives J. B. C. Turman, D. H. Devilbiss, A. J. Singleton and A. Gunther in the Seventeenth; Senator Dell and Representatives

J. M. Pettigrew, C. B. Neal J. B. Stevens and J. P. Grady in the Eighteenth; Senator J. D. Arbuckle and Representatives J. A. Davis, C. E. Berry, L. C. White and S. L. Strong in the Nineteenth; Senator B. J. Brown and Representative J. F. Wheeler in the extraordinary session convened by Gov. Elisha Baxter in 1874; Senator Jesse Turner and Representative James Greig (who resigned and was succeeded by M. C. Moore) in the Twentieth; Senator H. B. Armistead and Representative J. J. Warren in the Twenty-first; Senator Armistead and Representative D. H. Creekmore in the Twenty-second; Senator H. F. Thomason and Representative R. E. Nettles in the Twenty-third; Senators Thomason and T. Comstock in the Twenty-fourth; Senator J. M. Pettigrew and Representative J. H. Huckleberry in the Twenty-fifth; and Senator Pettigrew and Representative H. F. Thomason in the Twenty-sixth Legislature.

### THE COURTS.

The history of the courts of Crawford County must ever remain an uncertain quantity; the fire of 1877 destroyed the records of over a half century.

*Circuit Courts.*—The first circuit court was held in a little log house, having one room and a shed-room for the clerk's office. It was located near the site of the Van Buren Canning Factory, and had been hauled up from Columbus and remodeled, and was used for a few years until the present court-house was built, *i. e.*, the walls. The first case, according to Mr. E. A. Scott, who was a juryman, was a civil case between an Eastern merchant and a citizen. The jury retired to a big cotton-wood log about fifty yards distant, and failed to agree as to the amount of damages. The judge was R. C. S. Brown.

The present court-house was built about 1842, probably, and the jail was built during the same decade. Both buildings have had the wooden parts of them burned out, and have been rebuilt on the same walls.

Under the first judge, R. C. S. Brown, was a case of gambling, and, although it occurred at Old Crawford Court-house, the chief witness was a unique old settler, John Oliver. Mr. Oliver was a witness against the players, and it was rumored that the

honorable judge had a hand in the game, which, of course, lent interest to the cross-examination. The judge asked: "Mr. Oliver, did you see anyone playing cards?" "Yes, by —, I did," replied the profane old farmer. "Mr. Oliver, you must not swear in court," said his honor. "No, by —, I won't, but I'll tell you all I know," was the rejoinder. "What game were they playing?" was asked. "Don't know, Judge; one-to-me—one-to-you—one-to-me" (with the appropriate gestures), "what do you call that, Judge?" said the witness. "Mr. Oliver, I know nothing about cards," replied the Judge with some dignity. "By —, neither do I," said the wrathful witness, "but ace is master card in the deck, bet on 'im 'n' yer bound tu win." "Address yourself to the jury, Mr Oliver," interrupted his honor. "Hold on, Judge, I'll make it so plain that the biggest fool on that jury 'll understand!" said he. "Mr. Oliver, did they bet bones or money?" inquired the composed judge. "Clean truck, by —, 'n' once 'n awhile the'd say: 'Hocksplits, hocksplits, rake 'er down boys, but don't snatch!'" Mr. Oliver was dismissed.

About 1842 a peculiar case was tried under Judge R. C. S. Brown, with Judge Turner and William Walker for the prosecution, and J. S. Roane, W. S. Oldham and S. G. Sneed for the defense. It seems that James Robinson and Emily Bishop had some trouble over a "still," and Bishop's boy and dog had either purposely or accidentally injured a cow owned by Robinson. The two men were sitting on a log quarreling about the affair, and it is said that Robinson shot Bishop. Robinson was tried and convicted, but the charge stated that he was justly provoked, and the sentence was made one year in the penitentiary. The feeling in Robinson's favor was so strong, that officers and lawyers sent him *alone* to Little Rock, with a petition for pardon, and with his sentence. Gov. Samuel Adams received him in the evening at his home, but said: "I can't pardon you out until you get in." So the papers were arranged, and the two walked down to the prison and went through the form of locking in and pardoning, and Mr. Robinson hunted up a hotel to remain until the next morning, when he set out for Van Buren a free man.

But few cases of execution have occurred within the limits

of Crawford County by order of the circuit court. In 1843 Jeduthan Day and two negroes, Frank and Dennis, were convicted of rape on a white woman, and sentenced to be hung June 9, 1843, but, by a technical point of a repealed statute, Day was released and the negroes were hung. Great indignation was expressed against such clumsy legislation.

John Kennedy was tried for the murder of John Hurley, in April, 1843, at the September term, under Judge R. C. S. Brown. William Walker was prosecuting attorney, and John F. McKinney, S. G. Sneed and James A. Simpson were counsel for defense. The result was conviction for manslaughter and fifteen years imprisonment.

In "the fifties" a case of justifiable homicide created considerable excitement. Dr. R. Thruston killed a man named Harger, and a coroner's jury returned the above verdict, but the enemies of the old hunter persecuted him until his friends asked for trial. Two grand juries refused to make an indictment, but finally, at the request of Dr. Thruston, H. F. Thomason secured a trial, and he was acquitted without argument.

During this decade two men, Proctor and Skilley, killed a man, and during the trial a false interpreter caused some trouble, but the men were convicted and hung.

About the same time W. Baldridge, with others, killed James Matoy, and was convicted, but escaped. Also "Big Nitz" killed a Mr. Bengé, but, even with sworn evidence on both sides (!), there was a failure to convict.

A noted case, said to have been the instigation of the notorious Mountain Meadows massacre, occurred during the latter part of the same decade. Parley P. Pratt, a Mormon preacher proselyting in Crawford County, influenced a Mrs. McLean with her child, to go to New Orleans at the same time he did, with the ostensible purpose of going to Mormon quarters. So Mr. McLean thought, at least, and he traced them, and had them arrested on a charge of stealing the child's clothing, merely in order to get hold of him. A preliminary trial released the man, but the McLean party followed him, and found him in front of Tealy Wynn's blacksmith shop, across Frog Bayou, and shot him; McLean was arrested, but escaped. The Mountain Meadows af-

fair occurred afterward, and many Crawford people were in the massacred party.

A Mr. Shannon and one Dobbins, at Shannon's home, were talking over plans to steal some hogs, while near them in the room was a Mr. Williams lying drunk, and unconscious to all appearances. Williams reported the plans, and even made up some doggerel verses on the plan, which roused the ire of the Shannons and Bells (relatives), and the latter attacked Williams and his sons with pistols and knives on the streets of Van Buren. The Williamses fought with brick-bats and rocks, and one of the Bells was killed. Williams was tried and acquitted. This was about 1858.

In 1859 a slave named Willis was convicted of larceny, and was punished by private whipping, and being fastened for an hour by hands and neck in a pillory erected on the public square.

On October 13, 1860, a muster-day, Benjamin and Silas Edwards were the murderers of Jackson Covington and his son, and Rufus Covington, at Van Buren. It was some feudal trouble; Benjamin stabbed Jackson Covington, and Silas stabbed his son, and then made for Rufus and stabbed him, leaving the three dead bodies in a pile. The Edwards were imprisoned, and, when brought out for trial, and witnesses not being ready, they were being taken out of the court-yard gate, the infuriated mob shot at them and killed one and wounded the other. He was imprisoned, but later on burned his way out of jail with a candle and escaped.

On January 18, 1861, Robert Davis was executed at Van Buren, for the murder of a man and his son on the Fayetteville road.

During "the sixties" a man named Pope killed a Mr. Gregg, near the site of Mountainburg, and after trial he was convicted, but the decision was reversed by the supreme court.

In this connection might be mentioned a noted jail delivery in December, 1868, when thirteen prisoners escaped. The guards were Messrs Morse, Dabbs and O'Bryan. It appeared to be a lack of precaution on the part of Morse.

In January, 1870, James Brodie, a deputy city marshal of Van Buren, in the discharge of his duty shot Jesse Q. Morton.

The circumstances were so evidently justifiable to the deputy's action that the coroner's jury acquitted him without letting it go to the circuit court.

In November, 1870, two negroes became involved in a difficulty over an abandoned woman named Ellen Anthony, who was living with one of them, Robert Monroe. The other, Jerdon Grinder, as he said in his confession, wishing to frighten Monroe, shot into his cabin one night and killed him. Grinder was tried, and sentenced to be hung February 3, 1871, at high noon. He confessed to Rev. Rutherford, his spiritual adviser.

On May 3, 1871, was a jail delivery of seven men, who escaped by prying off rafters and climbing out and letting themselves down by rafters.

In April, 1883, William Purse, a bigamist and convict, was living near the mouth of Frog Bayou, and at the instigation of his former wife he was ordered arrested. A small posse of men found him in his field, but he was armed and drove them off. A larger posse returned and found that he had barricaded his house and run up a black flag. The men made a portable fort and moved on the house, whereupon Purse, fearing they would burn him out, escaped by the back door to the water. On dragging the river his body was found.

*First Recorded Term.*—The first circuit court in Crawford County of which any records exist, is that of the March term of 1877. The record in part reads:

CRAWFORD CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH TERM, A. D. 1877.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, }  
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. }

Be it remembered that on the 27th day of March, 1877, at the spring term, as fixed by law, for holding the circuit court in and for the county of Crawford, State of Arkansas, at the court-house, in the town of Van Buren, present and presiding the Hon. William W. Mansfield, judge of Fifth Judicial Circuit. \* \*

Since 1877 the circuit docket has increased so greatly that measures are being agitated to divide the circuit.

*The Bar.*—The bar of Crawford County has been a talented one almost from the first. Certainly in *ante-bellum* days there was no bar outside of Little Rock, probably, in Arkansas that stood higher. In its courts the greatest legal minds of the State

frequently practiced. This chapter deals only with resident attorneys.

Previous to 1831 were a few resident lawyers. James H. Lucas was among the very first, if not the first. He soon removed to St. Louis, of which city he afterward became mayor. Franklin Whorton was probably the next. He was a good advocate, capable of making a strong impression on a jury. He was especially successful in criminal practice. A Mr. Quarles was another resident of Crawford county seat, and was chiefly a lawyer devoted to civil cases. John Houston, a brother of the famous Texan, Sam. Houston, was located for a time, but did little practice. One of the ablest orators and advocates of the Crawford bar was William H. Parrott, who resided in the county for a short time. His usefulness was injured by his inability to inspire moral confidence. He was well educated and had a large criminal and civil practice.

In 1831 there were but three resident lawyers at Van Buren: The Hon. Jesse Turner, Judge Richard C. S. Brown and Bennett H. Martin, and the most prominent of these is the subject of the following remarks:

"Jesse Turner is also one of the notable men of these times who still live, honored and beloved," says the Hon. Ben T. Duval, writing of famous Arkansans. "He came from North Carolina to Crawford County in 1829, and settled at old Crawford Court House, and has followed the county seat in its various changes until it finally rested at Van Buren. He now occupies the same office he built in 1840, where for more than forty years he has day by day studied and given counsel to his numerous clients.

"His culture in legal lore, his stern integrity and his undaunted courage have placed him always in the front rank of the profession. His career has been eminently successful. As a judge of the supreme court he has settled some of the most intricate questions of law. His opinions are recognized as leading authority."

\*R. C. S. Brown, who resided for many years at Van Buren, and presided over the circuit court, was a man of mark and exerted great influence. His learning as a lawyer was said not to have been profound, but he had good common sense, and was prompt in his decisions. He did not seek to become an eminent jurist while judge of a circuit court. He was popular with the bar and the people. He was a Tennessean, a grandson of the famous Gov. Sevier. He was especially successful in civil law, and afterward became very prominent in State affairs. He also became agent for the Pottawottamie Indians.

Bennett H. Martin, it is thought, was a Kentuckian, who spent his early manhood as a brick-mason. It is uncertain when he began the study of law, but

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\* Hon. Ben. T. Duval, before the State Historical Society.

it was probably as late as his thirtieth year. He was one of those naturally strong-minded men who have a capability of independent study under even the most adverse circumstances; he never became more than fairly informed, however, but became a very respectable lawyer and a good advocate. His practice, too, was such as his ability and popularity deserved. In about 1842, or thereabouts, he moved to Texas, and became a district judge.

It was about 1835 (approximately) that William H. Wisner became a resident member of the bar at Van Buren. He remained probably a year only, when he returned to Tennessee.

But a few years later (about 1839) Royal T. Wheeler swelled the legal list of local Van Burenites. He was a "Hoosier," and spent but a year or thereabouts at Van Buren, and then located in Texas, where he became a supreme judge.

It was about this time that George W. Paschal, a Georgian, who had married a Cherokee lady, a member of the well-known Ridge family, located at Van Buren. He was fairly educated, and a man of more than ordinary ability. He became a supreme judge at an early age. He began practice in the supreme court at Washington after the war, and became the author of several law books, among which are "Paschal's Annotations on the Constitution." He also arranged the code of Texas.

Gov. John S. Roane, after serving one term in the Legislature from Jefferson County, went to Crawford and located as a lawyer at Van Buren. [Ed.— This was, according to Judge Turner, about 1840]. He soon engaged in politics, was elected again to the Legislature, and afterward governor of the State to fill out the unexpired term of Gov. Drew, who resigned a short time after being elected a second term. He was talented, ambitious, patriotic, genial and popular. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate States army, and died soon after peace. He raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican War, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by Gov. Archibald Yell. After the death of the latter, at the battle of Buena Vista, he became colonel of the regiment. A difficulty grew up between him and Albert Pike, who commanded a company, which resulted in a duel. They fought, in 1846, with pistols, on the sand-bar opposite Fort Smith. Luckily, neither was hit, and the reconciliation, which took place on the field, was permanent, and they were ever afterward good friends.

About 1840 W. S. Oldham, a Tennesseean, moved to Van Buren. He was a man of good capacity and rather brilliant, with a thoroughly legal mind. He was a good general, rather than special, lawyer. It was about the same time that Mr. Pryor, of Nashville, located. His death soon occurred.

A few years later John B. Ogden came to Van Buren. His business abilities as an accountant, and his information and ability in using statistics, have made a splendid business lawyer of him. As a speaker he is striking and incisive. He has been prominent in the business affairs of the county and in its courts and offices. He was a partner of George W. Paschal for a time, and served as United States Commissioner.



Andrew Campbell was a popular man, and a partner of G. W. Paschal. The firm did a large collecting business, and Mr. Campbell, from his live, social characteristics, had charge of this department of the business. In May, 1843, he was assassinated about twelve miles north of Van Buren, for his money.

Among the lawyers of "the forties" was James H. Simpson, who was for some time a partner of Judge Turner. He was somewhat brilliant as an orator, and was an impressive advocate and pleader,

Henry Wilcox was a contemporary of Mr. Simpson, and a political rival of Judge Turner. He was one of those naturally sturdy, shrewd-minded men, who began law somewhat late in life. His strong common sense, and his keen knowledge of human nature, coupled with his ability as an advocate and speaker, made him successful.

About 1859 or 1860 Granville, a son of Henry Wilcox, entered the law. He had been educated under Robert Graham, and at Princeton, N. J.; he was one of the finest orators the county ever produced. It was his ability as a writer and editor, that gave the *Argus* its standing throughout the Northwest, and his oratorical powers which gave him the popular title of "The Little Giant." He represented his county in the Legislature, and was district prosecuting attorney for a time. His death occurred in the early part of the present decade.

William Walker came to Van Buren about 1842. He is a fine lawyer, of a highly analytical mind, and is a genius as a special pleader; no flaw in legal papers can escape his microscopic vision, and his own papers are faultless. He is an effective speaker, of intense earnestness and feeling, and has many other strong characteristics. He is a fair writer and an aggressive worker.

Thomas McKinney came late in the forties, and for a time had some practice.

About 1850 John T. Humphreys began a fair practice in Van Buren, and could then be called a good "all around" lawyer with many excellent characteristics. He afterward went to Fort Smith.

Not far from the same time Hugh F. Thomason became a

member of the Crawford bar. He is still practicing. He has a naturally strong legal mind, and is a fine, fluent, forcible orator. He is a good advocate, and is a good lawyer in all phases of the law, but is especially able as a criminal lawyer. He has been a powerful influence in State politics, and has few equals as a political speaker. He represented the State in the Montgomery Congress, and was a Union delegate to the famous Little Rock convention of 1861, in which he was prominent.

John B. Luce came about 1850, and became a partner with John B. Ogden. He remained two or three years, engaged chiefly in general collection business. He was a remarkably well-informed man.

A partner of William Walker was J. J. Green, who came about 1848. He was a fair speaker and was a man of excellent information. He was the Confederate circuit judge of Crawford.

It was about 1858 or thereabouts when B. J. Brown, still of the Van Buren bar, located there. Judge Brown has a strong natural mind, of prompt, energetic characteristics, and which, with more extensive educational advantages, would have made him still more prominent. He is a good lawyer and strong advocate.

William Alexander was a partner of Hugh F. Thomason for a time. He was well educated and a fair lawyer, but soon abandoned the profession.

Samuel Miller was a student under B. J. Brown, and grew to have a good civil and criminal practice. He was largely a self-made man.

J. H. Huckleberry came in about 1870, and has made a reputation as a good, safe, successful lawyer. His partner, a Mr. Jay, was a member of the bar for a time.

John J. Warren, a former editor of the *Graphic*, arrived about the same time, and has been devoted chiefly to claim and homestead cases. He has also been an influential figure in Republican politics.

Among the younger members of the bar is the son of Judge Turner, Jesse Turner, Jr. Mr. Turner has been well prepared for his profession, and has many of the cultivated social graces

and natural appointments of manner, which always smooth the way for ability. He is a young man of keen mind and excellent executive capabilities.

Nimrod Turman is a self-made young lawyer of fair ability, who has grown up in the county and is becoming active in its affairs.

Mr. Pierce is another gentlemanly young member of the bar, and is arranging to make a specialty of abstracting titles and doing a loan business.

William Taylor turned to law rather late in life, but is a good business man, and is especially successful as a pension and claim lawyer. J. P. Mullen has a large practice of a civil character chiefly. J. W. Frederick is a fair speaker and a good general lawyer. W. F. Willey is a fluent speaker. E. A. Tabor practiced a short time. J. C. White did some business also.

Berkley Neal, another pupil of B. J. Brown, is a good lawyer and very successful. He has a large colored practice.

*The United States District Court* of the Western District of Arkansas was the result of too great a demand on the National Court at Little Rock. The jurisdiction of the latter, including the Indian Nations, was so large that its docket was always full to overflow. Congress passed "An Act to Divide the State of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts," which reads as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act the counties of Benton, Washington, Crawford, Scott, Polk, Franklin, Johnson, Madison and Carroll, and all that part of the Indian country lying within the present district of Arkansas, shall constitute a new judicial district, to be styled "The Western District of Arkansas," and the residue of said State shall be and remain a judicial district, to be styled "The Eastern District of Arkansas."

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of this District Court of Arkansas shall hold two terms of said court at the town of Van Buren, the county seat of Crawford County aforesaid, on the second Mondays of May and November in each and every year, and shall continue in session until all the business shall be disposed of; and he is hereby authorized and directed to hold such other special sessions as may be necessary for the dispatch of the causes in said court, at such time or times as he may deem expedient, and may adjourn such special session to any other time previous to a stated term.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas hereby established, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court, shall, within the limits of its respective district, have jurisdiction of all causes, civil or criminal, except

appeals and writs of error, which now are or hereafter may by law be made cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court; and an appeal or writ of error shall be prosecuted from the final decree or judgment of said district court to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner that appeals and writs of error now are, by law, from a circuit court of the United States.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a district attorney and marshal for said Western District of Arkansas, who respectively should receive the same salary and perquisites as the present district attorney and marshal of the State of Arkansas have by law; and the said district judge shall appoint a clerk of the said court hereby established. Approved March 8, 1851.

According to the best information obtained, since the records are destroyed, the May term began at Van Buren in the circuit and county court room, then in the lower story. Daniel Ringo was judge, and George W. Knox the first marshal, while Jesse Turner was appointed by President Fillmore as district attorney, and Alexander McLain was made the first clerk. The county donated the upper story of the court-house to the district court in 1854, and Judge John B. Ogden was made commissioner to furnish the room, which he did in an elegant manner, equalled by few other courts in the Southwest. Before 1861 the successors to the marshal's office were Samuel M. Hayes, Benj. J. Jacoway, and James M. Brown; and Attorney Turner's successors (his appointment being unsolicited and not desired by himself) were Alfred M. Wilson and Granville Wilcox up to about 1858. Clerk McLain was succeeded by John B. Ogden, who held office up to the convention of May, 1861. By the action of this convention Judge Daniel Ringo felt it his duty to resign his office, and the convention ordered the records into the keeping of Clerk John B. Ogden, and the court ceased to be for the period of the war. The records of the proceedings of a decade were kept by Judge Ogden, and were held by him in February, 1863, when a raid was made on Van Buren by a company of Federal soldiers under Lieut.-Col. Stewart, from the Fayetteville post, and the clerk's office was rifled, and the records and papers torn out and destroyed with one exception—namely, the records from 1855 to 1860.

This term of the court closed December 6, 1855. The following May term S. F. Cottrell was made crier, and George Gross and

Elias H. Gilbert were made constables, and the grand jury embraced the following persons: G. J. Clark, foreman; I. Ripato, (?), D. Chandler, W. H. Alexander, P. V. Ray, W. T. Dollins, Allen Prasher, Isaiah Vinsant, G. S. Turrentine, A. H. Kuykendall, Andrew Panby, J. B. Strout, John Odell, Henry Powell, I. B. Huston, William B. Robinson and James S. Foster.

The chief causes during the years of this record were larceny, introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian Nation, bribery, contempt of court, assault with intent to kill, mail robbery, murder and negro stealing, the first two being largely in the majority. Among the lawyers admitted during the time covered by this record were H. Thomas Brown and B. J. Brown, in 1860. The last record, previous to the war, now extant is that of December 15, 1860, in which two cases of assault with intent to kill, two cases of murder and one of larceny were had.

At the special term of the district court of the United States, begun and held at the court room in the city of Van Buren, within and for the Western District of Arkansas, on the 31st day of August, 1865, present the Honorable Henry C. Caldwell, judge of said court. The following rules of court were adopted and ordered to be spread on the records of said court, viz.:

**RULE 1.** Whenever the district attorney shall file in the clerk's office a libel of information against any property, under the Revenue Confiscation laws of the United States, it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue to the marshal of the district a warrant of arrest, in the usual form, returnable on the first day of the next ensuing regular term.

**RULE 2.** Whenever the marshal shall receive a warrant of arrest it shall be his duty to give notice of the time and place of hearing such cause, by publication in some weekly newspaper, published in the city of Van Buren, for two weeks successively, the last of which publication shall be made at least ten days before the day of trial, and shall also post a copy of said notice in some public place in the vicinity of the place where the court is to be held, twenty days before the trial. In case no paper be published in the city of Van Buren, then the publication herein provided for shall be made in some weekly newspaper published in the city of Fort Smith, and in case no paper is published at either of said cities, the notice shall be given by posting in some public place in both of said cities, and in the county seat of the county where the property libeled is situated, or was seized, at least twenty days before the day of trial; and thereupon court adjourned until the next regular term.

HENRY C. CALDWELL, *District Judge.*

Luther C. White was made marshal, and E. D. Ham, Esq. became district attorney. The first regular term after the war was the May term, A. D. 1866, Judge Caldwell presiding.

On motion of E. D. Ham, Esq., it is ordered that Augustus N. Hargrove, Esq., E. J. Searle, Esq., Marshall L. Stevenson, Esq., and John M. Oliver, Esq. (it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are attorneys-at-law in this State) be admitted to practice as attorneys in this court on taking the oath as prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which was then taken and respectively subscribed [to] and placed with the files of this court.

The court continued to hold regularly at Van Buren until by an act of Congress it was removed to Fort Smith in 1871. The last district court held at Van Buren was the November term of 1870. The court was then reorganized at Fort Smith by order of "an act authorizing terms of the United States district courts to be held at Helena, Arkansas, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871.

United States Commissioners held their courts at Van Buren whenever the business of the district court made it necessary. Judge J. B. Ogden and Judge J. O. Churchill were among the commissioners.

The lawyers that are mentioned in connection with the circuit court all practiced in the Federal court while it was located at Van Buren.

It is estimated by Judges Turner and Thomason that probably but one or two over a half dozen executions took place while the court remained in Van Buren, and previous to the war there were but few cases of any kind, and nothing like the stupendous proportions now assumed by the docket of the court now at Fort Smith. The little county jail now used at Van Buren was large enough for the prisoners of both courts; the executions took place near the present site of the *Graphic* office, and near the cemetery.

One interesting case in "the fifties" was that of the United States *vs.* Willis Beard, who murdered a man in the Indian county. He was executed.

Another case was that of Maj. Elijah Hurst, who killed Jack Rector with a pen-knife. He was convicted, but afterward pardoned by President Buchanan. A. M. Wilson was prosecutor, and Judges Turner and Thomason were for the defense.

A case in 1869 was that of Dave Ross for the murder of John Lytle. Messrs. Wilcox and Robinson were for the prisoner, and Messrs. Ham and Huckleberry for the United States. He was

convicted, and sentenced to be hung on September 3, 1869.

John Roper was convicted of the murder of John Rogers, and sentenced to be hung on the last Friday of April, 1860. The sentence was commuted by President Buchanan.

Amos McCurtain was convicted of murder in 1869.

A case against J. S. Bostick for perjury in the "Kersey case" was *nolle prose'd*.

A case against Nail Randall and Dean occupied over a week in November, 1869. The indictment was for the murder of a negro called "Buck" or "Jefferson." Messrs. Rogers, Brown, Walker and Wilcox appeared for the defense, the first two speaking on Friday and the last two on Saturday. The prisoners were acquitted.

The greater number of cases were for introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian country, larceny, etc.

## CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

### VAN BUREN.

*The Town Site.*—About 1817, when the second war with Great Britain had closed, and the Government was pushing the control of her western domains, Maj. Stephen H. Long, United States Army, was sent out to locate a fort to cover the territory of the Upper Arkansas River; his choice fell upon the bluffs that overlook the river, just above the present site of Van Buren, as the most suitable the county possessed, and he offered the owner a large price, far more than has ever since been offered. Two explanations are given of the failure to purchase the site: one gives the owner as raising his price exorbitantly far above the offered price of the Government, because the site was so desirable that he thought he would be given his own price, and thereby disgusted the Government agent, Maj. Long, who proceeded to locate at Belle Point, as is more fully set forth in the sketch of Fort Smith in this volume; the other reason given by the parties interested in the land is that the result was a mere accident, contingent on some complicated negotiations with the Washington authorities caused by the long time required to travel between this point and Washington. Whatever the reason,

the result has been two cities within five miles of each other, when they would have otherwise been one, under some suitable name, which would probably not have been either Fort Smith or Van Buren.

*First Residents and Business.*—Thomas Martin was the first white settler on the site of Van Buren, about 1828 or 1829. He was a mere "squatter," with no title to his land except the claim of settlement. A few half transient people gathered about him, and the place became a landing, and in 1829 was dignified as a post-office, the name of which was made Van Buren, in honor of Martin Van Buren, a secretary of President Jackson, and afterward the well known President of the United States himself. In 1830 Thomas Phillips bought Mr. Martin's claim for a small amount and perfected his title otherwise; the place even then went by the name of Phillips' Landing, or Phillips' Point, for some time after. His purchase included a large tract of land extending down beyond the foot of the great sand-bar below Van Buren. There was no white woman in the settlement, and river gamblers and roughs were the larger part of the frequenters of the place. The river at this time was a much narrower one, and deeper, the north bank having since then receded many feet along the present Van Buren frontage, and many rods down where the largest part of the sand-bar rests at present. But one or two years after Phillips' purchase, the landing, now washed in the river and composing the above sand-bar, was bought by Mr. David Thompson, a land speculator of Little Rock, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., and who owned large tracts of land along the river on both sides, and his associate, Mr. John Drennen, a younger man. They established a landing and store, and gave it the name Columbus. The enterprise of these men soon made the new place rival Phillips' Point, and in 1836 they bought out Mr. Phillips. The admission of the State at this time would indicate a growing population, and Van Buren post-office gained with the rest. Dr. Mahon was the first postmaster, and Squire Henry Mahon was a merchant. The Trimble family were here at that time; Edward Cunningham was a merchant, also, and the firm, Henry & Cunningham, built the brick block now occupied by the wholesale grocers, Shibley, Bourland & Co. James A.



Scott, Turner & Chapman, and Foster & Medley were among the first merchants. Judge Jesse Turner passed through the place on his way to Fayetteville as early as May, 1831, but did not settle until the location of the county seat. Drennen & Scott had a stock in the building near the river, now owned by Robert J. Hynes. The place was growing so fast that in 1837 Messrs. Thompson & Drennen laid out the first plat of the town.

In 1839 Peter Hanger (now of Little Rock) built a large house on the river bank, and which was long used as a hotel; it is now owned by Mrs. H. Massey. A branch of the famous Arkansas Real Estate Bank was opened in it also. The Indian trade grew to be enormous, and the place became a shipping point even for Springfield, Mo. The permanent location of the county seat there, in 1838, through the influence of Messrs. Thompson & Drennen, was a great influence in its growth. The great influx of people into the territory surrounding it in the years immediately succeeding the admission of the State made its growth solid and certain; it was destined to become one of the first commercial centers of the Southwest and the greatest in all Arkansas; and its trade was especially wholesale in its character; its buildings were of good quality, many of them brick, which still stand. In 1842 the first newspaper was established—the *Arkansas Intelligencer*. Dr. R. Stevenson and Dr. Dibrell were there in 1843. George W. Paschal was a lawyer with Andrew Campbell, and the firm that year became (Andrew) Campbell & (Alfred W.) Arrington. W. C. Scott, Turner & Simpson, William Walker and Elkins & Linton were also legal lights. John Austin & Co., Scott, White & Co. and Henry & Cunningham were wholesale grocers. The Columbus Hotel was kept by J. S. Gross, and the Van Buren House by John Dillard (the Hanger House). John Taylor and J. S. Freeman had tailor shops. Dry goods were sold by John G. Rohr. Thomas A. Brooking dealt in farm implements, and did blacksmithing. John Drennen was postmaster. Dr. W. Richards hung out his sign about the same time. W. C. Robinson sold dry goods. Oldham & Roane came in as new attorneys, and John B. Ogden also. Whig and Democratic campaigns enlivened the burg, and in 1844 two newspapers were in the fight. The town had grown

so as to become incorporated. Now churches began to be built. Austin & Clegg were a wholesale grocery firm during this year. S. G. Brownfield was a painter. Wallace & Ward opened up a general merchandise stock in 1844. Henry Wilcox was enrolled among the attorneys. The wharf business was crowded. In 1845 Mrs. E. C. McClellan opened the Hanger House. Dr. James Forman comes in. Reagan & Wilson, J. M. Terretts were attorneys. J. W. Washbourne became postmaster; Dr. D. L. Saunders in 1845. Forman & Sprott opened a drug store. Stevenson & Bell did likewise. John Bostick took charge of the Van Buren House. E. B. Bishop and Torras & Foggs had general stores. Van Buren became the meeting place of conferences, presbyteries, and other State and secular societies. Says the *Intelligencer* of March 1, 1845:

The place has recently become a city; has its commissioned mayor and aldermen, and in this respect is better off than Boston; second, new houses of substantial brick are constantly going up, and more are in prospective; third, this place is a great thoroughfare already for the emigration to Texas, and will become greater if that country is annexed; here these emigrants cross the Arkansas, one of the ferries even now renting at auction at \$1,325 per annum.

The travel was so great that the Van Buren Bridge Company was incorporated, but they never built. J. H. Roberts appears as a jeweler in 1847. The city was prolific in societies, among which was the Van Buren Hunting Club, of 1847, of which Jesse Turner was president; George W. Clarke, vice-president; H. W. Bell, secretary, and J. J. Green, treasurer. Among other businesses Eli Newland had a saddlery depot, Marshall & Powell were a new grocery firm, and D. T. McCollum was a draper and tailor. W. R. Simmons had a hardware store. In 1848 R. P. Pryor became a Van Buren attorney. In February of that year an internal improvement convention was held at Van Buren to take measures for a turnpike to Fayetteville, and stock subscriptions were soon made up. Books were also opened at the office of John B. Ogden to start a cotton spinning factory. The Sons of Temperance was a popular organization of those years. In 1849 California emigration was agitated, and companies formed. Abbey & Doubleday opened a patent churn manufactory. The need of a market house was discussed. Willhaf, Glass & Co. had a bakery. J. J. Ogden

and John B. Luce formed a law firm. Philip Pennywit's steam flouring mill was opened with a capacity of forty barrels per day. The value of merchandise taxed in the city at this time was \$192,758. An editorial of September 29, 1849, says:

This place certainly has the most flattering prospects of any in the southwest. \* \* It now contains a thousand or twelve hundred inhabitants, and is increasing in population and business daily. There are now two brick churches, and several large brick houses for business and private residence in process of erection. On Monday, April 18, 1849, the Van Buren Emigration Association, the Washington City Mutual Mining Company, Capt. E. B. Robinson, the Louisiana California Trading Association, Capt. Pibron, the St. Joseph's California Emigrants, Capt. Shackleford, a pack-mule company, the Empire Mining Association, Capt. Hammond, a pack-mule company, left Van Buren on Gregg's route to Santa Fe.

The next decade witnessed a steady increase in the wealth and business of Van Buren. In 1859 Ward & Southmayd had a full line of general merchandise, also W. B. Heard. J. J. Green was a partner of William Walker. The new paper—the *Press*—said on October 21st of that year: "No town in Arkansas can boast the same number of extensive mercantile establishments, more solvent and wealthy merchants, or more substantial edifices both as stores and dwellings." In 1860 Drs. R. F. Colburn, L. C. White and M. O. Davidson were at Van Buren. Burrow & Brown was a law firm. S. J. Adler had a store, also Heard & Vinsant, P. Perkins and Frank & Eastburn. Martin Simon had a notion trade; W. Coleman sold boots and shoes; Daugherty & Glass dealt in furniture; S. Harrington and Fellmer & Graff were jewelers; hardware was handled by R. S. Roberts; S. Thompson was a tailor, and Iredell Jones was a tobacco merchant. Thursday, July 12, 1860, the first telegram was received in Van Buren over the Stebbins Western Telegraph Line. It was a message from Fayetteville, and a salute was fired in its honor. The following administrator's sale of negroes on July 2, 1860, will illustrate a species of Van Buren wealth: "Sam, twenty-nine years, \$1,525; Bob, twenty-three years, \$1,355; Ned, twenty-seven years, \$1,376; Ned, seven years, \$730; Jim, six years, \$608; Angeline, twenty-seven years, and child, two years, \$1,475; Betsey, twenty-five years, \$1,182; Lizzy, nine years, \$715; Sally, fifteen years, \$1,252." W. B. Beard was postmaster during this

year. Railway agitation was very considerable in the city during the year. In 1861 Hiram Brodie owned the Planters' Hotel, and Geo. W. Pendergrass, the Globe Hotel. Slack & Holman had carriage works; C. H. Drake, a brick-yard; J. A. Noble & Co. had a merchandise establishment during the decade; also Drs. C. F. Brown and J. H. Decherd were there in the latter part of the decade. In the thirteen years ending in 1860, Van Buren mortality was 464 deaths.

The war found Van Buren exceedingly flourishing. Upward then was commerce, education and society. The war almost utterly destroyed the town, as well as the adjacent country. For long years before the war Van Buren was the pleasantest, politest, richest and most attractive town in the Arkansas Valley. But the war emptied its warehouses and stores; owls and bats took possession; grass grew in its streets, and its churches and schools were ruined. \* \* \* To-day I again tread its streets and see more evidence of recuperative power than I have seen in a thousand miles travel."\*

*Later Business and Events.*—F. Miller & Bro. had a bakery in 1866; J. Felmer, a grocery; A. M. Calahan & Co. and E. C. Powell, stocks of merchandise. Dr. H. Pernot was located. Hayman & Scott opened the Van Buren Agricultural Works; G. W. Newland erected a new steam flouring mill and cotton gin. C. T. Ward, White & Hanley and C. F. Harvey had stores. Dr. A. B. Hoy was a dentist. Of H. C. Hayman's improved cotton plows and scrapers (invented in 1867) the *Press* said: "In order to make cotton raising profitable and remunerative hereafter, inventions have become necessary;" and on reconstruction feeling it urged, "Let us get strength and wealth first, and perhaps by that time everything may be 'fixed.'" Van Buren mortality for eighteen years previous to and including 1866 was 722 and 247 soldiers, making 969 as the aggregate. Immigration began to be agitated. C. G. Scott was proprietor of the steam ferry. H. L. McConnell was a lawyer, and F. M. Neal a new merchant. In November, 1871, was the first really successful fair probably ever held in the county; the best trotting was done by A. H. Carson's "Old Tom." A successful one was held in 1872, also. William Whitfield & Co. dealt in merchandise during the year 1872. Harmony Council, No. 27, Temperance Reform, was one of the societies of the year.

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\* Oct. 26, 1866—a *Press* correspondent.

Our cotton lands yield from three-quarters to a bale and a half per acre, and our cotton ranks high in the New Orleans market. All the grasses do well here, and the farmers are beginning to find out the advantage of raising grass, and many acres are being seeded down.

The Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad is now complete to within thirty five miles of Van Buren, and work is being pressed forward. The road will be completed to this town by the 1st of July next. With this road and the Arkansas River as our trade channels, Crawford County will soon rank among the foremost counties in the State.

In Van Buren we have four churches, two good schools, two newspapers, the various mystic fraternities, and a temperance society of some 180 members.

\* \* \* We have two large steam flouring mills, two steam cotton-gins, a steam cotton factory and a steam planing-mill.\*

A complete list of business in 1878 is: General merchandise, 12; grocers, 5; furniture, 2; saloons, 7; hotels, 4; drug stores, 2; bakeries and confectioners, 2; hardware, 1; wagon factory, 1; saddlery, 1; blacksmith shops, 3; news stores, 1; newspapers, 2; gallery, 1; livery, 1; barbers, 2; butchers, 2; cooper, 1; jewelers, 1; upholsterers, 1; tailors, 1; milliners, 1; broom factory, 1; planing-mill, 1; steam cotton-gins, 2; steam flouring-mills, 3; hominy-mill, 1; shoe-shop, 1.

In 1876 a dramatic society was one of the organizations of the city. M. W. Drewery was a contractor; P. T. Devany sold boots and shoes; Dr. R. Thruston had the Van Buren nurseries; Thomas Edmondson had a bakery; F. M. Neal, a meat-market; Johnson & King, dry-goods; also D. C. Williams; J. M. Wood & Son, merchants; M. Lynch, dry goods; B. B. Thayer, grocer; A. Smith, grocer; J. S. Brodie, grocer; G. T. Maddox, grocer; J. W. Cory, hardware; E. Wall, drugs; Wilcox & Southmayd F. Adams & Co., builders and architects; Austin, Martin & Ward general merchants, and Lizzie Lockhart, postmistress. It was the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway that caused this improvement in business. A horticultural society was organized, and the agricultural association held another successful fair. The taxable property of 1877 in Van Buren was given as \$400,000, and the receipts of the city treasurer were \$4,871.74. Adams & Anderson had a planing-mill and furniture factory; Shibley, Moore & Co. became merchants in 1879. The Murphy temperance work of the year was a feature of interest. In 1880 the census gave Van Buren as 1,087 in population. On January 15,

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\*Christmas initial number of the *Argus*, 1875.

1882, at 2 o'clock in the morning, six buildings on the corner of Main and Thompson Streets were burned—the old Whitfield Block, the Eagle Block (a two-story brick), and a dwelling owned by G. Wilcox. In these were the furniture store of Mr. Glass, rooms of the athenæum, F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. orders. The origin of the fire was never known, and of the \$15,000 loss but \$2,000 was insured. The completion of the "Frisco Railway" about this time gave a considerable impetus to business, and it is grown to what is given as follows:

*Banking.*—The Citizens' Bank of Van Buren was organized May 1, 1886, as a stock company under the State laws. Their officers have been president, B. J. Brown; cashier, U. H. Park (deceased), and cashier *pro tem.*, O. P. Brown. Their nine directors are as follows: B. J. Brown, L. C. Southmayd, Josiah Foster, George R. Wood, B. Neal, O. P. Brown, J. D. James, W. Bowlin and J. D. White. Their capital stock at the beginning of business was \$40,000, but its present proportions were assumed in May, 1887. Their statement of July 2, 1888, is as follows: Resources, loans and discounts, \$127,006.48; overdrafts, \$797.31; due from other banks, \$16,574.18; current expenses, \$20.70; furniture and fixtures, \$1,476.82; cash on hand, \$17,243.61; total, \$163,119.10; liabilities, capital stock, \$75,000; undivided profits, \$83.64; notes rediscounted, \$7,500; individual deposits subject to check, \$80,535.46; total, \$163,119.10. Their correspondents are as follows: Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis; Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New York; German National Bank, Little Rock; Bank of Commerce, Memphis, and the Merchants' Bank of Fort Smith.

The Crawford County Bank, the oldest bank in the county, now organized under State laws, was opened in April, 1882, as a private bank, by William Vickery. Its capital stock was then \$30,000. Mr. R. S. Hynes purchased it, however, in February, 1884, and has since been in control of its affairs as cashier. On February 15, 1887, it was incorporated by R. S. Hynes, D. W. Moore, Jesse Turner, Jr., W. T. Merrill, H. P. King, J. M. Weaver, T. M. McGee, A. Smith, J. H. Huckleberry, R. Oliver, Jacob Yoes, H. F. Meyer, F. R. McKibben, A. Gooding, Jesse Turner, Sr., and W. H. Shibley. The officers chosen were Jesse

Turner, Sr., president; J. Yoes, vice-president; R. S. Hynes, cashier, all of whom are retained. Mr. S. A. Pernot is assistant cashier. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000; surplus, \$6,031.88; undivided profits, \$4,395; earnings, \$5,162.06. An indication of their conservative policy is seen in the fact of the following firms having been their correspondents for eight years: Chase National Bank, New York; Laclede Bank, St. Louis; First National Bank, Little Rock, and the First National Bank of Fort Smith.

*Associations.*—The Van Buren Building and Loan Association, Perpetual, was organized in February, 1884, by sixty stockholders. The officers chosen were president, F. R. McKibben; vice-president, L. H. Southmayd; secretary and attorney, Jesse Turner, Jr., and treasurer, P. D. Scott. The directors chosen were F. R. McKibben, George Wood, A. Smith, D. W. Moore, B. Neal, J. Foster and L. H. Southmayd. The company first authorized a capital stock of \$25,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each, and began business with \$47,700 subscribed. The company has been the means of advancing the building interests of Van Buren very materially. Their present officers are as follows: President, L. C. Southmayd; secretary, S. A. Pernot; treasurer, W. H. H. Shibley; directors, J. J. Warren, D. W. Moore, R. S. Hynes, T. M. McGee, R. W. Funk and L. H. Southmayd.

The Van Buren Building and Loan Association, Perpetual, No. 2, is one of the most thriving companies of its kind in Northwestern Arkansas. It was organized June 17, 1887, by about sixty stockholders, from whom the following officers were elected: President, A. H. Colgrove; vice-president, C. W. Jones; secretary, R. P. Allen; treasurer, George H. Williams; attorney, L. P. Sandels; directors (including the foregoing), Jesse Turner, Jr., H. F. Meyer, W. C. Lee, M. Lynch, J. P. Mack. The same officers are retained with the following exceptions: Treasurer, R. W. Quarles. The directors (including the officers) are H. C. Wood, T. S. Cox, H. F. Meyer. The company first authorized a capital stock of \$500,000, with \$58,000 subscribed, with which to begin business; the present subscribed stock is \$68,000. Their last dividend was 50 per cent., and premiums range from 25 per cent. to 32 per cent.

*Industrial Standing.*—The Van Buren Canning Company was organized in February, 1877, by a number of stockholders. The firm employs about seventy-five persons, and has a capacity of about 10,000 cans daily. They began business with \$7,000 paid in, but in 1888 their stock was increased to \$15,000. The first annual dividend was 20 per cent. The following list of officers has been retained from the first: President, W. H. H. Shibley; vice-president, F. R. McKibben; secretary and treasurer, R. S. Hynes; directors (including the foregoing), A. Smith, Jesse Turner, Jr., J. J. Warren and D. W. Moore. The superintendent of the works is Samuel Sheets.

The Van Buren Ice and Coal Company is a local stock corporation, organized April 19, 1887. They manufacture ice in summer and deal in coal during the period of demand for that article. Their ice is formed by the De Coppett absorption system, with a capacity of five tons in twenty-four hours. They supply not only the Van Buren market, but ship up and down the railways centering here. Their officers are president, George R. Wood; vice-president, O. P. Brown; secretary, P. D. Scott; treasurer, T. W. Edmondson, and superintendent, P. D. Scott. Their paid-in capital stock is \$13,000.

The Barnes Lumber Company Planing Mills, although owned by Little Rock capital, is one of Van Buren's most important enterprises, furnishing employment for a large number of persons, and a market for the timber of the surrounding country. The mills and dry-house were built in 1885, in the northern suburbs of Van Buren. They have a capacity of 80,000 feet of lumber per day. Their work is exclusively dressing all kinds of lumber for shipment. The officers of the company are L. W. Coy, president; Logan H. Roots, treasurer, and D. H. Barnes vice-president.

The Shibley, Bourland & Company Wholesale Grocery and Commission House is one of Van Buren's leading business houses. Wood Bros. & Southmayd, McKibben & Pape, Meyer, Hodges & Co., are the leading general merchandise houses; the firm of McKibben & Pape also deal extensively in furniture. Among other general merchants are C. J. Murta, N. F. Cornelius, Smith & Scott, J. Hinkle & Bro., Max Lyons and E. Gilbert, who also



are large firms. The grocery trade is well handled by Wood, Edmondson & Britt, J. Fritz & Co., W. A. Briscoe, T. C. Ribling, C. F. Ward, G. T. Maddox, T. M. McGee, F. Laurent, J. F. Mathews, John Pew and J. M. Harshaw. McKinney & Kerr, W. H. Ross, W. B. Allen, H. C. Johnson and Reed & Daniel mould the drug interests of the city. The jewelers are C. C. Montague and C. M. Beard. Lynch & Hattaway have the finest cotton-gin in the State, it is said; W. J. Kerr also has a good one. The Callaban Flouring Mills, by J. R. McLean, represent that branch of business, while the Van Buren Planing Mills, by Lynch, Colgrove & Co., and the Miller & Jones Planing and Saw Mills and Wooden Box Factory fill the list in that line. J. L. Rea and C. J. Smetz are produce shippers. The marble works are owned by T. M. Mitchell, and the undertaker's establishment by Birnie Bros. Lillard & Ogden, D. Dickson and D. W. Moore deal in real estate, and C. F. Harvey in insurance. The freight agents are C. Hays and R. W. Littlejohn. Jacques Bros. have a general book-store. J. P. Hollingsworth, C. Ribling and H. C. Miller attend to the custom shoe trade. Harness and saddles are furnished by John Kerwin. Lunch rooms and restaurants are represented by Albert Logan, B. L. Orrick, J. K. P. Howell and Frank Steward. Meat markets are kept by W. T. Merrill and R. C. Rees. R. S. Roberts handles stoves, tin-ware and hardware. B. C. Covey deals in sewing machines, pianos, organs, etc. The telephone and telegraph agents are W. B. Allen, S. P. Humphrey, W. E. McKinney and Miss Annie R. Dell. The hotels and boarding houses are as follows: The Broadway Hotel, by Mr. Wentworth; the Collins House, by Samuel Collins; Central Hotel, by C. A. Campbell; St. Charles Hotel, by N. C. Cagle; Mrs. J. Williams' and Mrs. Charles Ward's boarding-houses. Col. J. M. Weaver is the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway land agent; J. L. Rea is express agent, and P. W. Furry the Union ticket agent. T. C. Murphy is a dealer in Jersey cattle. Livery and carriage works are owned by McIlvaigh & Son, and Pernot's Livery and Sale Stables are popular. L. M. Speaker is a barber, and the Jarvis Barber-shop is another representative of that art. M. W. Drewrey and R. B. Allen have brick-yards. M. F. Reber is a contractor. Millinery is handled

by Mrs. R. V. Knight, Mrs. A. H. Lacy and Mrs. E. Rea. Ward & Cummings are photographers. F. E. McCullough and Beardsley & Bro. are painters. The Van Buren Bottling Works promise to be an important industry. Among the blacksmiths are A. K. Davidson, T. M. Laws and W. Haden. H. H. Huston is a gunsmith. The legal fraternity is very large: Turner & Turner, Brown & Sandels, J. B. Ogden, Sr., H. F. Thomason, Taylor & Neal, E. B. Pierce, Bryan & Cooper, J. P. Mullen, J. R. Reeves, J. W. Frederick, N. Turman, Huckleberry & Jay, S. A. Miller and D. N. Moore. The medical profession is also well represented: Bourland & Bourland, C. F. Brown, Dr. Dibrell, H. D. Hammack, Dr. Coryell and Dr. Smith. The dentists are R. W. Quarles, H. C. Stone and E. F. Burson. The Queen City Commercial College is managed by President F. G. Delano. The Highland Fruit Farm is owned by H. C. Miller. Mr. Arkebauer is also an able nursery-man. C. E. Taylor has a billiard hall. The liquor trade has six representatives: W. T. Wallace, S. Collins, T. Wallace, L. A. Bing, J. Carson and P. R. Cravens.

*Incorporation.*—The first incorporation of Van Buren was, according to Mr. D. Dickson, a temporary affair in 1842, and the recorder, a Mr. McMillan, became improperly bilarious and threw the books into the river. The *Intelligencer* mentions "An act to incorporate the town of Van Buren, approved January 4, 1844," but the first reliable information to be found is the act of January 4, 1845. A Dr. Herrick is thought to be the first mayor, but the *Intelligencer* mentions A. McLean as mayor in 1845, and W. J. McMillan as recorder. About this time the council issued scrip, which was given the euphonious name "shin-plasters," and which were so largely counterfeited that it caused considerable excitement. Mr. D. Dickson and Reuben Pryor were mayors of "the forties." John B. Ogden served in 1847-48, and A. J. Ward in 1849. The records previous to 1854 are lost. It is said that about 1852 or 1853 a tax of \$2.00 per foot on Main Street was levied to put down the stone pavement from Scott's store to the river. In 1854 the officers were as follows: Mayor, John Austin; recorder, J. A. Eno; aldermen, S. F. Cottrell, E. B. Bishop, George Austin, John Bostick, D. C. Williams, W. F. England and D. Dickson. At that time forty-five men were annually chosen as night

patrolmen, who served in squads. Mayor Austin was followed by A. J. Ward (1855), S. F. Cottrell (1856), W. F. England, A. J. Ward (1859), Thomas Walden (1860-61), W. F. England (1862—war period), D. Dickson (1866), John T. Lytle (1869), James O. Churchill (1869-70), J. M. Wood (1871), L. C. White (1872), J. M. Wood and P. R. Johnson (1873), J. J. Burrow (1874), C. F. Harvey, F. M. Neal (1875), W. J. Alexander (1876), John B. Ogden, L. H. Southmayd (1877), F. M. Neal (1878), E. A. Scott (1879), Jesse Turner, Jr. (1880-86), J. D. Hawkins and Jesse Turner, Jr. (1886), F. M. Neal (1887), and Alvis Smith (1888).

One of the early acts of the council, said to have been as early as 1846, probably, was the leasing of the river front of John Drennen. They built a wood and rock wharf, and established wharf receipts as a fund. Mr. Drennen also gave the city ten acres for a cemetery. In 1861 the council ordered forty Hall's rifles, and the patrol were organized, into seven squads under Capt. S. F. Cottrell. On August 28, 1862, the council voted the expiration of police duties, as the city then came under martial law. After the war the council elect first met February 22, 1866, and adopted all the old laws except those referring to negroes, and soon after the first board of health was established. At a meeting of November 14, 1870, Van Buren, being less than 2,500 in population, was reincorporated under the general "Incorporation Law" of April 9, 1869, and James O. Churchill became mayor. The original city maps had been lost, and John B. Ogden was authorized to make new copies.

*The Railroad.*—In 1876 the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad were contracted with, to "rip-rap" a large section of the river bank. In 1880 an ordinance was passed, issuing scrip to the amount of \$8,000, for the purpose of benefiting and improving said town; this was paid to citizens who had bonded themselves to aid the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railway.

*Statistics.*—Van Buren handles 15,000 bales of cotton and does an annual business of about \$1,000,000. The K. & A. V. Railway is making a marked improvement in her trade in the Indian country. Lots vary in price from \$50 each in the suburbs to \$130 per front foot on Main Street.

The indebtedness of the town November 1, 1887, was \$11,150.92, and November 1, 1888, \$7,422.28. The net revenue for the year 1888 was \$3,728.64. The present officers are Mayor Alvis Smith, Marshal R. Creekmore, Recorder A. M. Orrick, Aldermen A. Hays, A. H. Colgrove, James O'Kane, John Thayer and F. Laurent.

*Societies.*—The Secularist Society at Van Buren has a following, if not membership, of thirty-eight persons about Van Buren. They are also known as Liberals, Agnostics, and the Society for Aesthetic and Ethical Culture. They are philosophic, rather than religious, and their members hold almost all shades of philosophy, from the plainest materialism up to the purest idealism; but materialism prevails. Their definition of "pure religion," as given by their most prominent representative, Dr. A. M. Bourland, is as follows: "Pure religion is that inspiration, resulting from conscientious loyalty to truth, which fills one with a sincere, earnest, abiding desire to adjust oneself wisely to the conditions of our being." By the same gentleman Virtue is thus prettily described: "Every faculty and passion of the human mind is for good; the right use of which is virtue, the abuse, vice." The first two most prominent representatives of the movement in Crawford County were D. C. Williams and Louis Graf, but it was not until after the arrival of Dr. A. M. Bourland, about 1867, or thereabouts, that anything of a society nature was attempted. An organization has recently been formed by Mr. Henry Shibley, their chief lecturer, formerly a follower of the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and lectures are held monthly at "School-house 64." Henry Addis *et. al.* also lecture.

Ivanhoe No. 2, K. of P., was the first lodge of this order organized in Van Buren, the date being November 20, 1872. Col. Robert Newell, D. G. C., of Arkansas, under jurisdiction of the Supreme K. of P., established it, with the following charter members: A. W. Ward, G. P. Gross, C. T. Ward, W. V. Whitfield, D. W. Brodie, John B. Ogden, Jr., S. W. Daugherty, F. M. Neal, J. D. Hawkins and Robert Newell. The first officers chosen in December were P. C., E. G. Whitesides, and William Whitfield as C. C.; Granville Wilcox was V. C.; F. M. Neal, Prelate; G. P. Gross and Charles T. Ward were respect-

ively M. of E. and M. of F. The offices of K. of R. and S. and M. at H. were held by S. W. Daugherty and W. V. Whitfield, while Q. G. and O. G. were the titles of D. W. Brodie and John B. Ogden, Jr., respectively. The C. C.'s were W. Whitfield, G. Wilcox and J. B. Ogden, Jr. Those who have borne the title P. C. are E. G. Whitesides, J. D. Hawkins, D. W. Brodie, W. T. England, A. W. Ward, W. Whitfield, G. Wilcox, G. R. Wood and J. B. Ogden, Jr.

The next lodge was Ivanhoe 27, organized April 20, 1885, by G. C., Frank M. Thompson, with the following grand officers present: \*W. E. Barnes, P. G. C.; \*Robert Newell, G. V. C.; \*S. M. Rutherford, G. P.; M. Jessup, G. M. of E.; J. M. Taylor, G. K. of R. and S.; \*J. A. Mayer, G. M. at A.; \*J. S. Fielder, G. Q. G., and \*G. B. Needles, G. O. G. There were twenty-four charter members, and the following officers were elected: S. A. Miller, P. C.; G. R. Wood, C. C.; J. W. McKinney, V. C.; H. H. Pernot, Prelate; J. D. Hawkins, M. of E.; D. T. Reynolds, M. of F.; F. O. Knight, K. of R. and S.; J. B. Ogden, Jr., M. at H.; W. F. Langley, Q. G., and M. L. Weaver, O. G. Messrs. G. R. Wood, J. W. McKinney, L. H. Southmayd, L. P. Sandels, John Archer and H. C. Pernot have served as C. C. Those who have borne the title P. C. are J. D. Hawkins, W. T. England, J. B. Ogden, Jr., G. R. Wood, J. A. Stevenson, S. A. Miller, J. W. McKinney, L. H. Southmayd, H. C. Pernot, W. H. Dyer, W. F. Langley, L. P. Sandels and John Archer. Their membership is eighty-two, and their total assets, \$675.

Van Buren Division No. 5, K. of P., was formed November 8, 1887, by Col. Thomas M. Gibson, with twenty-nine members. The officers elected were G. R. Wood, S. K. C.; U. H. Park, S. K. L. C.; H. C. Pernot, S. K. H.; R. W. Funk, S. K.; Treasurer, C. W. Jones, S. K. R.; J. B. Ogden, Jr., S. K. G., and J. Archer, S. K. S. They now enroll thirty-three members.

Queen City Lodge No. 24, A. O. U. W., was founded at Van Buren, August 3, 1887, by J. C. Byers, D. D. G. M. W.; J. W. Frederick, P. M. W.; L. P. Sandels, M. W.; John Archer, F.; E. G. Arkebauer, O.; W. L. Gullett, R.; John B. Ogden, Jr., Recorder; U. H. Park, Financier; T. W. Davis, G.; H. C. Miller,

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\* Pro tem.

I. W.; D. Lile, O. W.; W. L. Gullett, Medical Examiner; A. Hays, J. L. Rea and E. G. Arkebauer, Trustees. Henry Perry, T. W. Davis, John Alton and M. B. Roby were the first organization as to members and officers. The lodge have, in their meetings at I. O. O. F. hall, increased their membership to twenty-three. The following persons are the present incumbents of the various offices: L. P. Sandels, P. M. W.; W. L. Gullett, M. W.; M. H. Johnson, F.; S. T. Jackson, O.; W. B. Allen, R.; J. B. Ogden, Jr., Recorder; E. G. Arkebauer, Financier; S. P. Mitchell, G.; H. C. Miller, I. W.; D. Lile, O. W.; W. L. Gullett, M. E.; L. P. Sandels, A. Hays and H. C. Miller, Trustees. This is the only lodge of this order in Crawford County.

William A. Britton Post No. 48, G. A. R., was organized at Alma in October, 1887, by Deputy Commander S. K. Roberts. The charter enrolled the following names: E. B. Hassett, James Johnson, Mack Franklin, A. H. Huckleberry, J. P. Settles, Baron D. K. Martin, James Clark, J. H. Erby, M. Magness, Elisha Hartridge, John Sergeant, Richard Phillips and William Bowen. The order then chose the following officers: E. B. Hassett, P. C.; James Johnson, S. V. C.; M. C. Franklin, J. V. C.; D. K. Martin, Q.; John Gregory, Adj.; W. T. Morgan, Asst. Adj.; — Alexander, O. of D., and J. P. Settles. There has been no change in officers except in the office of Post Commander, the present incumbent being James Johnson. Their present membership embraces twenty-six persons. The Masonic hall is their place of rendezvous.

The Van Buren Local Assembly No. 6307, K. of L., was organized April 15, 1886, by D. F. Thompson, State organizer, with twenty-four charter members. The first officers chosen were J. H. Farrow, M. W.; Charles Bell, W. F.; W. H. Mitchell, W. I.; Levi Bowen, A.; W. L. H. Couch, F. S.; Horace Addis, R. S.; J. M. Harshaw, Treas.; J. Buel, Statistician; J. F. Arnold, U. K.; William O'Bryan, I. E.; S. Hunter, O. E. M. W. Drury succeeded Mr. Farrow as M. W., and was succeeded by W. F. Stoecker and J. H. Cunningham, who now officiate. A. M. Orrick is the present R. and F. S., and H. H. Dill, the district organizer. The lodge has a membership of sixty-two persons, and hold their meetings at Eugenie Hall.

The Van Buren Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., was chartered December 3, 1840, and organized by William Stirman, M.; Henry Starr, Sr., S. W., and John Gregg, J. W. The charter and record were burned, it appears, about 1850, the minutes of meetings in 1850 appearing as copied from reports to the grand lodge, and the charter likewise being a duplicate of the original. Meetings were held under a dispensation from December 21, 1850, to February 1 of the following year, when regular meetings began. From the minutes of July 11, 1850, the following are found to have been officers: T. H. Johnson, W. M.; Jacob S. Grove, S. W.; C. F. Brown, J. W.; W. F. England, Treas.; D. C. Williams, Sec.; J. B. Ogden, S. D.; R. S. Roberts, J. D.; Henry S. Wilson, Tyler. Mr. Johnson was succeeded in the Worthy Master's functions by W. O. Chilton; then came W. F. England at several various times, as he seemed to be a very desirable executive; then came C. F. Brown, H. F. Thomason, who served three various terms; John Ingram succeeded him; H. C. Hayman served two terms at non-successive times; R. S. Roberts served in a similar manner, and likewise Granville Wilcox; J. C. Kennedy came next; W. H. H. Shibley was twice honored, and was followed by H. C. Norton and D. Spencer; A. H. Colgrove, the present incumbent, has served twice, and was preceded by L. H. Southmayd. The various offices are now filled as follows: George R. Wood, S. W.; John B. Ogden, Jr., J. W.; H. C. Johnson, Treas.; N. Turmon, Sec.; W. H. H. Shibley, S. D.; A. A. Clinkscapes, J. D.; H. C. Miller, S. S.; C. C. Brown, J. S.; Jas. R. Hewitt, Tyler. The lodge has used various places of meeting; its rooms in the Eagle Block were burned January 15, 1882, and their next home was in the Hinkle Hall. They rent from the I. O. O. F. order at present, but are negotiating for room in the new Lynch's Hall.

Van Buren Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., was chartered May 22, 1874, by the Grand Chapter R. A. C. of Arkansas, to H. F. Thomason, J. C. Kennedy, Charles F. Harvey, Hiram Brodie, J. A. Dibrell, Gran. Wilcox, Pearson Mayfield, Robert H. Love, Louis Graf, H. C. Hayman and B. J. Brown. Gen. Thomason was chosen H. P., while J. C. Kennedy and C. F. Harvey served as the first K. and S. respectively; the C. of H. was Gran. Wil-

cox, and B. J. Brown became Prin. Soj., while H. Brodie bore the title R. A. Capt.; the M. of Second V. and of Third V. were J. A. Dibrell and H. C. Hayman, respectively, and Louis Graf cared for the records. Gen. Thomason was succeeded by J. C. Kennedy; then followed C. F. Harvey, R. S. Roberts, A. H. Colgrove and their present honored officer, W. H. H. Shibley. With the last-named gentlemen are associated, as officers, L. Graf, K.; H. G. Haines, S.; John Hinkle, Treasurer; Henry Shibley, Secretary; A. H. Colgrove, C. of H.; S. A. Pernot, Prin Soj.; E. Arkebauer, R. A. Capt.; H. C. Hayman, J. W. Frederick and R. J. Miller are respectively M. of Third V., Second V. and First V., and John Archie, Guard. The chapter was one of the lodges burned in 1882, since which time they have occupied Hinkle's Hall, rooms in the Whitfield Block and the Edmondson Hall. Their property is estimated at about \$200. They number about thirty-six members.

*Newspapers.*—The *Arkansas Intelligencer* was the first paper founded in Crawford County and probably the first in Northwestern Arkansas. At so early a date as February, 1842, one would hardly expect to find a newspaper of a high literary character so nearly on the Indian border as was Van Buren, but those were the golden days of American literature, and the people of the border, without the railway and the telegraph, took great pride in giving finished expression to their ideas in their local paper, and the *Intelligencer* is stamped with that leisurely literary finish not always seen in these days of the *news*-paper. The earliest known issue now preserved was No. 4, Volume 2, on "a small sheet, as we have not yet received our paper," the editor explains. The next full-sized folio was No. 8, Volume 2, issued April 18, 1843. Thus it must have been and was established February 19, 1842.\* It seems to have been established by Francis M. Van Horne & Thomas Sterne, for they dissolved partnership December 16, 1842, and the latter continued alone. Messrs. Sterne & Wheeler were editors and proprietors in 1843, but in July George W. Clarke's pen became the chief, with Mr. Sterne as manager. Its policy was then neutral, but in March of the succeeding year Mr. Sterne withdrew to found the *Western Frontier*

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\* Files of most of the '40s are owned by Mrs. A. J. Ward, of Van Buren.



*Whig*, and the *Intelligencer* became Democratic. In April, 1845, J. W. Washbourne and C. D. Pryor assumed control, the former as editor, and so continued until March 21, 1847, when Mr. Clarke resumed the quill. During his control he had a remarkably excellent corps of contributors, that being a prominent feature of the paper, and one, a young thirteen-year-old girl of Fayetteville, sailing under the cognomen "Clementine," deserves mention as one who ought to have afterward made a literary name. The *Intelligencer* continued until September, 1859, when it was purchased by W. H. Mayers, of Fort Smith, and merged into the *Thirty-fifth Parallel* at the latter place.

The *Western Frontier Whig* was founded in May, 1844, as an advocate of the party whose name it bears, by Messrs. Sterne and Logan. Thomas Sterne had withdrawn from the *Intelligencer*, and with his new partner as chief editor expected to make a successful rival of his old paper. Among their chief contributors were the Hon. Jesse Turner, Sr., and James H. Simpson. Judge Turner tells an incident which will illustrate the editorial wars of that day: Editor Logan was a calm, imperturbable, self-possessed man, while his rival, Mr. Clarke, was brilliant, impulsive and forceful; these conditions, together with the irritation resulting from political rivalry, led the editor of the *Intelligencer* to christen his rival with the name of a certain comical Indian chief, "Big Mush;" Mr. Logan returned the compliment, and spoke of "Toady" Clarke. The "honorable code" was called in play forthwith, and on the "field of honor," near Fort Smith, two rifle-shots were exchanged, but the smell of powder and bad marksmanship led to reconciliation. According to Judge Turner, the paper was moved entire to Victoria, Tex., about 1845, and finally located in San Antonio.

The Van Buren *Press* was the third paper established in that city. On July 6, 1859, was issued its first number, by its founder, publisher and editor, J. S. Dunham, of Middletown, Conn. The fact of its more extended existence than any other paper in Crawford County, and during her most vital experience, makes it, from a historical point of view, the most valuable. In its first editorial is the following: "We believe in extending our territory peacefully by annexation, or purchase, if we can, but in

any event we go for *our country right or wrong.*" Being the only paper in the county for some time, its influence was not small, and its course seemed remarkably consistent with the principles upon which it acted. On the whole, too, it was, during a trying period, a very fair mirror of the public mind and feeling of the county. Late in 1861 and at the beginning of the following year scarcity of paper led to partial issues, until a half-sheet, issued January 23, 1862, was the last. During the chaotic period that followed that date no paper was issued in the county until the *Press* reappeared February 3, 1866, with the following editorial comments: "After a lapse of nearly four years, we with this number resume the publication of the *Press*. \* \* \* \* It is the part of wisdom to set about in earnest repairing, so far as we are able, the evils our country has suffered. \* \* \* \* We shall warmly support the reconstruction policy of the President. \* \* \* This class (negroes) of our people have been suddenly thrown upon the community as free men, being utterly unprepared for the boon. The only question for us to discuss now is, what can we do for them to make them good citizens, and prevent them from becoming an element of strife and disturbance? Their *status* as free men gives them certain rights that under our form of government we cannot deny them. The privilege of voting we believe they ought not to enjoy at present, certainly, and we feel that the State has a perfect right to withhold it, because it is a *privilege*, and not a *right*; for the reason that by giving them this privilege we would introduce an element of corruption that would be highly injurious, if not ruinous, to the country by placing it in the power of wicked and disigning demagogues to eventually rule the State. The public mind, and the negro, are not yet prepared for this dangerous innovation." This gives not only the editor's ideas then, but the prevailing temper of the county at that time. Mr. Dunham has had continuous control of the paper ever since, and has at brief periods been assisted by Hon. Granville Wilcox and the editor's son, who for a short time was a partner, under the firm title J. S. Dunham & Son. Its policy on public questions has generally been characterized by conservatism, in the better sense of that term; and generally represents the more progressive wing of its

party. It is ably edited and active in the county's development.

The Van Buren *Argus* was a child of the Brooks and Baxter War. The *Press* had espoused the Baxter cause, and the Brooks leaders of the county, in order to have an organ advocating their position, encouraged Messrs. George Thayer and John Cass, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Danville, Ills., respectively, to establish the new paper, and Hon. Granville Wilcox was installed as its able editor. It made its first issue, a seven-column folio, on Christmas day of 1875; times were changed, and although ably edited, in a literary sense, it became essentially a *news*-paper, and exponent of the new development of the county. Mr. Wilcox's connection with the *Argus* was severed in 1885, a few months previous to his death, and the Thayer Brothers assumed control of all departments, as at present. The publishers and proprietors, following Thayer & Cass, were G. C. Thayer, in 1879; John A. Thayer, in 1880; Thayer & Ibbotson, in 1882, and since that the Thayer Brothers. In 1887 the Messrs. Thayer issued a daily *Argus* for a few months also; it was a six-column folio.

The Van Buren *Graphic* was founded in 1881, its first issue, a seven-column folio, bearing the date January 28, and for its title the *Graphic*. Its founder and editor, J. J. Warren, and its publisher, Frank Ibbotson, were associated until the latter was succeeded on September 2, 1881, by W. N. Bradbury, and the paper assumed its present full title. After Mr. Bradbury's withdrawal Mr. Warren had exclusive management of the paper until its purchase on March 12, 1888, by its present editor and proprietor, Mr. Z. Wells. The *Graphic* was the first effort to supply the Republican element of the county with a local organ, and its continued existence indicates a demand for it. Its course has been especially characterized as aggressive and spirited, and its life is identified with what might be called the "Frisco Period" of Crawford County's History. It published the *Peoples' Protector* during the brief existence of that paper.

The Arkansas *Agitator* was established at Van Buren in June, 1883, by the Davidson Publishing Company, with Maj. F. B. Davidson, of St. Louis, as editor. Its purpose was chiefly industrial and agricultural agitation. It was a semi-monthly, and issued but a few numbers.

The *Daily Optic* was another short-lived Van Buren paper, issued for a few months in 1885, by Messrs. Frank Ibbotson and G. N. Callahan.

The *People's Protector*, a paper managed in the interests of the colored people, ran for about eleven weeks in 1888. It was printed at the office of the *Graphic*, as a six-column folio. H. H. Wilburn, its first editor, was succeeded by E. W. Merchant, who soon retired in favor of G. H. Hill, under whose management it was suspended.

#### ALMA.

*First Residents.*—Alma is a beautifully situated town—the second of Crawford County business centers. Its land was entered August 3, 1836, by Ira Smoot, and continued merely farm land afterward, under the ownership of John Henry, until it was bought by Col. M. F. Locke about 1872, although this gentleman had bought other land near by in 1869. The log cabin now back of W. W. Smith's drug store was the only house on the site of the town in 1869, and but ten acres were cleared. Col. Locke built his present house the same year (1869), and also his gin. A Mr. A. W. Griffin kept the first store, and acted as postmaster for the settlement. Renfroe & Byars next built a store on Main Street. In 1870 a residence, now the McKinney House, was built by J. D. James, who also kept a livery stable and stage stand. Renfroe, L. B. Byars, J. E. Smith, followed next in building. The school-house and Masonic hall combined was the next structure erected. The land was deeded to representatives of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist Churches and the Masonic order, and Col. Locke, president, and B. P. Renfroe, secretary, of a voluntary building committee of fifteen, proceeded to erect a structure at a total cost of about \$1,700. After the societies erect buildings of their own this house reverts to exclusive school uses of the public schools.

The King Hotel, managed by a Mr. King, was built by Col. Locke, on the corner of Railroad Street and Fayetteville Avenue (also called Main Street), but it was burned about December, 1884, in the greatest fire which ever visited Alma, and which destroyed about seven buildings—a loss of probably \$300,000. One other occurred in January, 1886, in which three or four build-

ings were burned by an incendiary, it is supposed, at a loss of about \$25,000. Col. Locke's and also W. R. Bolling's steam mills and cotton gins, likewise a saw and flouring mill, were erected about 1874.

*Later Growth.*—After August, 1876, when the Little Rock Railway was completed, Alma showed the greatest signs of growth. The original roadway was a half mile south of its present bed, but through a grant of some land and \$1,500 by Col. Locke the survey was secured to its present position. From this time until about 1882 Alma grew to its present proportions, since which time its development has not been so marked. The cotton trade is the controlling one, although black walnut, locust, cedar and sweet-gum timber and lumber are largely shipped. Hay is a large shipment, too, and some oats and corn. The Alma Canning and Evaporating Company was incorporated in August, 1888, by about thirty stockholders and \$25,000 in stock. The officers are president, J. D. Rheinhardt; vice-president, M. F. Locke; secretary, W. Nunnally, and J. D. James, treasurer. The works are to be erected in the spring of 1889, about 100 yards east of the depot, and this is expected to draw a considerable fruit trade to Alma.

In general merchandise J. D. James does an average annual business of \$120,000, and ships about 3,000 bales of cotton every year; W. R. and S. B. Locke are a large firm in this line; McKibben & Pape (a branch house), A. C. Seale, G. J. McNeely & Bro., Fry & Ford, McFall & Orme, J. G. Orme & Co. and Mrs. A. B. Sloan also represent that line. The grocery trade is managed by M. L. Wright, R. C. Lytal, A. Broome and J. A. Robertson. W. W. Smith and W. F. Baker control the drug trade. Drs. L. J. Wilson, R. H. Alvis, W. T. Black, J. C. Chaney and W. L. Wynne represent the medical fraternity, while the legal lights are J. P. Byers, W. H. Byers, W. L. McFall, J. M. Wright and D. B. Locke. Besides the mills of Mr. Bolling and Col. Locke, before mentioned, H. S. Lewers & Co. and J. K. P. Douglass have corn mills and cotton gins near the town. B. F. Thompson, M. C. Bowlden, F. J. Knight and John Richardson are blacksmiths, and R. F. Hamer has a livery and feed stable. The Howell House, by Mrs. S. E. Howell, the

London Hotel, by the London Bros., and the McKinney House, by Mrs. M. E. McKinney, are the homes of the traveling public. S. Wright and M. L. Wright have restaurants, and the ladies of the churches have shown enterprise in establishing ice-cream rooms. B. P. Renfroe deals in insurance. E. R. Lee is express agent. Mr. James, the Lockes, Fry & Ford and L. B. Byars are cotton buyers, and timber is shipped by J. M. Dick. The lumber yard of the Van Buren Planing Mills is managed by Chas. Faber. O. N. Baldwin, L. T. Benton and F. J. Dorshay are builders. Miss Annie Higginbotham manages the millinery department of J. D. James, who also has an implement, wagon and undertaker's department. John London cares for the meat and ice trade, while John Maffitt and Thomas Maxwell deal in hardware and harness, respectively. The barber is H. J. Miller.

Since A. W. Griffin's postmastership his successors have been B. P. Renfroe, W. A. Britton, E. B. Hassett, Noble Bolen and H. S. Lewers.

*Newspapers.*—Newspaper life has been a variable thing in Alma. The *Alma Herald* was founded in 1877 by M. L. Yeatman, with whom a Mr. Bell was afterward associated. It was a seven-column Democratic sheet. Two years later a stock company, composed of M. F. Locke, J. T. Hollowell, L. C. Locke, D. W. Brodie, W. T. Black, B. P. Renfroe and E. B. Hassett, bought the office, and George Thayer (of the *Van Buren Argus*) leased it, and for two years it was independently Democratic, under the name *Crawford County Democrat*. John Renfroe and R. R. Wood were the next lessees, under the name of *The Arkansas Farmer*, and two years later a Mr. Stonecipher gave it the name *Alma Leader*, and Frank Ibbotson was its publisher for a few issues. It might be mentioned that Eugene Douglass and P. H. Hillyer were connected with the paper a short time in its first years, under the name *Alma Independent*. J. S. Renfroe used the name *Leader* while he had charge, and again, B. P. Renfroe had control of it under part of its present name, the *Crawford County Democrat*. Col. Locke took charge of it in March, 1887, and replaced "Crawford County" by "Alma," and in June, 1888, D. B. Locke and J. A. Garner assumed control.

*Incorporation.*—Alma has a population of over 800, located

on Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township 9, Range 30. It is estimated that about 15 per cent is colored population. In 1872 it was incorporated, with W. P. Brown, mayor; J. C. Betton, recorder; J. H. Gill, M. F. Locke, J. D. James, J. M. Wright and L. B. Byars as aldermen. The mayors have been G. W. Smith, J. D. James, J. C. Betton, J. M. Wright, J. A. McNeely, B. Caraway, W. C. Bostick and W. S. Byars. The present officers are mayor, J. A. McNeely; recorder, L. Black; aldermen, W. W. Smith, Joseph Ford, D. J. McNeely, R. F. Hamer and W. R. Bolling. The marshal is T. T. Byars.

The excellent churches and schools of Alma will be treated in the chapter devoted to those subjects. Alma has frequently taken the lead in such county societies as the Agricultural Association, the County Immigration Society, etc. It has three fraternities, the F. & A. M., K. of H. and G. A. R.

*Lodges.*—Alma Lodge No. 43, F. & A. M., was organized August 14, 1875, the date of charter being October 12, 1875. The original members and officers were H. G. Haines, W. M.; W. R. Bolling, S. W.; J. F. Bushman, J. W.; J. M. McGuffey, S. D.; J. E. Smith, J. D.; T. W. Bolling, Treas.; W. H. Byers, Sec.; T. T. Byars, Tyler; R. M. Thurston, H. C. Hill, L. Byars, R. P. Morrow, A. Toole and J. M. McKinney. Mr. Haines' successors have been J. M. McGuffey, J. A. McNeely, J. M. McKinney, S. Bolton, H. S. Lewers, E. M. Lowery, J. E. Smith, W. R. Bolling and Dr. L. J. Wilson, the present W. M. The remaining officers at present are G. J. McNeely, S. W.; J. E. Smith, J. W.; L. Nunnally, Treas.; J. H. Bolling, Sec.; William Hanners, S. D.; J. M. Hardin, J. D., and J. P. Settles, Tyler. They have forty-seven members.

Alma Lodge No. 3166, K. of H., was chartered May 26, 1888, by Mr. Futrell, of Little Rock, Ark. The charter members were J. E. Smith, James N. Patton, W. R. Bolling, O. Echols, J. M. Bates, John Matthews, A. C. Seale, Joseph Balentine, R. H. Alvis (medical examiner), W. W. Smith, G. O. Alvis, S. H. Reed, A. J. Harrell, Edmond Burton, E. T. Reed, M. M. Rinegar, John Sharp, J. D. McKumon, R. N. Anderson. The first dictator was W. R. Bolling, who was succeeded by J. E. Smith and O. Echols. The membership is now thirty-one persons.

## CHESTER.

*Its Early Life.*—Chester is the third town in Crawford, and is located on Sections 27 and 34, Township 12, Range 30. The land was entered by Samuel Rush December 9, 1850, and Solomon Basham January 12, 1852, and by Capt. J. C. Wright in 1853. Messrs. Rush and Wright were the first settlers, and the first man to make any real improvements was Abner Scrimshire, who located at Capt. Wright's spring about 1839. He still lives in the neighborhood. Charles Howard bought the land about 1849, but since 1853 Capt. Wright has owned it, and his home was the only buildings on the site of Chester up to September, 1884.

*Later Business.*—Jacob Yoes followed the completion of the Frisco, and built, in 1884, a frame store, 20x50 feet, now standing near his fine two-story brick block, built in February, 1888. Capt. Wright had a little room in April, 1882, in which the post-office was opened by him, and some groceries kept. In July, 1887, the Frisco Railway opened a station, and built the present commodious depot in September. The new Yoes Block contains a dry goods store and hotel, the Chester House, which was run by W. C. Douthett and F. M. Wilhoit before the present proprietor, Mrs. M. E. Crowe, took charge. Capt. Wright built his present grocery and post-office rooms in 1887. In 1884 he put up a blacksmith shop, and employed workmen until he sold out to Jacob Yoes. He then built another in January, 1888. He also erected a barber shop, and rented it to W. Stokes and Mr. Harris, the present manager.

In July, 1887, the "Frisco" round-house and repair shops were completed, with coal-chutes and timber yard, giving employment to about 100 men. George W. Mooney built a general merchandise store in 1887, and in 1888 sold to Butler Bros. They now run a billiard hall. In 1887 was established a drug store by Dement & McGinnis, but the firm sold out to Dr. L. G. Friday, who had, in January, 1888, put a dry goods stock into the old post-office building. Dr. J. L. Dement had bought land adjoining Capt. Wright's in 1884, and has been the chief physician in Howard's Fork Valley. J. F. Parker began the family grocery business, and built his store in January, 1888, and soon after



Mrs. Mary Kindrick built a boarding house. J. W. Emerson started a saw-mill in the fall of 1887 to supply the railway company. This is what is left of the extensive lumber trade of the White River Lumber Company and the Arkansas Lumber Company during the early half of "the eighties." Ties are still a great shipment, but strawberries and produce are the leaders. Capt. Wright had four acres of the berries at one time. A. P. Brooks manages a lumber yard. J. R. Stewart has built a boarding house, and Dr. Friday has a neat new drug house. Lewis Flatoe has a dry goods store.

Capt. Wright laid out the town in March, 1887, on the east side of the railway, into nine blocks, 300x300 feet, with Front Street as the principal thoroughfare.

*Lodge.*—Chester Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 459, was organized in April, 1887, by the following members and officers: J. D. Hoffman, W. M.; E. P. Stafford, S. W.; J. M. Rogers, J. W.; J. M. Carter, Secretary; Capt. J. C. Wright, Treasurer; W. H. Ranken, J. D.; O. Ross, S. D.; John Furlow, Tyler; Samuel Eddy and Dr. Dement. The present officers are Dr. Dement, W. M.; Mr. Stafford, S. W.; J. R. Wilson, J. W.; F. M. Butler, Secretary; Capt. Wright, Treasurer; Mr. Hoffman, S. D.; Mr. Ranken, J. D., and Mr. Furlow, Tyler. The fraternity own half of a two-story school-house, District 65, built at a cost of about \$400. The present membership is twenty-four.

#### MOUNTAINBURG.

Mountainburg, like other offshoots of the "Frisco Railway," is beautifully located among the mountains on Section 15, Township 11, Range 30, and its population is estimated at about 250. Its present site was entered by George Dyer about 1845, and by James C. Wright about 1883. It has sprung up in the last few years around a store and station started by Jacob Yoes, the town builder along the "Frisco" in Northwestern Arkansas. Round this has clustered a blacksmith and wagon shop, a good gin and mill, and the shipments of lumber and fruits, which have come to characterize these local points along the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. The place also has one physician, Dr. Bushong; a Masonic hall and school-house also are institutions

of the place, the latter serving also the purpose of a church, in which the Christian, Baptist and Methodist societies and others hold occasional services.

Clear Creek Local Assembly No. 9259, K. of L., was organized December 22, 1886, at Mountainburg, Ark., by D. F. Thompson, State Organizer. There were thirty-six charter members, from whom were chosen the following officers: H. B. Reamy, M. W.; Joel Miller, R. S.; H. C. Reamy, F. S.; J. W. Hatfield, Treasurer; James S. Bushong, W. F. The lodge is young, but prosperous, enrolling 100 members in good standing. The present incumbents of the various offices are as follows: J. R. Galaway, M. W.; Isaac Gilstrap, R. S.; J. H. Reamy, F. S.; W. R. Peter, W. F.; M. E. Wagner, Treasurer.

#### CEDARVILLE.

This is a picturesque inland village of (it is estimated) about 200 people, and is located on Sections 2 and 11, Township 10, Range 32. It was laid out in March, 1879, by Palmer and Lee Neal, Charles Crowell, Archibald Hays, James O'Bryan, Philip Howell and W. G. Nipper—the surveyor being Davidson Dickson. Eight blocks, four on each side of Main Street, was the form that spread out over the beautiful cedar-adorned Webber Valley of Lee's Creek; its boundaries were: "Beginning 32 rods east of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 10, Range 32; thence due south 40 rods; thence due west 110 rods; thence due north 120 rods; thence due east 110 rods; thence due south 80 rods to the place of beginning."

The most reliable information obtainable gives the first house erected as a log one, on the site of Mr. Maxey's home, by Valentine Matlock. This was in "the thirties."

Dr. Young was among the next residents. After the war H. S. Anderson secured the land under a tax title, and built the Maxey house, and gave the place its present name, Cedarville. His brother-in-law built a house also. Dr. Young's widow was enabled to secure the place next, and from her a Mr. Crowell bought it. This gentleman sold parts of the land from time to time to Palmer Neal, Jacob Shelly, Robert Crowell, Henry Crowell, Lee Neal, and others, all of whom erected business houses

or homes, or both. Mr. Shelly had a shoe-shop and store during the war, and afterward James O'Bryan, a saloon and grocery; Palmer Neal, a general store; H. C. Crowell, a store, and Lee Neal & Bro. opened a drug store. At present J. F. Neal has a general store; Lee Neal & Bro., Maxey Bros. and Neal & Purcell have drugs and groceries; John Trehitt and Robert Rowell have blacksmith shops; Mr. Shelly has his shoe-shop; The C. W. Neal estate own a mill and gin; and Dr. R. G. Harrison attends the sick. Among the postmasters have been Robert Crowell, Lee Neal, C. W. Neal and M. J. Purcell. The place has one union church, in which several societies hold services, and one of the finest Masonic halls in the county. The town was incorporated in 1881, the first meeting of the council being held on October 2. W. A. Ives, Palmer Neal, Lee Neal and Dr. R. G. Harrison have served as mayors.

#### COVE CITY.

This is an enterprising inland village of about 150 inhabitants, situated on Section 36, Township 12, Range 32. It has two live merchants, R. C. Oliver and Isaac Briscoe; a blacksmith and wagon-shop, owned by J. J. Beale, and a grist and saw mill and cotton gin combined, the property of R. C. Oliver. Dr. P. B. Swearingen is the only physician. The town was laid out in 1880 by W. B. Shoemaker, and covers thirty acres in the form of a square, with 108 lots. The residents at that time were J. R. Reed, F. W. White, H. G. Shoemaker, C. D. Gilliam, D. P. Cox, J. J. Beale, Dr. E. G. McCormick and Albert Rainwater. The land was entered at an early date by Clem Moberly, and the first store was established about 1854, and later on a blacksmith shop and post-office, the postmaster being a Mr. Hill. Oliver and Gilliam were the merchants. Cotton and corn are the chief shipments, and Van Buren is their market. The village has a school-house erected in 1882, and D. P. Cox has charge of their schools. Cove City Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 288, and Cove City Eastern Star Chapter, W. D., are two flourishing fraternities. The place has about twenty-seven buildings.

#### UNIONTOWN.

This is another inland village of probably 150 people, located

on Section 31, Township 11, Range 32, and Section 6, Township 10, Range 32. Its land was entered by I. Vinsant in "the forties," and by the Howell family. A mill and cotton gin was erected by Alexander Thompson before the war, and a church and school-house was built. Mr. Wood afterward opened a store, and is now the leading merchant.

Uniontown Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M., was chartered November 28, 1882. The original members were Thomas Comstock, James A. Burress, L. H. Oliver, R. G. Harrison, Henry Howell, William S. Williams, Adam Howell and William H. Remy. The officers were Thomas Comstock, W. M.; James A. Burress, Sr. W., and L. H. Oliver, J. W. The present membership of the lodge is twenty-nine.

#### PORTER.

This is a "Frisco" village of considerable vigor as a shipping point for lumber and fruits. It contains about 150 people, and is twenty-nine miles north of Van Buren, on Section 10, Township 12, Range 30. Edward Lee received a patent for the land on which the place is located, in 1886. The first building in the village was a store, moved there from a mill below by John Ruth-erford, but this is now destroyed. Mr. B. F. Strong's residence was next, and that was followed by Thomas Testament's store building. The depot was located and erected in 1882, and in 1885 the land was laid out in lots, which were arranged in the form of six blocks. Porter has developed rapidly, so that there are now three stores owned by Messrs. Edward Lee, Thomas Testament and M. M. Saylor, respectively; a hotel, managed by Mrs. W. T. Kimbew; railway agent, operator and postmaster, Mr. J. W. Scobey; a school, taught by Prof. H. P. Johnson, and twelve residences.

#### RUDY.

This is one of the most picturesquely located villages in Crawford County, and is one of the "Frisco Railway's" considerable shipping points for cotton, strawberries, peaches, apples and wild berries. Its population has been estimated at possibly 125 persons. It is located on Section 23, Township 10, Range 31. The land on which it is situated was settled by a Mr. Green about

1830, but a Mr. E. Bell entered it in 1835, and the first few buildings were of the rude log variety. It was made a station after the completion of the railway, and was laid out by Maj. Hineckley, the chief engineer of this division of the Frisco Railway. Two stores, a blacksmith shop, cotton-gin and grist-mill, embrace the business of the place. The Farmers' Alliance is a local secret order, and the Fine Spring Masonic Lodge, about two and one-half miles east of Rudy, serves as a fraternity for this village also. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is the only organized religious society in the place, and a fine district school building, about one mile to the east, serves as their public school.

#### SMALLER VILLAGES.

*Dyer* is a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, and a shipping point of importance. The land was railway land, bought in 1870 by S. M. Dyer, whose name it bears. W. U. Casey built the first dwelling, store and shop, and W. A. Dyer and Frank Hays also built homes. J. W. Moss and G. E. Dyer laid out the place in lots in 1884. The present business embraces two stores, a blacksmith shop, cotton-gin, grist-mill and saw-mill. Cotton, cotton-seed, timber and fruit are the chief shipments. The station house was recently burned. They have one public school, and the Methodist and Christian Churches are represented.

*Dora* is a border village on the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railway of, it has been estimated, about 100 people. It is located on Sections 18 and 19, Township 9, Range 32. The land was entered by John Harrell at an early date. Vinsant and Hood are the leading merchants. The town is on the State line, and is the result of the railway.

*Graphic* is a young inland village embracing a population of about twelve families. The first store was started in October, 1886, by Isaac Smith, and the following year J. H. Walker put up a general store. Dr. E. M. Dowry opened a stock of drugs about the same time. Moore & Yoes established a general store in 1888, and were soon followed by Leonard Dyer & Bros., grocers. C. W. Smith & Son opened a dry goods store, and general merchandise received an addition to its trade through Lawry &

Son. George Weeks is the blacksmith. Lewis and Ellis Peters have a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin. A two-story frame building, 28x50 feet, is occupied by the Masonic lodge in the upper story, and the first is used for church and school purposes. Frank Dyer is postmaster.

*Lancaster* is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, located on Section 6, Township 10, Range 30.

*Lilly* is a considerable shipping point for fruit on the "Frisco Railway," and is located on Section 35, Township 10, Range 31. The depot and a single store include its buildings.

*Cross Lanes* is a settlement located on Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, Township 8, Range 30.

*Natural Dam* is an old and small settlement located about the noted Natural Dam, elsewhere described in this volume, and is situated on Section 9, Township 11, Range 32.

*Belmont* (Post-office) is located on Section 10, Township 10, Range 30. John R. Meadows is its leading spirit.

*Sulphur Springs*, or White Sulphur Springs, is located on Section 32, Township 11, Range 32, about the popular mineral springs there.

*Eads* and *Anna* are post-offices in the northern part of the county.

*Armada* ships timber and fruits. It has a store, blacksmith shop, and is headquarters for the White River Lumber Company. It is located on Section 16, Township 12, Range 30.

*London Town* was first started in 1853. A saw-mill, blacksmith shop and one store, a cotton-gin, and grist-mill also, includes the business. M. L. London is the leading spirit of the place. Judge H. B. Hale is their trader. They have a lodge of F. & A. M.

#### ADDENDUM.

*Fruit*.—The fruit shipments of Crawford County points along the "Frisco Railway," between April 20 and July 31, 1888, were as follows: From Van Buren, strawberries, 9,200 crates; peas, 900 boxes; beans, 1,300 boxes; apples, 1,250 boxes; tomatoes, 3,300 boxes; peaches, 3,700 boxes; raspberries, 1,108 crates; grapes, 900 crates. From Lilly, strawberries, 1,000 boxes; peaches, etc.,

2,500 boxes. From Rudy, strawberries, 900 crates; peaches, etc., 1,400 boxes. From Mountainburg, peaches, etc., 1,500 boxes. Many were also shipped from Chester and other points.

### MILITARY ANNALS.

*The Mexican War.*—The first notice of Crawford County's interest in the Mexican War was an editorial in the *Intelligencer* favoring the annexation of Texas.\* In August, 1845, was the first mention of war, and on June 1, 1846, pursuant to the call of Gov. Drew, the "Van Buren Avengers" were organized as a mounted company, which was afterward accepted as Company—, Sixth Arkansas Regiment. The officers were as follows: Captain, John S. Roane; first lieutenant, George S. Foster; second lieutenant, Alexander Steward; first sergeant, B. F. Ross; second sergeant, George Y. Latham; third sergeant, John Sprott; fourth sergeant, J. W. B. Davis; first corporal, John Rudy; second corporal, D. Steward; third corporal, J. Pierce; fourth corporal, D. D. Thompson; musicians, W. Quesenbury and F. A. Rector. Col. Drennen was active in furnishing the company with supplies. This was the first Arkansas company mustered in at Washington.

The Crawford Guards, organized in 1845 for frontier protection, about the same time became a cavalry company, with the following officers: Captain, John Drennen; first lieutenant, R. Stevenson; second lieutenant, George Turner; orderly-sergeant, I. M. Marshall; secretary, J. W. Washbourne. Capt. Price's mounted gun-men in Jasper and Lee's Creek Townships, Capt. Brook's in Big Creek Township and Capt. Orme's general company were other companies used chiefly for frontier protection.

The battle of Buena Vista was reported quite fully in the *Intelligencer*, one writer† saying: "We paid dearly for our glory. In the few minutes of the conflict Col. Yell had fallen, Capt. Porter, John Pelham, Richard Sanders, the standard bearer of Independence, and several others. Darwin Stewart rode perhaps 200 yards before he fell. I passed him, but did not know him at that time; he was upon his face, and many of

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\* May 11, 1844.

† William Quesenbury.

our men wore similar dresses." Capt. Dillard succeeded Capt. Roane after the latter's appointment as lieutenant-colonel. The "Avengers" were in the Taylor Campaign in Northern Mexico, and rendered distinguished services. The following is a statement of the company after the campaign:

Captain, Dillard; first lieutenant, B. F. Ross; lieutenant, G. W. Foster; second lieutenants, A. Stewart and L. Willhaff; G. Y. Latham, J. W. B. Davis, D. Thompson, W. Allen, J. S. Boyd, R. B. Chew, A. Dale, O. Fogerty, J. L. Haynes, S. Knous, J. W. D. Lasater, W. R. McFarlaine, J. C. Roberts, W. F. Houck, J. Pearce, D. E. Lewis, G. R. Bell, A. J. Boyd, G. A. Chew, R. Foster, F. Houck, A. C. Ingram, M. Kelley, J. W. Little, I. Patty, W. Quesenbury, W. Stinnett, W. Capps, G. W. Peyton, B. Smith, W. C. Thomas, S. White, S. Johnson, J. H. Smith, M. Thomas, M. A. Worley, J. Story, M. H. Parker, R. Price, L. Moore, J. A. Hagwood, W. Duty, John Rudy, D. Hart, R. Smith, J. W. Taylor, D. Atkins, J. B. Compton and J. Sprott.

On the return\* of the volunteers, with the body of Col. Yell, impressive ceremonies were held in the transferring of the remains to a committee from his home, Fayetteville. A barbecue reception was also prepared, and on the 29th of July, although inclement weather interfered, a successful demonstration was held. The Hon. George W. Paschal delivered an oration, and all the conviviality that attends the barbecue was indulged in thereafter, and the "Van Buren Avengers" were citizens again.

#### THE CIVIL WAR.

*Forebodings.*—Time enough had hardly passed for dust to gather on the arms of the Mexican soldier before the faint rumblings of the Civil War began to be heard. The first notice of the Abolition movement to be found in the Van Buren journals is a caustic squib on William Lloyd Garrison in the *Intelligencer* for February 1, 1845, and in that for June 14, of the same year, appears significant comments on the separation of Northern and Southern branches of various denominations. On June 2, 1849, a strong editorial appeared discussing the "Emancipation movement," and in several other issues are remarks on the mission-

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\*July 25, 1847.



aries sent South by the Northern branch of the Methodist Church, which plainly gave evidence that the Southern branch viewed the movement as an Abolition propaganda. The probabilities of abolitionism and colonization were also discussed, as if there was a presentiment that all possible solutions of a great question must be tried. An anti-slavery convention at Batesville in December, 1849, was also criticised. Then, July 6, 1859, comes the first issue of the *Van Buren Press*, that powerful organ of war times and reconstruction days, speaking in decisive tones, "in any event we are for our country right or wrong." The *Press* represents the Crawford County of those days in so masterly a style that its columns are freely quoted in these pages.

Crawford County was as unlike Washington County in their main political characteristics on this question as in the physical features of the two counties. Washington had a large element that was decisively national in its sympathies, while that element in Crawford assumed considerably less than the same proportions, although the first Northwest Arkansans, probably, to join the Federal forces were from Crawford County, as the following from the pen of Col. A. W. Bishop witnesses: "On May 10, 1862, there came to its pickets\* a band of eleven Arkansans, led by Thomas J. Gilstrap and Furiben Elkins, of Crawford County," and these men gave Col. M. La Rue Harrison the first idea of a sufficient latent national following in Northwest Arkansas to warrant the organization of regiments among them. Still, within the borders of Crawford County decisive nationalists were far fewer than the followers of the Confederate cause, in comparison with her northern neighbor, and far less concerted in their action.

In Crawford, as elsewhere in the Southern States, the Brown Harper's Ferry raid seemed to be the brand that set the Southern cause aflame.

*Comments of the Press.*—The August issues of the *Press*† record the news of Abolition incendiaries in Texas and other surrounding States, and also gives evidence of a systematic Abolition party secret propaganda for arousing insurrection among the slaves in the various Southern States, a movement of which John

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\*At Cassville, Barry Co., Mo.

† August 10, 1860, *et al.*

Brown was considered an intelligent member. Public meetings were held, one on September 15, 1860, at Van Buren, to organize a county police force to ferret out horse-thieves and incendiary or insurrectionary Abolitionists. S. M. Hays was chairman and I. B. Riley, secretary. The meeting chose 117 police for the county service, thirty-eight for Van Buren Township and four for Sheppard, with others varying between. A later number of the *Press* says: "We are requested to give notice that hereafter all slaves found at large after the 9 o'clock bell rings will be lodged in jail." \* \* \* It also says:\* "Let it be remembered \* \* that Yancy, an avowed disunionist and a bold traitor to the Union, is the father and the soul of the sectional party south. That the Democratic party is pledged to resist the Abolition doctrine of Congressional intervention in the States and Territories. That the whole power of the present corrupt and tyrannical administration has been wielded in vain, to destroy the great champion of popular sovereignty, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. That Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Bolter's Convention, which nominated Breckenridge and Lane, voted, when in Congress, against the admission of Arkansas into the Union because she tolerated slavery. That the object of the Yancy-Breckenridge-Lane faction is to 'fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.' " The *Press* was the leading Douglas organ of Northwest Arkansas. On October 15, 1860, by order of Col. J. T. Humphrey, the Fifth Arkansas Militia met and drilled at Van Buren, and often thereafter. It comprised about 1,000 men.

The *Press* says†: "From our telegraph reports, which are quite full, it is certain that Abraham Lincoln, the 'rail-splitter,' is elected President for the next four years, from the 4th of March.

"With both houses of Congress opposed to him, as they are, by large majorities, we do not see, for the life of us, how he can carry out his Abolition doctrines, if he is so disposed. Give him a trial, and then, if his administration is so obnoxious that we can

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\* August 10, 1860, *et al.*

† November 9, 1860.

not honorably live under it, let us cast it off. Let us ponder well before we give up a good government, without the certainty of bettering ourselves. Examine well this subject of a Southern Confederacy, fellow citizens—carefully and practically, without prejudice, and we are willing to abide by your decision.”

The Clarksville Conference, in session at Van Buren, in November, 1860, “*Resolved*, That we appoint the Friday before Christmas to be observed by our church throughout the bounds of our Conference as a day of fasting and special prayer to Almighty God for the preservation of our political Union.” Rev. R. W. Hammet, P. E., Rev. G. A. Schaefer, of Van Buren, and Rev. P. Basham, of Van Buren Circuit, were among the prominent members.

“Let Arkansas, as well as every other Southern State, make preparations for any event that may transpire—let us be prepared for any and every emergency. Common prudence should dictate such a course. We cannot say what Northern fanaticism and Southern exasperation combined may bring about—but let us as a State be prepared—willing to concede, for the sake of and preservation of the Union, all that we can in honor do—but submitting to nothing beyond. Again, then, we say, let us be ‘prudent, firm and conservative,’ ” says the *Press*.\*

The following editorial in the *Press*, so well represents the general public pulse at the close of 1860 that it is given entire: .

#### ARKANSAS AND HER DUTY.†

We are in the midst of a time, and are surrounded by events, which will form one of the most important and interesting passages in future history ever submitted to the eyes of an earnest and inquiring public. They will then see the bearings of events more clearly than we possibly can; their eyes will be freed from the veil of prejudice and passion; their reason unclouded by excitement or fanaticism. We are preparing our cause for the bar of the future. They must try us; they must acquit or condemn us. We are entrusted by our fathers with institutions and privileges attaching thereto, hallowed by events long passed, made sacred by their blood and treasure, purchased at the expense of untold sorrow, trial and privation. Our fidelity to this trust is about to be tried. The events which have occurred in the last few days speak too plainly of the trouble which is in the great womb of the future, soon to be cast upon us. At such a time as the present it is worse than useless for men to speculate—worse than useless for us to descant in long essays, or argue in wordy speeches,

\*November 23, 1860.

† *V. B. Press*, November 23, 1860.

upon the abstract right of a State to secede from the Union. It is wholly immaterial to us now which is right—the doctrine announced by Calhoun and Haynes in their great speeches on the floor of Congress upon the legitimate significance of the word *compact*, or the opinion promulgated by the immortal Webster in his reply. We have to deal with abstractions no longer. As in all resolutions, abstractions are lost, and the mind naturally and necessarily seeks the tangible, the practical, the expedient. The abstract moral or legal right of our State to secede from the Union is gone for the present, and we can deal only with the other division of the question, namely, the practical. We cannot wait to solve the first part of the question, for one or two States *have* put in practice the thing itself, call it secession or revolution, names cannot effect the truth. The only question now in issue is, would it be expedient for Arkansas to follow in the wake of the other States that have taken it upon themselves to withdraw from the compact heretofore entered into by these sovereign States? Shall we assist in demolishing the government which is the wonder of the world—the pride of Americans? Shall we, too, retrace the bloody steps of our revolutionary heroes? Shall we undo all that a wisdom little short of inspiration has done for us, and emerge into the dark clouds of an anarchy too terrible to be even contemplated without a shudder of horror? Shall we assist in demonstrating to the civilized world that Republicanism is a whim, a folly, which only has a being in the brains of speculative politicians? Shall self-government and free liberal institutions prove a disgraceful failure? And shall we assist in bringing about the failure? These are the questions which press themselves home upon us now. And *now* they *must* be answered—their solution must be given quickly. The election of Mr. Lincoln has passed from doubt into certainty, and we behold in him a President elected by only one character of States. The free (?) States alone have had a voice in his election; but he goes into the presidential chair checkmated; he is a naught, powerless, impotent. So long as he fulfills the constitutional obligations of the oath he will take, all will be well enough, but the moment he attempts to overstep them he becomes justly ridiculous, and exhibits himself to a mocking people as an impotent puppet clothed in the robes of royalty. It is said that Mr. Lincoln intends to promulgate his line of policy, and make known the members of his future cabinet as soon as he is certain of his election, and especially intends to announce his views upon the slavery question. If this be true let us hear him, for the presumption is, and to my mind it is a violent one, that he intends to modify his hitherto expressed sentiments on that important subject, so that they may fully comport with the views entertained by the Southern people, and with the Constitution; if not, then why issue any address at all, for we certainly are fully advised as to the opinions he has heretofore held. Now if he chooses to retract his former opinions on this subject, and this is the apple of discord, and thereby turns a cold shoulder upon his radical and insane brethren, and shows every disposition to abide by the Constitution, especially the Fugitive Slave clause, and by the laws already enacted, we certainly cannot object to his going on, and to giving him a fair chance, particularly when disunion and anarchy are the alternatives. The most sensible opinion certainly is that he cannot, at all events, maintain himself in the presidential chair six months unless he does abide by the Constitution. And if he does so abide, then he will plant seeds of undying contention in the bosom of his party, and these, co-operating with the innate elements of destruction, will soon entirely destroy the Republican party. And so unblushingly corrupt is the party, that when it does go, no other party of a

similar character can rise upon its ruins. All these things being true, would it not be better for Arkansas to keep perfectly cool, and not allow herself to be hastened on to destruction and treason by scheming and designing men? Let her citizens reflect upon the condition in which she will place herself by so mad a step as secession from the Union. Let the masses, the tax-paying masses, reflect that upon them and their property will fall the burdensome weight of supporting the new government, even if they succeed in forming one. They must pay taxes sufficient to keep the wheels of their government in motion—to keep up the post-office department—new and additional duties on imports, and more than likely be compelled to assist in maintaining a standing army, that instrument and companion of despotism, which will be able at any day to raise a military despot over them. These are the legitimate offshoots of revolution. There is talk of calling a convention.

If a call is to be made, let the people be on the lookout, and have their members in that convention who will express their sentiments. If they are unwilling to hazard a secession, let them elect men who are opposed to secession, and let the convention reflect the true sentiment of the people. Circumstances may become such as to force Arkansas to go with the Southern States or abolish slavery. If Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas should secede, then, of course, but two paths are open to Arkansas. She will then be forced to secede, also, or abolish slavery. It is, of course, too great a pecuniary sacrifice for her to do the latter; she must adopt the former course. And in that case she will have nothing to regret. She will then have acted wisely by keeping quiet, and allowing the current of events to take their course, and when nothing else is left her, she will fall into the tide and become a creature of destiny, for the step once taken, events become greater than men, and we all are forced to trim our sails to suit the storm, and sail onward to safety or ruin. Let us do all our thinking before we get into the power of the political maelstrom, for we may rest assured but little opportunity will be afforded us to do so afterward.

“Garrison tells us,” says the *Press*,\* “he is in for ‘*meddling with slavery everywhere, attacking it by night and by day, in season and out of season*,’ in order to finally effect its overthrow; \* \* well knowing, also, that Abraham Lincoln is a perfect exponent of the party expressing such views, we should no longer doubt as to the expediency of immediate action.” Commercial boycott on the North was recommended.

On January 5, 1861, a mass-meeting was held at the courthouse in Van Buren. Henry Wilcox was made chairman, and John B. Ogden, secretary. A committee on resolutions were chosen, embracing Jesse Turner, Samuel Harrington, C. A. Carroll, Jacob Meadows, Josiah Harral, Robert Sutherland, Jesse Marshall, James Heard, Whitfield Bourne, Andrew Couch, Hiram Brodie, Thomas Walden and J. S. Dunham. After an eloquent

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\* December 21, 1860.

address by Gen. Thomason, this committee reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, In view of the alarming crisis which is upon us, that the rights and institutions of the slave-holding States ought to be maintained and defended at every hazard, and to the last extremity.

*Resolved*, further, that we view the personal liberty bills of certain non-slave-holding States, passed for the purpose of defeating the fugitive slave law, not only as unfriendly in spirit, but as palpable infraction of the Federal Constitution, and gross violation of the plighted faith of these States, and that we insist on their speedy repeal, and a faithful execution of said law, as one of the conditions of fraternal relations between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States of the Union.

*Resolved*, further, in view of impending dangers to our beloved country, that it is our ardent desire to preserve this Union, if it can be preserved consistently with the honor, rights and interests of the slave-holding States; and that, for the purpose of deliberation upon this momentous subject, we are in favor of a conference of all the slave-holding States, to be held at Nashville, at such a time as may be agreed upon, and if need be that a convention of all the States be held at such a time and place as may be agreed upon, in order that an effort be made to adjust and settle on a satisfactory basis all the disturbing controversies which have arisen between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States.

*Resolved*, further, that in the event of a failure of the slave-holding States obtaining such guarantees of their rights in the Union as may be compatible with their honor and interests, that they then insist upon a fair and equitable division of the public property, including the common territory of the United States, they assuming their proportionate share of the public debt, and that, if this cannot be obtained, they separate from their northern confederates, not peaceably, but that they draw the sword and fight for their rights to the bitter end.

*Resolved*, further, that we are opposed to separate State action, and especially to the secession of Arkansas from the Federal Union, without co-operation with her sister States of the South.

*Resolved*, further, that in a spirit of conciliation, and in view of the calamities which, we believe, would attend a dissolution of the Union, we are willing that time should be given to the non-slave-holding States to retrace their steps, to repeal their unconstitutional laws, to depose their unprincipled leaders, and to give the South such satisfactory guarantees as will secure their rights and equalities in the Union.

*Resolved*, further, that while we deplore the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, upon a purely sectional issue, and upon the ground of his hostility to Southern institutions, as an event justly calculated to excite our alarm, and a sufficient cause to warrant us in demanding additional guarantees for the protection of our rights and equality in the Union, yet we unhesitatingly declare that, in our opinion, it is not in itself a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union.

*Resolved*, further, that we heartily tender the thanks of this meeting to Messrs. Crittenden, Butler, Bigler, Rust and others for their patriotic and un-

wearied efforts in Congress to heal the unhappy dissensions which have arisen between the North and the South, and to preserve our Federal Union consistently with the rights and honor of all the States.

*Resolved*, further, that we are in favor of a State convention, to be held at an early day, with power to appoint delegates to a Southern conference or convention, with such other powers as legitimately belong to such a convention.

William Walker then offered resolutions recommending an increase in *ad valorem* tax to 45 cents on \$100, to provide for State defenses. C. A. Carroll offered a minority report of a more radical tone, but it was not adopted. Isaiah Vinsant offered resolutions commendatory of Hon. Albert Rust.

Believing the conflict to be probable, local State companies were organized forthwith. In January, 1861, the Van Buren Frontier Guard was organized, with the following officers: Captain, H. Thomas Brown; first lieutenant, J. P. King; second lieutenant, Alex Lacy; third lieutenant, Granville Wilcox—from among the flower of Van Buren chivalry. The following month Minie rifles were shipped to them from Little Rock.

*Little Rock Convention.*—Then came the Little Rock convention, that pivotal point in the history of Arkansas. Public expression was not uncertain as to the desire of the people to have the proceedings of this body passed upon, finally, by popular ballot. Senator R. W. Johnson's and T. C. Hindman's "Address to the People of Arkansas" was published, in which they were urged to join the confederacy. A "Private Column" in the *Press*, controlled by D. C. Williams, of Van Buren, was a standing pathetic plea for moderation and reconciliation; it also urged the people to vote for no delegate who would not vote to refer to the people. The Hon. Jesse Turner and Henry Wilcox, Esq., the most prominent candidates, were requested to express their intention publicly; whereupon Judge Turner appeared in the *Press* of February 8, 1861, saying: "Denying, as I do, the constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union, and utterly denying that any adequate cause exists, justifying a resort to the extreme and original right of revolution, I should the more earnestly insist on submitting the ordinance to a direct vote of the people, before the same shall become final." He also speaks thus of the Union, saying: "It may endure for ages and ages yet to come, blessing and blessed of all our race."

In the same issue Mr. Wilcox said: "Unless some apparent injury might result to the interests of Arkansas by delay, I shall vote on a resolution to refer (to the people) in the affirmative." The election followed with no unusual incidents; and the *Press* announced the results exultantly in the issue of February 22d: "The People 10 to 1 for the Stars and Stripes!!! Glorious victory! Western Arkansas all right for the Union. Crawford County 740 majority for the Union candidates." The Hons. Jesse Turner and Hugh F. Thomason were the Union candidates.

*Volunteers.*—Meanwhile other events were happening. The Independent Light Horse Guards were organized in Richland Township and officered as follows: Captain, P. Perkins; first lieutenant, P. H. Hoyle; second lieutenant, John Ross; third lieutenant, J. Stevenson. The feeling seemed to be: "Union as long as we can, then Arkansas for herself." On Washington's birthday anniversary happened an almost pathetic incident, that in the light of succeeding events made the action of both Crawford County and the National Government seem paradoxical. It was a public mass-meeting held at the court-house in Van Buren, memorializing the United States Secretary of War *not* to withdraw troops from the Fort Smith garrison. It was signed by John B. Ogden, chairman, and William Whitfield, secretary. In March Capt. Jasper Pevyhouse organized a cavalry company. Many of these companies were organized with no particular purpose, except to be prepared for any emergency. It was the withdrawal of the Fort Smith garrison that precipitated the action of Crawford County in taking up arms for protection, and on April 20 the secessionist, Hon. R. W. Johnson, spoke at Van Buren, and for the first time a Confederate flag was flaunted from a pole in the court-house square. This was followed on May 1 by the appearance of the *Press* with its editorial column adorned with the stars and bars. The Home Guards, a company of old men, was organized April 20, 1861, with the following officers: Captain, Davidson Dickson; first lieutenant, A. J. Ward; second lieutenant, R. S. Roberts; third lieutenant, J. T. White. An organization called the "Daughters of the South" was formed in April, with Mrs. A. J. Ward as president, Mrs. George Austin, vice-president, and Mrs. William Walker as



secretary. The society did some noble work in supplying their soldiers with clothing and other necessities. Capt. Charles A. Carroll's cavalry company was organized in May, with the following subordinate officers: first lieutenant, N. O. Davidson; second lieutenant, L. N. Hollis; third lieutenant, A. J. Hayes.

President Lincoln's inaugural address was received with most contradictory opinions; some thought it threw down the gauntlet, and some that it betokened no danger whatever. The convention of Little Rock at its first session chose Judge Turner as chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and the well-known result of that session, the vote of thirty-nine to thirty-five against secession, was hailed at Van Buren with a salute of thirty-nine guns, and flags innumerable, and a demonstration and serenade was tendered Judge Turner on his return. The May session followed, and events had crowded in thick and fast; during the February session, everything was resting on a pivot; during the May session, secession was sweeping the South, and the tide seemed to sweep men off their feet; the convention tale has been told; the *Press* of May 15, 1861, says: "One of the delegates from this county writes that 'the scene at the capitol was solemn and impressive—some rejoiced, while others wept—to me it was the saddest hour of my life, and yet a stern necessity demanded my vote for revolution.'" Gen. Hugh F. Thomason was chosen by the convention as a delegate to the Montgomery Confederate Congress. The die was cast.

*First Troops.*—Capt. Carroll's cavalry started for the frontier May 25, and Capt. H. Thomas Brown's "Van Buren Frontier Guards" were tendered a touching farewell at the court-house by the spirited mothers, sisters and maidens of its members. Other organizations followed fast. Brig.-Gen. N. B. Pearce took charge of the western division May 16. During the month Capt. James M. Stewart organized the Crawford Artillery Company, and Col. John T. Humphreys organized a company of riflemen, with the following subordinate officers: First lieutenant, Dupee Sadler; second lieutenant, W. R. Turner, and third lieutenant, William Rosson. Capt. Joel H. Foster's company was fitted out with complete suits by a few ladies and gentlemen, and Dr. Colburn presented each with a New Testament.

"We venture to say," reads a *Press* editorial,\* "that no county of the same population as Crawford (being in territory one of the smallest in the State) has turned out so many volunteers for the war as ours. We now have four companies in camp, and one, the 'Crawford Artillery,' awaiting orders to march, viz.: Capt. C. A. Carroll's company of mounted riflemen, the 'Pope Walker Guards,' numbering eighty-four rank and file, well mounted, armed with Sharp's rifles and sword-bayonets—a most effective weapon. This company is made up of the best young men of the county, who have been on horseback from their youth up, and well trained in the use of arms. 'The Van Buren Guards,' Capt. H. Thomas Brown, numbering about eighty, composed mostly of young men of this city, armed with Minie muskets, is probably the best drilled company in the State. Their ranks are composed of the very *elite* of the city—'gentlemen all'—and one to be depended on in all situations in which they may be placed. The above two companies are now in camp in Benton County. Capt. P. Perkins' company of cavalry, numbering about sixty-five members, armed with sabres and pistols. This is a stalwart company of horsemen, now stationed at Fort Smith, and should they be so fortunate as to get into action with the enemy will give a good account of themselves. Capt. J. H. Foster's company of infantry, numbering sixty-four members, armed with good muskets, which is about as good a weapon as can be used. This is a good company, and from their gallant captain down are itching for a fight; they are stationed for the present at Fort Smith, but will soon, no doubt, be under marching orders for the Kansas and Missouri line. Last, but not least, Capt. J. M. Stewart's company, the 'Crawford Artillery,' but recently organized, is now awaiting marching orders. They have two pieces of the celebrated 'Bragg's battery;' and all who know the men of whom this company is composed, know the cry with them will be 'a little more grape, Capt. Stewart,' should they come into action. From their captain down to the lowest in ranks—if there are any lowest—they are warriors all."

*Other Companies.*—The Van Buren Frontier Guards, at the first organization, were officered as follows: Captain, H. Thomas

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\* June 5, 1861.

Brown; first lieutenant, James P. King; second lieutenant, Alex. H. Lacy; third lieutenant, Granville Wilcox; orderly-sergeant, Samuel Martin; second sergeant, John W. Wallace; third sergeant, Thomas J. Allen; fourth sergeant, J. Neal; fifth sergeant, Madison Shannon; first corporal, James Whitfield; second corporal, J. H. Hill; third corporal, B. Frank Hinkle; fourth corporal, Eli D. Oliver; fifty-six privates. The Van Buren Brass Band were the musicians for the company.

The Crawford Artillery had the following officers: Captain, James M. Stewart; first lieutenant, Fenton Sanger; second lieutenant, R. M. Bean; third lieutenant, John Winfrey, and orderly, Isaac Keller.

The assumption of command of Confederate forces by Brig.-Gen. Ben McCulloch gave great confidence to the forces already organized as State forces, and inspired a large amount of recruiting. His staff was as follows: Capt. James McIntosh, adjutant general; Lieut. J. W. Lubbeck, aid-de-camp (in Texas); Lieut. Hamilton Pike, volunteer aid; Lieut. Frank W. Armstrong, volunteer aid; Lieut. Ben Johnson, volunteer aid; Maj. George W. Clarke, brigade quartermaster; Maj. W. M. Montgomery, field quartermaster; Surgeon J. Winchester Breedlove, medical director.

In regard to the simultaneous calls of Gov. Rector for State troops, and Gen. McCulloch for Confederate troops, the *Press* said: "We fear it will be some time before the ten regiments under this arrangement will be made up, all in this part of the country preferring to respond to the call of Gen. McCulloch."

Meanwhile Thomas J. Davidson was elected delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress, *vice* Gen. Hugh F. Thomason, resigned.

Gen. McCulloch's promptness soon opened the conflict. The Crawford Guards took charge of the Fort Smith garrison in July. The various companies were organized into regiments, among which were the Arkansas Volunteers, colonel, T. J. Churchill; lieutenant colonel, C. H. Matlock, and major, James Harper. The Third Arkansas Regiment was officered as follows: Colonel, Gratiot; lieutenant-colonel, Province; major, Ward; adjutant, Granville Wilcox; surgeon, W. C. Smith; commissary, Elias B.

Moore; sergeant-major, D. W. Moore; wagon-master, B. F. Engles; forage-master, A. J. Gross.

The Federals in South and Southwest Missouri were the objective point. The first action in which Crawford County participated was a successful attack on Neosho, Mo. Success followed success, but as in many other, all other, sections of the whole domain of the United States there were those who thought a soldier's life was parade only, and the result was the following in the July 17 issue of the *Press*: "\$20 Reward! Stop the Deserter!"

*The Action at Oak Hill.*—McCulloch was encamped at Pea Ridge in July, and on August 12 the famous action at Oak Hill occurred. Col. J. R. Gratiot's captains were as follows: Company A, Capt. J. H. Sparks; Company B, Capt. Hart; Company C, Capt. Bell; Company E, Capt. Griffith; Company F, Capt. Corcoran; Company G, Capt. Brown; and Company G's casualties: Killed, Capt. H. Thomas Brown, D. B. Carr, James Adkins; wounded, J. A. Clarke, J. Neal, H. Marean, G. R. Clarke, J. H. Deshoso, T. Davis, J. L. Whitfield, J. Wallace and R. Howard. Capt. King's and Capt. Buchanan's companies were there, and that of Capt. James M. Stewart, armed as infantry, the latter's casualties being as follows: Killed, M. West Vaughan; wounded, W. T. Vincent, L. Graf, W. Coleman, F. E. Enlow, R. Lawless, S. Montgomery, James King, Lieut. F. M. Sanger and J. M. Clem. Capt. Woodruff's artillery was also with this regiment. The total casualties were as follows: Killed, twenty-six; wounded, eighty-four, and missing, one.

In Col. De Rosey Carroll's Second Regiment of Cavalry were Capt. C. A. Carroll's company, from which Private Bush was missing after the fight; Capt. Lewis' company and Capt. Armstrong's company; in Capt. P. Perkins' company P. B. Wells, B. F. Walker and W. I. Spivey were wounded; the companies of Captains McKissick, Walker, Parks and Withers were also a part of the regiment. The total casualties of the regiment were: Killed, 5; wounded 17; and missing, 2. Capt. Perkins' company secured as a trophy the hat of the brave Gen. Lyons, who fell on that field.

Says the *Press*: "Monday (September 2, 1861) was a grand

day for Van Buren. Saturday evening our citizens were notified by telegraph that the remnants of two companies, the Frontier Guards, Capt. King, and Crawford Artillery, Capt. Stewart, would arrive at home on Monday morning. The young ladies, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, were astir at sunrise and in their saddles, and proceeded some four miles to meet them, and escort them to town. At the hill, just as they came into town, they were met by the Home Guards, who escorted them all amid the firing of artillery, waving of handkerchiefs, cheers, etc., to the Planters' Hotel, where a collation was prepared for them." Capt. Carroll's company was similarly received on Tuesday, and the funeral of D. B. Carr was duly solemnized.

On September 18, 1861, Henry Wilcox was chairman and John B. Ogden, Sr., secretary, of a meeting called to organize a county committee to furnish soldiers with supplies, especially clothing. Messrs. Ward, Austin, Lynch, Woolsey, Matlock, Stewart, Harper, Simcoe, Wright, Sheppard, Jones, Sangster, Willey, Gregg, Oliver, Heard, Morris, Howell and Winters were chosen to act in their respective townships—two in each, excepting Van Buren Township, which required three.

*New Calls for Troops.*—The marked successes of the troops seems to have led many of the Crawford companies—like others—to virtually disband after the results of Oak Hill; and for a time they seemed to "rest on their oars." On September 25, however, Gens. McCulloch, Hindman and Pearce simultaneously called for 3,000 men for twelve months; and Crawford began again. Capt. Dr. M. O. Davidson enlisted the "Crawford County Rangers" in September; Capt. J. T. Barlow organized the "Van Buren Rifles" in October, with the following officers: First lieutenant, Martin Simon; second lieutenant, S. Deshoso; third lieutenant, James Spooner. The papers teemed with advertisements for army supplies. The State troops of Arkansas were turned over to the Confederate government in November, and the first year closed with the armies in winter quarters. Brig.-Gen. N. B. Burrows became commander of the Van Buren post, which was the headquarters of the Third Brigade. J. B. Luce, became receiver under the "Sequestration Act," and assumed the duties of his office in November of 1861. Gen. McCulloch's staff, in charge

of Col. McIntosh, made headquarters at Van Buren for a time.

With the abandonment of the publication of the only paper in Crawford County in the early part of 1862, and the meager reliable data of Confederate operations to be obtained, the succeeding events of the conflict, as far as Crawford county was concerned, are very uncertain.

The events of 1862 in Crawford that led up to the battle of Prairie Grove on the 7th of December, were born of that confidence gained in previous successes on the Confederate side, little shaken by the death of McCulloch at Pea Ridge and of less timidity among the few Federal followers. Gen. Hindman's famous "orders No. 17" appeared in June, and the bushwhacking began. Independent squads and companies began their conscription; every organization that could be was worked into the Confederate army, and the more determined Unionists among the mountains secretly stole away to the Federal pickets in Missouri and Kansas. The territory of Crawford was, of course, under the post at Fort Smith, although local commanders of a subordinate rank were in charge at Van Buren. Gen. Burrows was succeeded by Col. Monroe; and Col. Wallace and Col. Carroll were also among the commanders of the Van Buren post. Gov. Marmaduke and Gen. Price were among the number, also. S. F. Cottrell was provost-marshal for a time. All business was directed to carrying on the war; the male population of Crawford County were nearly all going or gone to active service; women and children were left and they, too, were supporting and taking care of themselves and were preparing necessities in clothing for the fathers and brothers and husbands in the camp; some were even tearing up their carpets in after days for blankets to ship to the camp; other maidens whipped their steeds across the mountains with secret dispatches of importance. "The Yanks are coming!" was a startling exclamation.

*Battle of Prairie Grove*—Then came the fiercely-fought action at Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862, elsewhere graphically described in this volume by Col. Pettigrew. No regiments were organized in Crawford County, but the companies organized there were placed in the various noted regiments and battalions like the Thirty-fourth Arkansas under Col. Brooks, and the Federal First

Arkansas Cavalry. The well-known retreat of Gen. Hindman during the night after the battle was followed up by Gen. Blount and the gallant Herron, and the armies descended the Boston Mountain, and, passing over Crawford and through Van Buren, the former crossed the river. The waters of the Arkansas seemed to raise fears in the minds of both the opposing commanders, and after Gen. Hindman had shelled the town awhile and battered its walls somewhat, and Gen. Blount's batteries on the cliff had belched forth at an imaginary foe, in the words of Judge Ogden, of Van Buren: "The two ——— fools run from each other." Of course almost every able-bodied male Confederate in Crawford County kept to the Confederate lines, and Crawford County was in the hands of the Federals. Gen. Blount's forces soon returned, however, and sacked the county.

*Sacking the County.*—To realize what that means the fact must be recalled that Van Buren had been the wealthy commercial center of Northwestern Arkansas during the previous decade, as Fayetteville had been the educational center; and Van Buren was, in wealth, the flower of this region. Houses of wealthy citizens were ransacked for silver-ware, jewelry, gold; churches were rifled of their chalice; the merchants' shelves were made bare, and their contents sometimes destroyed; slaves were told that they had made their master's wealth, "You have been proclaimed free; take all you can get and go North!" and many of them did. It might be mentioned that of the large number who followed this advice, and went to Kansas, Missouri, and other States, but few ever returned, the present negro population of Crawford County being an immigration chiefly from the south and southwest. Stock was nearly all run out of the county; furniture demolished and sometimes carried off; many fences torn down and buildings burned; probably not a house within the limits of Crawford County but was at some period of the war rifled more or less—mostly more. The Unionists' homes were rifled by the Confederates and the Southern homes wrecked by the Federals, and often no distinctions were made. It was unsafe to reside without the corporate limits of Van Buren, and that city became a great camp of destitution; home-made stuffs became necessary; and the books of the city miller, H. C. Hayman, show page after page of flour

orders to the destitute, so lately in affluence. The forests and fields again became the homes of deer and other wild animals; no schools, churches, courts, mails, newspapers; nothing but stern hardihood, fear and anxiety, and scarcely the bare necessities of life. Let succeeding generations dwell on such pictures, and wars will have less fascination for their hot blood.

This was not by any means wholly the result of Gen. Blount's raid, but occurred during the whole period of the war. In the Federal occupation succeeding the arrival of Gen. Blount, Van Buren was a post, and was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, Maj. E. D. Ham and Col. Thomas Bowen. When the latter took charge the court-house was fortified, and pickets were placed just beyond the city limits. The colonel was not unsusceptible to the romance of war, and his predilections in that line led to his rashly following cupid beyond the safety of the pickets alone; a squad of "Johnny rebs" under Capt. Wright, now of Chester, one day surprised the "Fed" colonel, and carried him off and relieved him of his valuable horse and some personal effects. He was soon released, however, on a parole, whose validity was afterward questioned. The provost-marshal, Col. Johnson's office was the rooms now Dr. Bourland's office. A characteristic incident of the first "Fed" general in command may not be inopportune, since it illustrates the "bluntness" of that general. A Mr. Robinson, of Van Buren, who, before the evacuation of Fort Smith, had been a vigorous Unionist, was arrested by Gen. Blount, who had been informed that he was a prominent rebel. Mr. Robinson, wishing to prove his unionism, requested that Judge Turner might witness the fact; the Judge came, and, wishing to aid his friend, added to the confirmation asked for, "and General, this gentleman is also from Massachusetts!" Thereupon the profane old commander grew furious and exclaimed, "Some of the d—st rascals I ever saw came from Massachusetts!" Gen. Blount was from Maine. Here might follow a reference to a historic old Van Buren building, and to the picturesque situation of two important personages of Crawford County. It will be remembered that the old building now used by Judge Jesse Turner and his son is one of the oldest structures in Van Buren, and has been occupied by the venerable judge for about a half-century. The building, a low



long frame, presenting its side to the street, has the judge's office in the west end, and another office in the east end; this was occupied by Henry Wilcox and his son, both of whom, it will be remembered, were decided secessionists; when to this is recalled the Unionism of Judge Turner, and their rivalry as candidates for the famous Little Rock convention, the situation is interesting.

No battles were fought on the soil of Crawford County; a few slight skirmishes and considerable bushwhacking, with a great deal of purely bandit villainy, was all that occurred, beside the Federal raids. Lieut.-Col. Steward once came down on a raid from Fayetteville to secure a lot of cotton supposed to be stored along the river; on this raid he did that unexplainable deed, the destruction of court records and papers. Five regiments of Confederate cavalry wintered in Crawford County during the winter of 1862 and part of 1863.

*Summary of Troops.*—The number of Crawford County men in both armies is variously estimated; Gen. H. F. Thomason however, places the Confederate representation at about 1,000 men, and Capt. William Bowlin, of Van Buren, thinks the Federal soldiers of the county ranged between 250 and 300.

The Federal troops were distributed somewhat as follows: First Arkansas Cavalry—Company A, 15; Company B, 5; Company C, 7; Company D, 28; Company E, 4; Company F, 6; Company G, 4; Company I, 4; Company K, 2; Company L, 5; Company M, 5. Second Arkansas Cavalry: Company A, 7; Company E, 7; Company F, 3; Company G, 24, having among its officers Chastain, Meadors, Rodgers and Hatley; Company H, 8; Company K, 3; Company L, 62, Capt. William Bowlin, whose other Crawford County subordinates were Second Lieut. Alvin Smith, First Sergt. John A. Davis, Quartermaster-Sergt. John Q. West, Commissary-Sergt. Benjamin Hargraves, Sergt. Charles Pense, Sergt. W. H. Bushong, Sergt. Lewis Simpson. The First Arkansas Infantry, Company I, 18, and Company K, 5. The Second Arkansas Infantry, Company F, 5, including officers London and Basham; Company G, 2; Company H, 4, and Company I, 1. Battery A, First Arkansas Light Artillery (Stark's battery), 14, including officers Alexander Thompson and Richard Dewitt. Those in the regiments of other States are not known.

The distribution of the Confederate troops of the county have been largely given in this chapter. Capt. John Ross' company of cavalry in Col. Clarkson's regiment was organized as late as 1863, so also was that of Capt. B. F. Winfrey. Capt. J. C. Wright organized Company E, of the Thirty-fourth Arkansas at Sheppard Springs; its forty-two men were officered as follows: First lieutenant, Wesley Fellows; second lieutenant, Elbert Peters; third lieutenant, Joseph Neally, succeeded by M. Vaught. The First Arkansas Mounted Infantry was officered during its career as follows: Colonels, C. A. Carroll, Rector, L. L. Thompson and A. Gordon; lieutenant-colonels, Armstrong, L. Thompson, Andrew Gordon and another; majors, Frear, L. L. Thompson, H. McConnell, Faith and Robert Wilson; captains (Company C), C. A. Carroll and J. O. Sadler; first lieutenants, J. O. Sadler, Robert Wilson and J. T. Perry; second lieutenants, Robert Wilson and J. T. Perry; third lieutenants, J. T. Perry, Jones Clark.

#### EDUCATION.

In educational affairs Crawford County has always taken great interest, but the excellent institutions of her sister county on the north have made the establishment of large institutions within her own territory largely unnecessary. The Far West Seminary, Cane Hill College, Ozark Institute, Miss Sawyer's school, Arkansas College, and the University have educated many of the leading men and women of Crawford County, and made no demand for schools at home much above the grammar grades, barring one attempt on the part of the Wallaces.

Private schools had for years a great hold on the minds of Crawford County, and a large and somewhat aristocratic sentiment continued for some time to delay the progress of free schools; in this respect it differed from Franklin County, where the resistance came largely from the poorest classes. The question as to when free schools were established in Arkansas is here referred to a tracing out of her school acts in connection with the history of Benton County.

*First Schools.*—According to the best information obtainable a Dr. Powers taught the first school in Crawford County at Van Buren, although as early as 1838 or 1839 a regular school was held

on Section 36, Township 10, Range 30, by a Mr. Smith, who was succeeded by a Dr. Meyers. This was a log house, and the attendance numbered about thirty pupils. It would seem probable that the first school might have been at Van Buren, however. There were no doubt many children taught in private houses in ways that would hardly have been termed a school. Dr. E. D. Powers also taught in a private house.

*Academies, Seminaries, Institutes, etc.*—In March, 1842, Dr. Powers and Dr. J. S. Davis opened the Van Buren Academy, which continued a few sessions. In August, 1843, the Van Buren Seminary was opened by Rev. Daniel McManus and Thomas McKinney, and continued for some sessions. The activity of the Far West Seminary and Miss Sophia Sawyer's school at Fayetteville drew off the youth of the county largely to them during the latter part of "the forties." Between Van Buren and Fort Smith, and in Crawford, Rev. C. C. Townsend and his wife opened Prairie Female Seminary in September, 1846. This, like many others, run for a few sessions. In March, 1849, Rev. W. K. and Mrs. S. M. Marshall opened the Van Buren Female Institute, and were assisted by Miss M. C. Brigham; and in August of the same year a Dr. McCormick opened Van Buren Academy. Early in "the fifties" Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, of Van Buren, conceived the idea of founding an advanced school, which became known as the Wallace Collegiate Institute, and had a successful career during most of "the fifties" under the presidency of Rev. P. A. Moses, chiefly, and his assistants were R. W. Moses, and Rev. J. L. Denton. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace endowed the project quite liberally, but the oncoming war led to the loss of a large part of the funds, although much has been recovered and is even yet held in trust for an institution under Methodist Episcopal Church influences. None of these schools had more than ordinary school buildings, although the institute might have bloomed into a fine institution. It had an attendance of about sixty students. The Van Buren Female Academy was organized during this decade, also; among the trustees were President J. J. Green, Secretary D. C. Williams, Treasurer C. G. Scott, and J. A. Dibrell and W. F. England. The principal was a Miss Chapman; a Prof. De June assisted her in the musical phase of it. The attendance reached

from eighty to ninety pupils. The faculty in 1859 was Principal I. N. Smith, A. M., Miss Ellen Phinney, Miss Julia A. Smalley, and Miss F. A. Chapman. During this year the Crawford County fund (Seminary) was \$102.40. About this time Rev. P. A. Moses organized the Southern Literary Institute at White Sulphur Springs; its existence was not extended long. Prof. Smith became principal of the male division, and Mr. F. Leavenworth was at the head of the female division, in 1860. Rev. William Binet opened a school the same year; he was assisted by W. Salt.

Mr. C. K. Marshall, Jr., succeeded Rev. Moses in Wallace Institute, and he was succeeded by D. B. Carr. Miss Julia Smalley, assisted by Miss Mary J. Gross and Miss Laura Harrall, had charge of the female school, one session. The war closed the schools, and even in 1866 Van Buren had no schools for young ladies, and the first general school was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Principal W. J. Alexander and Mrs. A. S. Barbour. In May, 1867, the first colored school was opened, in the Episcopal Church, by a Miss Farrar. The old seminary building was a private enterprise, and had been used as barracks during the war, and it was unfit for school purposes. In February, 1867, the town council voted \$150 for its repair, and the building was purchased. Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Barbour were assisted by Miss Sallie Alexander, during this year.

*County Institute.*—The first county institute under the act of 1868 was held at Van Buren during the first three days of September, 1869, under the direction of District Supt., E. E. Henderson. The enrollment embraced the following names: Henry Shibley, S. R. Cox, B. L. Orrick, L. C. Wright, E. C. Deffenbaugh, James Bryan, L. F. Bryan, W. J. Alexander, Mrs. Henrietta Hiner, Mrs. A. S. Barbour, Miss E. A. Handfield, Miss S. E. Alexander, B. H. Hale, M. C. Moore, E. Scott and W. A. Northcutt. Capt. J. O. Churchill assisted the superintendent.

*Public Schools.*—The first really public free school meeting held in Crawford County was that in December, 1868, at the Presbyterian Church, to consider the offer of the Peabody Educational Fund agent, Dr. Sears. This was an offer of \$400 annually to a free school which should accommodate 100 pupils. The

result was that it was accepted, and the high-school was held in the seminary building and the primary school in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The teachers of the previous year were retained. This brings us to the inauguration of the free-school system of 1868, when Col. S. F. Cooper was trustee of Van Buren Township. Col. Henderson, the first district superintendent, began pushing the organization of the new system, and in September, 1871, he held the Crawford County Teachers' Institute at the court-house in Van Buren, and was assisted by Mr. Harrison and Prof. Bruner, *et. al.* Prof. J. C. Helm was principal of the Van Buren schools in 1871, and in 1872 the enrollment of that school district was 248 white and 129 colored children. H. A. Pierce became district superintendent in 1873. The cost of two white schools and one colored, with six teachers in all, was for that year to Van Buren, \$4,500, \$800 of which had for each of two years been received from the Peabody Fund. A school was opened in Van Buren in September, 1876, under the title "Arkansas Normal and High-school." A district normal institute, sustained by the Peabody Fund, was held in Van Buren in March, 1880, and fifteen Crawford teachers were present. The Van Buren Male and Female High-school was opened October 18, 1880, by Principal A. J. McIntosh and his assistant, Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr. The Peabody Normal Institute was held again in Van Buren, in August, 1882, by State Supt. J. L. Denton. It was held in the Presbyterian Church, and the attendance was seventy-nine enrolled. Prof. O. F. Russell (secretary), Prof. Burrows, Mrs. Phelps, Prof. Reynolds and Mr. Scott were among the workers. During this year four-fifths of the school districts voted the 5-mill tax. The following year County Supt. Lee Neal held an institute, at which thirty-eight were enrolled. The workers were J. Wheeler, I. P. Green, W. A. Dyer, E. Scott, Profs. R. I. Guinn, Bryan and Hardy. These institutes no doubt had a great effect in moulding the feeling regarding free schools in Van Buren, and the county judge, J. J. Burrows, was the successor of Prof. T. B. Logan as a Van Buren teacher, and Miss Maggie Wood was his assistant. One school might be mentioned here, the Western Union Telegraph College, in Edmondson's Hall, which Mr. H. H. Dill organized in 1883, and continued for a

year. At the institute of November, 1884, Prof. Shinn, of Little Rock, was the instructor, and Judge Turner, Rev. W. A. Sample and Dr. Hynes were lecturers. Prof. E. B. Barnes opened the North Van Buren (Collinsville or Logtown) schools about this time. In 1885 during the construction of the present school building of Van Buren, four private schools were taught, by Misses Nannie Rea and Maggie Wood, Prof. Frank Colburn, Mrs. W. C. Bostick. A colored school was also in operation.

Van Buren School District (No. 4) was organized by election August 25, 1869. John Austin, David Williams, A. M. Calahan, B. J. Brown, C. F. Harvey, and J. O. Churchill were the first directors, and Miss Lucetta Harrall was the first teacher employed by them. The first assessment, made October 11, 1869, was 1 per cent. on \$295,389—the taxable property of the county; \$2,500 were to be given for teachers, and \$453.89 for the building. The Van Buren Academy, before mentioned, was made public by paying the principal \$60, and the assistant \$50 per month. Miss Mattie L. Jarvis taught the colored school in 1870, and during the same year uniform text books were adopted. August 3, 1870, a draft for \$800 was received of the Peabody agent, and male principals were employed. In 1875 the lack of funds caused the schools to be suspended. Among the principals of the schools of the city have been L. C. White, D. B. Hunnicutt, Miss M. E. McBride (two years), Lewis Bryan (two years), W. J. Alexander, T. B. Logan (two years), Frank L. Colburn and Prof. T. S. Cox. No public school was had in the winter of 1882–83 on account of the accumulation of fund for building. The Bostick House was used one year as a school-house. In 1884 T. M. McGee, George R. Wood, D. W. Moore, Alvis Smith, Frank Stewart and J. J. Warren were chosen directors, and they began the erection of the present commodious building. The old Wallace Institute grounds were first chosen, but the old seminary site was finally decided upon, and a tax of \$7,000 to \$10,000 was provided for. The structure was finished in 1885. It is a fine red brick of two stories with mansard roof, and is capable of extension on the east side, at the junction of Broad and Main Streets. The ample hall of the entrance shows large primary rooms to the right and left, and the stairs lead to

the upper floor, at the north and south ends of which are the principal's room and the grammar school, respectively. Between these is a well-arranged recitation room, with all the advanced appurtenances of the modern school. The first teachers in the new public school were Prof. F. L. Colburn, Miss Maggie Wood, Mrs. Hattie Pernot, and Miss Rose Meyer. The principal of the colored school, J. B. Mack, was assisted by Mrs. M. A. Jones. "Rules and Regulations of the Van Buren Public Schools and the Course of Study," a pamphlet, was printed, and the school graded. On the resumption of control by Prof. Cox, in 1886, he began enforcing the grading with more vigor. Nine grades, with an attendance of about 400, was the condition of things in 1886, and in 1888 the first class of five graduated, fitted to enter the first year in the university. The attendance at present, 1888, is about 450, and active efforts are making toward a larger corps of teachers and more room, as many primary pupils are compelled to be turned away. The present teachers are principal, T. S. Cox; assistant principal, Miss Kate Findley; Mrs. Bessie Quesenberry, Miss Blanche Huffman, and Miss Doggett. Nine and a half to ten months are taught annually, and the class of 1889 will probably number twelve. The only change in the directors of 1885 is the substitution of F. R. McKibben and Jesse Turner, Jr., in the places of Messrs. Wood and Stewart, respectively. Prof. Cox placed samples of the school's work in the State Exposition at Little Rock, in 1887.

The last normal institute held in Van Buren was in August, 1887, under State Supt. W. E. Thompson, with Prof. T. S. Cox as instructor. About fifty were in attendance.

*The Alma Schools* originated in a log house about one and a quarter miles to the southeast, about 1870. The half-mill tax has been voted in the district for over seventeen years. The first director was A. M. McKinney, and B. P. Renfro followed him for about nine years. Private schools have also been held more or less ever since the settlement of the county, and one institute was held here, in 1884, by Supt. Lee Neal. The second or present school building was erected, as has been mentioned in the settlement of Alma, before the district center was voted at Alma proper, and three teachers were employed. They enroll about

150 white pupils, and a colored school, conducted in a rented one-room frame house, has an attendance of about fifty, and was organized about 1876, after the entrance of the colored population following the completion of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway. Walter P. Brown and wife were the first teachers in the new district. Prof. P. McKay and Mrs. Fannie Echols had a daily attendance of from 100 to 120, in 1883. Prof. Carroll and Prof. E. D. Cochran have since had charge of the schools, and had from one to three assistants. The corps of 1887-88 were Prof. Carroll, Miss May Carroll and Mrs. Webber.

*The Chester Schools* trace their beginnings to about 1844, when a log house was built at the mouth of Howard's Fork, by the citizens, for a summer school for children. John Crawford was the second teacher in that building, all his predecessors but one having taught in private houses. The citizens and the society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Pleasant Grove, built a union school and church there in 1866, and B. L. Orrick was the first teacher. In 1882 the Chester people petitioned for a new district, and a union school and Masonic hall was erected on the north side of the "Frisco Railway" tracks. Mrs. M. J. Stafford was the first teacher in the new building. The schools have so increased that the attendance warrants over two teachers, although but two are now employed.

*Other Schools.*—The schools of other places in the county are simply large district schools, and will be treated under the general school statistics of the county. Attempts have been made in a few cases, like that of Alexander Gooding and others at Sarah Grove, to form really graded schools, but none have won any noticeable standing. John Shannon was a pioneer teacher in the neighborhood of Dripping Springs, and among other veterans of early days who graced the school-room the county is proud to mention the noted *litterateur*, statesman, lawyer and soldier, Albert Pike.

*Educational Statistics.*—The earliest report obtainable showing the condition of the schools of the county is that ending June 30, 1881, but the reports from directors to their superior officers and to the State superintendent have been so unsatisfactory and incomplete that the following statistics do not tell as much as they should:



For 1881 the white children numbered 4,505; colored, 481; total 4,986; previous year, 5,130; in orthography, 994; written arithmetic, 268; higher branches (above history) 19; whole number taught, 1,087; previous year, 2,605; male teachers, 25; female, 2; first grade, 12; second grade, 9; third grade, 6 whole salary paid, \$9,777.44; previous year, \$6,469.25; buildings erected during year, 5 (wooden); cost, \$487; previously erected, 41; (40 wood, 1 brick); cost, \$6,262 (five districts reported in 1881); total receipts, \$18,952.48; total expenditures, \$9,976.46; unexpended, \$8,976.02.

In 1882, when probably four-fifths of the school districts voted a five-mill tax, "Flat Rock," the *nom de plume* of a teacher, writes: "The morning I began I found, in attempting to organize, that of the fifty students present I could form seventeen classes in reading, five in geography, six in grammar, and as many in arithmetic. Other studies were similar. Every book that had been used in the family since the boyhood days of their grandfathers was presented, and I soon had organized forty intelligent little classes, numbering from one to five in each class. Imagine, kind teacher, the perplexity of that moment! Labor for three teachers, and but one to perform it." The writer, a live teacher, soon solved the difficulty by securing uniform textbooks through the directors.

For 1882—White children, 5,226; colored, 462; total, 6,014; increase, 1,028; number districts, 64; number districts reporting, 24; white enrollment, 1,355; colored, 38; total, 1,393; average daily attendance, 321; number in orthography, 1,175; written arithmetic, 258; geography, 90; history, 20; higher branches, 1; white teachers, male, 36; female, 4; colored, 1; total, 41; average first grade salaries, male, \$30.38; female, \$34.33; second grade, male, \$28.70; female, \$24; third grade, male, \$30.24; female, \$30; number buildings erected during the year, 3 (wood); cost, \$1,111; total (reported is meant), 11; value, \$2,841; total receipts (including last year's balance), \$19,745.07; total expenditures, \$10,963.86; unexpended, \$8,781.21. The county examiner was Mr. L. Neal.

For 1883—White children, 5,912; colored, 582; total, 6,494; increase, 480; districts, 68; number reporting, 32; white enroll-

ment, 2,234; colored 129; total, 2,363; in orthography, 1,534; written arithmetic, 392; geography, 141; history, 45; higher branches, 26; male teachers, 45; females, 1; total, 46; average first grade salaries (for males), \$37.85; females, \$30; second grade, males, \$32.22; number buildings erected during the year, 11 (wood); cost, \$3,203.15; whole number in the county (reported), 31; value, \$5,575.15; receipts, \$16,402.50; expenditures, \$5,274.07; unexpended, \$11,130.43.

For 1884—White children, 6,052; colored, 645; total, 6,697; increase, 203; number of districts, 75; number reporting, 40; white enrollment, 2,820; colored, 147; total, 2,967; orthography, 1,856; written arithmetic, 603; geography, 296; history, 75; higher branches, 17; teachers, white males, 50; white females, 2; colored females, 5; total, 57; average first grade salaries for males, \$37.65; females, \$30; average second grade salaries for males, \$28; females, \$32.70; third grade, males, \$27; number of buildings erected during the year, 8 (wood); cost, \$3,093; whole number of buildings, 40 (wood); value, \$9,298; receipts, \$25,883.74; expenditures, \$13,204.22; unexpended, \$12,679.52. Mr. Lee Neal was county examiner.

For 1885—White children, 6,847; colored, 758; total, 7,605; increase, 908; number of districts, 78; number reporting enrollment, 56; white enrollment, 3,732; colored, 261; total, 3,993; in orthography, 2,664; written arithmetic, 717; geography, 322; history, 136; higher branches, 24; teachers, male, 75; females, 3; total, 78; average first grade salaries, males, \$40; average third grade salaries, females, \$22; number of buildings erected during the year, 5 (wood); cost, \$1,259; whole number school-houses, 47 (wood); value, \$1,314; receipts, \$31,239.60; expenditures, \$18,249.41; unexpended, \$12,990.19.

For 1886—White children, 7,378; colored, 830; total, 8,207; increase, 602; number of districts, 83; number reporting, 53; white enrollment, 3,744; colored, 229; total, 3,973; in orthography, 3,316; written arithmetic, 945; geography, 390; history, 188; higher branches, 11 (other branches in proportion); teachers, males, 69; females, 5; total, 74; average first grade salaries, male, \$45; female, \$37.50; average second grade salaries, males, \$32.50; female, \$30; average third grade salaries, male, \$27.50;

females, \$20; number of buildings erected during the year, 16 (frame); cost, \$3,409; whole number in the county reported, 39 (frame); value, \$12,951; receipts, including balance from previous year, \$30,252.19; expenditures, \$21,161.84; unexpended, \$9,090.35.

For 1888 the district enumeration is as follows: No. 1, 73; 2, 72; 3, 64; 4, 87; 5, 67; 6, 27; 7, 135; 8, 78; 9, 67; 10, 77; 11, 53; 12, 70; 13, 30; 14, 67; 15, 80; 16, 87; 17, 38; 18, 58; 19, 93; 20, 150; 21, 114; 22, 127; 23, 65; 24, 115; 25, 93; 26, 86; 27, 231; 28, 148; 29, 86; 30, 244; 31, 106; 32, 74; 33, 172; 34, 85; 35, 181; 36, 115; 37, 160; 38, 176; 39, 90; 40, 125; 41, 124; 42, 880; 43, 73; 44, 94; 45, 81; 46, 96; 47, 45; 48, 70; 49, 53; 50, 76; 51, 37; 52, 125; 53, 70; 54, 108; 55, 118; 56, 128; 57, 105; 58, 97; 59, 99; 60, 12; 61, 48; 62, 149; 63, 151; 64, 80; 65, 148; 66, 60; 67, 65; 68, 76; 69, 92; 70, 90; 71, 86; 72, 56; 73, 72; 74, 33; 75, 68; 76, 58; 77, 101; 78, 80; 79, 86; 80, 71; 81, 67; 82, 81; 83, 64; 84, 55; 85, 59; 86, 59; total, 8,612; white, male, 3,928; female, 3,743; colored, male, 479; female, 462. Mr. N. Turmon is county examiner.

### CHURCHES AND KINDRED SOCIETIES.

*Earliest Religious Observances.*—The earliest known religious work in Crawford County was made by the Primitive Baptists in the region of Alma, and Rev. Moses Fisher was among the first preachers. This denomination was followed closely by the Cumberland Presbyterians from Cane Hill, who held services at the home of Daniel Pevyhouse (or Pevehouse), on Lee's Creek; this was probably in 1834 or 1835. It was but a year or so later that the Methodist Church representatives came in, and Rev. John Harrell was among the first of their ministers at Van Buren and on Frog Bayou. Following them, it is thought, were the followers of Alexander Campbell's ideas, of whom Rev. William Stirman was probably the first to begin aggressive work. This was done in the Bell school-house near Fine Spring (Tarrytown), about 1842, it is thought. He was followed by Revs. Johnson, Graham, Carrollton, Polly, Strickland and others. It is not known when the Missionary Baptists began work, and the Catholic and Episcopal Churches have been confined to Van Buren, as is given more fully

elsewhere. The Presbyterians also began in Van Buren. The Protestant Methodists' initiative work began with the organization of that body. In 1847 the Methodists, Cumberlands and Christians had a union church and camp-meeting outfit on Cedar Creek, on land whose deed was made to the Methodist Church. The peace of the community was suddenly broken by the advent of a minister from Illinois, who told the community of the separation of the northern and southern branches of the church, and placed the matter before them to choose; twenty-five became adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and twenty gave their allegiance to the northern branch, but the deed was gained by the Southern Church. It was then time for a camp-meeting, and each branch agreed to hold these meetings at the same place, but that the Southern branch was to begin first, which they did, continuing three weeks in camp. The Northern Church, seemingly irritated at their extended time, determined to excel, and continued for four weeks; this rivalry gained large accessions to both churches, it is said. The interest in Sabbath-schools has always been vigorous. There has been no collegiate center for the dissemination of denominational doctrines as there has been in Washington County. Accounts of various churches are given in the following pages.

*The Cumberland Presbyterians.*—Arkansas Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is treated more fully in the chapter on Washington County Churches. The complete list of congregations is as follows: Beersheba, Cincinnati, Cane Hill, Dripping Springs, Fayetteville, Lone Elm, Mount Vernon, Mount Comfort, Mount Pleasant, Mulberry, Ozark, Oak Ridge, Prairie, Rieff's Chapel, Southwest City (Mo.), White Oak, White River, West Fork, Wards, Salem, Mount Zion, Barker, Cove Creek, Rogers, Siloam Springs, Vineyard, Natural Dam, Van Buren, Main Fork, Mount Liberty, Salem Springs, Maysville, Bethel and Bentonville. Those in Crawford County are given as far as obtainable.

The Van Buren Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a member of Arkansas Presbytery. The society was organized December 31, 1882, by Rev. J. D. Boone, with Ben Decherd, H. C. and M. C. Miller, Dudley Bourn, L. A. Miller, M. S. Collins,

Delphia Harshaw and Moseetta Bourn among the original members. The society was under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. D. Boone but a few months, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. E. Morris. Bro. G. A. Henderson and Dr. F. R. Earle preached for them next, until in October, 1887, Rev. Buchanan assumed ministerial duties of the society. They have held services in the Presbyterian Church on alternate Sabbaths, but are taking steps at this writing (summer of 1888) toward building at an early date.

Dripping Springs Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized July 11, 1840, by Rev. John Buchanan. The elders were I. Vinsant, Josiah Howell, G. M. Burris and John Shannon, and the members were W. Beach, G. Parish, J. Parish, Elizabeth Pevyhouse, Franklin Thrasher and Fata Thrasher, M. Harrall, E. R. Locke, M. Owens, Jackson Owens, J. W. Morgan, M. Butler, R. Storey, E. Reeder, Laura Copps, E. C. Batford, John Pevyhouse, Genevra Pevyhouse, Laura Killenberger, J. J. Williams, Eliza Williams, E. Block, I. Shannon, J. Shannon and Dorothy Davis. In 1841 a log building was erected, and the present frame structure was built in 1872 at a cost of \$500. It was dedicated by Rev. F. R. Earle, of Cane Hill. The pastors since 1857 have been Revs. George Morrow, J. P. Russell, J. M. Brigan, P. Carnahan, Samuel Cox, John Hughes, G. Thompson, B. F. Fatten, J. W. Sullivan, F. Maloy, Allen Canada and J. T. Buchanan. The present membership is about forty persons, and the elders are A. Gooding, J. S. Matlock and B. F. Massey.

Cove Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church has had a few scattering members, but have neither church nor pastor. About six or seven members have occasional services in the district school-house.

*The Christian Church.*—The Van Buren Christian Church has had a varied career, and little exact information can be gleaned concerning its history. The following letter, found in the biography of J. T. Johnson, a prominent convert of Alexander Campbell, speaks of early missionary work in Crawford County, and gives a clew to its organization:

VAN BUREN, March 7, 1848, Tuesday Morning.

BELOVED BRO. CAMPBELL: I am here, in good health, about 1,500 miles from home, laboring in the good cause of the reformation. \* \* The success has been far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. \* \* I reached here and labored a week. The result was twelve additions. \* \* I visited Fayetteville, fifty-two miles north, and labored twelve days with good success. \* \* I returned to Van Buren and visited Oakland—a fine population, ten miles from this place. \* \* I expect to start in the stage in the morning for The Rock. I had one baptism here on Lord's day. I expect to organize this church to-night. \* \* This is a great country. \* \*. J. T. JOHNSON.

The society seems not to have thrived. Services were held occasionally by the then Rev. Henry Shibley, and for a time Rev. Ezell, of Fort Smith, during "the fifties." After the close of the Civil War a few active members, among them being Mr. and Mrs. S. Wood, Mrs. H. C. Hayman, Elder William Murphy and wife, Dr. (now Elder) Stone, Thomas Murphy and wife, Mrs. Farrar, Gen. H. F. Thomason, Mr. Simmons and wife, Mr. Barnes and wife, and Mrs. Ribling, reorganized at the fair ground building. A year later they met in the old seminary, which was used until the erection of the high school building. In the summer of 1887 the society rented their present rooms, known as the Old Episcopal Church. The elders have held the services, with the exception of occasional services held by the present pastor, Rev. J. Q. West. Their membership is about thirty persons.

The Alma Christian Church was organized October 13, 1877, by Rev. George W. Owen. The first members and officers were Elders A. J. Moody and L. B. Byars, Deacon J. E. Smith and E. B. Hassett, Margaret E. Renfroe, Lucy Wright, Mary A. Smith, Nannie J. Byars, Nannie E. Reed and Mary Griffith. Rev. Owen was succeeded in the pastorate by Revs. A. G. Lucas, J. Q. West, J. T. Jones, B. W. Lauderdale, J. H. Hambleton, E. C. Gillespie, J. C. Mason, Morgan Morgan and Kirk Baxter, some of whom were only temporary evangelists. The society now has 111 members, but has so far been unable to build a house. They still use the old union church and school building.

Antioch Christian Church was organized in 1855, and was first known as the Flat Rock congregation. Among its members were G. J. Clark, Russell Allen, M. H. West, Mary A. West, J. G. Stevenson, Jane Stevenson, Louis Waddle, J. T. West, Susan

Stevenson, Elizabeth Stevenson, J. Q. West, Henry Shibley, W. H. H. Shibley, Ann Allen, Mary E. West, M. T. West, John S. Shibley, Henry Coleman, William J. Neal and wife and B. Neal. Their first building was a log one, plastered with stone and mud, and was erected about 1855. The present building is about 30x50 feet and cost about \$600. Elder Stirman, Revs. M. J. Robinson, Henry Shibley, — Polly, A. J. Moody, Eli Baker, J. W. Garrett and J. Q. West have been among the pastors. The membership now reaches about ninety persons.

Philadelphia Christian Church was organized by Rev. J. Q. West, assisted by J. F. Jones. They have a building about 20x36 feet, located in Jasper Township. The deacons are J. E. Slover and Noah Scott. They have about sixty members.

Cedar Grove Church was organized about twenty-five years ago by John West. They had a log building destroyed during the war, but they reorganized about 1866, and now have about seventy-five members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. Small-ey. The frame building now used is about 24x36 feet, and cost about \$600. In 1885 Rev. Marshall and H. C. Craddock organized a Sunday-school, with a membership of about seventy-five; this has increased to 110. Lemuel Mullen is superintendent.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church, South*, held the fifty-first session of its annual Conference at Fayetteville, in November, 1887. The churches of this denomination in Crawford County are in the Clarksville District, under the presiding eldership of Rev. I. L. Burrow, ex-president of the Central Collegiate Institute, at Altus, in Franklin County.

Alma and Mulberry (Franklin County) were under charge of Rev. Frank Naylor; Dyer Circuit, Rev. H. A. Storey; Van Buren Station, Rev. D. J. Weems; Van Buren Circuit, Rev. W. D. Powell; Chester Circuit, Rev. J. D. Edwards, and Ozone Circuit by Rev. A. M. Belcher. In the whole district there are nineteen churches, valued at \$20,130.

Van Buren Circuit (not including Van Buren) had three local preachers, 301 white members, five Sunday-schools enrolling 300 pupils.

Chester Circuit had 151 members; one church, valued at \$230; one Sunday-school of seventy-seven members.

The Van Buren Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1846, by Rev. J. J. Roberts. Some of the earliest members are as follows: P. A. Moses and wife, N. Colburn, S. M. Hays and wife, Miss Susan Hays, S. D. Daugherty and wife, Ellen Ward, Mary E. Ward, Susan Southmayd, Miss V. Tachett, Samuel Colburn, A. K. Foster, M. J. Foster, the Misses Harrell, Mrs. Wade Cottrell, Mrs. S. Hamlin, R. S. Roberts, William Mooney, Nancy Mooney, Eliza Mooney, Charles Heart, Mrs. E. Dickson, Mrs. M. A. Bearden, A. M. Callahan, Mrs. Kate Callahan, Mary Gillespie, J. Hattaway and wife, J. Whitfield, James Brown, Mrs. Kate Brown, Isaac Austin and Mary Austin. There was a considerable general revival in 1847. The old brick church was built in 1850, and during the Civil War was so much damaged in serving as a hospital, as to be considered unsafe. This was torn down in August, 1886, and the new church was begun during the following month. It was dedicated by Dr. John Matthews, of St. Louis, the corner-stone ceremonies being performed by the Masonic fraternity, and the address delivered by the editor of the *Southwestern Methodist*. The structure is a fine one of brick, and second to but one other in Northwestern Arkansas. Its cost was \$5,000. This was very largely the result of the efforts of Rev. D. J. Weems, who has been the pastor of the society for four years. The first pastor was succeeded by others, among whom were Revs. Pogue, Lugg, Thornberry, Lively, Burrell Lee, A. R. Winfield and F. Colburn before the late Civil War. Revs. R. W. Hammetts (P. E.), S. A. Sheaffer (none during the war), N. B. Pearson (P. E.), John Harrell, J. M. P. Hicheson (P. E.), C. H. Gregory, S. S. Key, J. J. Roberts (P. E.), S. H. Babcock (P. C.), H. R. Withers (P. E.) and Rev. Babcock in 1871 and 1872, C. H. Gregory (P. E.) and W. J. Bolling (P. C.) during 1873 and 1874, J. M. Clayton (P. E.), R. S. Hunter (P. C.), I. L. Burrow and R. S. Hunter, H. M. Granade (P. E.), B. H. Greathouse, I. L. Burrow (P. E.), B. L. Ferguson, I. L. Burrow (P. E.), Dr. J. W. Kaigler, T. J. Smith (P. E.), James A. Anderson, F. S. H. Johnson, V. V. Harlan (P. E.), G. W. Hill and D. J. Weems; the pastors since 1885 embrace all the presiding elders and pastors since 1861, except Revs. William Penn (P. E.), I. L. Burrow (P. E.), J. A. Anderson (P. E.) in 1887, and Rev. I. L.



Burrow (P. E.) in 1888. This society is, no doubt, the largest in Crawford County, its membership now being 225. Steps were taken in *ante-bellum* days to found a college at Van Buren, and a donation of \$10,000 was made toward that object by Alfred and Martha Wallace; this fund, however, was largely lost during the late war, but about \$6,000 is now in the hands of trustees.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church* in Crawford County has shared the fortunes of that denomination in the State, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Fort Smith District of the Arkansas Conference. The withdrawal of that society from the State in 1857 is well known, and also its return in 1868. The first session of Arkansas Conference was held at Little Rock in 1873 by Bishop Bowman, the secretary being Mr. Bushong. Intermediate sessions have since been held there and at Batesville, Russellville, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Harrison, Waldron, Rogers and Judsonia, while that of 1889 will be held at Eureka Springs under Bishop Warren. This society is not largely represented in Crawford County.

Natural Dam Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the residence of John Rainwater, about twenty years ago, by Elisha Robison, Caswell Mills and David McCaslin, and then belonged to the Van Buren Circuit. John S. Rainwater was class leader. They have never had a building, but services have been held at various times since by Revs. Gilcoat, Conley, Manus, A. Hyde, Obarr, Bryant, Hunt and others. The church at one time had thirty-five or forty members, but there are very few at present.

North Van Buren Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1886 by Milton Z. Brown. There had been a good society before 1856, but the political exigencies of those days led to its abandonment. The society began again in 1886, and has so flourished that they now have a neat pine structure in course of erection, and have a membership of thirty-five persons. The society is a member of the Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their present pastor is Rev. Obarr.

The Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), at Van Buren, is a member of the Little Rock Conference, and began its existence in 1869. It was organized by J. G. Pollard

with thirty-eight members. In 1874 the society built a frame church two blocks west of Main Street at a cost of \$900, and it was dedicated the same year by Rev. T. B. Ford. Rev. Ford has been succeeded by Revs. G. W. Taylor, W. H. Crawford, R. Boon, H. Turner, A. J. Phillips, J. G. Thompson, F. Wallace, W. S. Lanford and E. Roberts. Their membership is now ninety-five. The church is preparing to erect a commodious brick house of worship.

*The Methodist Protestant Church* is not largely represented in Crawford County. There are but eight congregations in all.

Cedarville Methodist Protestant Church is a member of the Fort Smith Annual Conference and of the Cedarville Circuit, which embraces Shiloh Church and Whitewater Chapel. It was organized about 1884, by Rev. Leonidas Neal and Rev. Youngs Coleman, associate pastor at Cedarville. Among the first members were F. C. Oliver, Eli Oliver and wife, Youngs Coleman and wife, L. Neal and wife, M. G. England and wife, Mrs. Rosana Neal and two daughters, Misses Ruth and Hattie J. Oliver, Richard Lollis and wife, Ellen and Jane Lynn, S. Q. McCurdy, John Hubbard and wife, and E. M. Oliver and wife. Among their pastors have been Rev. Boaz Ford, the two already named, and Rev. Hiram Kimes. They have thirty members. They have a union church building and school and Masonic Hall combined, worth about \$3,000.

The Shiloh Church was organized about 1885, by Rev. Youngs Coleman, and among the original members were G. W. Pittman and wife, J. A. Standridge, M. J. Purcell, William Brazuell and wife, R. J. Brazuell and wife, *et al.* They have about twenty-five members, and use a school building.

Whitewater Chapel was organized at Gum Springs, by Rev. George O. Hickey, probably in about 1872. Many of the members were from the Cedarville congregation.

The Anna Circuit includes three churches and the Winslow Mission.

*Episcopal.*—Trinity Church, of Van Buren, is one of the oldest members of the Diocese of Arkansas. The society was organized about the years 1841 or 1842 by Bishop George W. Freeman. The corner-stone of the first church was laid April 5, 1844, and

the membership reached about twenty-five persons. It began under the rectorship of Rev. D. McManus, whose successors were Revs. O. Townsend, William Binet, — Littlejohn, — Matthew, and the present rector, Rev. L. F. Guerrey. The society has been independent and earnest, and although without a pastor for a time succeeded in building a brick edifice valued at \$5,000 (including the cost of site). This was completed in 1887, and will be dedicated in the winter of 1888-89 by the first pastor. The present number of communicants is sixty-nine, while the congregation numbers about 150.

*The Presbyterians.*—The Van Buren Presbyterian Church (O. S.) is a member of Washburn (or Washbourne) Presbytery, whose organization is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. It was formerly a part of Arkansas Presbytery, which embraced the northern half of the State. The society had informal services prior to 1844, but, according to Dr. J. A. Dibrell, the society was organized probably during that year. It is thought that the first pastor, Rev. Aaron Williams, organized the church, among whose original members were Elder Calvin Phelps and wife, Elder and Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mrs. L. Gross, Mary Hinkle, Dorothy Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. (?) Houck, Mrs. Mary Gross, Mrs. J. B. Ogden, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. George W. Paschal, *et al.* The present church—which was the first—was built of wood and brick by the society in 1846 at a cost of \$1,200. It was dedicated by the second pastor, Rev. W. K. Marshall, D. D. The membership reached its high-water mark about 1848, when they numbered sixty persons; but the organization of the Alma Church drew off a large number who lived there. It should be mentioned also that the acoustic properties of the church building were planned by the famous Washington architect, Mills, whose great equestrian statue of Jackson is so well known. The pastors that followed Dr. Marshall are Revs. Elizur Butler, Thomas Urmston, J. C. Kennedy, G. L. Wolfe, S. B. Irvin and W. F. Sample. The present membership numbers thirty persons.

The Alma Presbyterian Church is a member of Washburn (or Washbourne) Presbytery, and was organized in 1878 by Rev. J. C. Kennedy. The members constituting the first church were

R. M. and Mrs. Alexander, W. C. and Mrs. Bostick, A. C. and Mrs. Powe and others. The officers were J. K. P. Douglass and J. H. McNeely. The present edifice is a neat frame structure, the only one owned entirely by the society. It was dedicated in December, 1886, by Rev. W. F. Sample. The pastors have been Revs. J. C. Kennedy, S. B. Irvin and W. F. Sample, the present pastor. The church is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of sixty persons. Five elders and three deacons constitute the officers.

*The Catholics.*—St. Michael's Catholic Church at Van Buren is the only representative of this denomination in Crawford County. It is a member of the diocese of Little Rock, and was organized at an uncertain date. The chief event of importance in their history is the erection of a church on Broad Street, which was made possible by contributions of members of the local society, the congregation at Fort Smith and the citizens of Van Buren of various societies. The building is a frame edifice of a value estimated at \$2,500, and was dedicated June 7, 1873, by the Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, bishop of Little Rock. The society has since prospered under the care of two successive pastors, Rev. M. Smith, and the Rev. Father Maurell, of Fayetteville, the present incumbent of the priestly office. Their organization has a membership of about 100 persons.

*Missionary Baptists.*—The Clear Creek Missionary Baptist Association is an offshoot of the Dardanelle Association, from which it withdrew to organize in 1871. About nine or ten churches, seven of which withdrew from the above-mentioned association, met at Concord Church, in Crawford County, and formed the present organization, which includes churches in Crawford County, and many north of the Arkansas River, in Franklin County. They chose for moderator a prominent organizer of the association, Col. M. F. Locke, of Alma, and Rev. W. R. McLain, as clerk. The moderatorship has been held by one or the other of these two gentlemen ever since, the former serving all but about two or three terms. In 1884 the association met at Mt. Zion Church, Franklin County; in 1886 at New Prospect Church, at Mulberry, and in 1877 at Alma, Crawford County. The present officers are Col. M. F. Locke, mod-

erator; J. M. Lawrence, clerk, and M. H. Wagner, treasurer. They have 26 ministers, 5 licentiates and 27 churches. Total membership, 1,243.

Vine Prairie Missionary Baptist Church was organized June 3, 1882, by Rev. P. A. D. Smith, with thirteen original members. The first pastor was Rev. Nathan Adams, next Rev. Horace Meaddears (or Meadors) and Rev. Payne, the present pastor. They have a neat frame building 24x40 feet, built in 1886, costing about \$200.

The Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church, a member of Clear Creek Association, was organized January 22, 1882, by J. A. D. Smith, chairman; J. M. Kimberlin, secretary; M. Adams, J. E. Hicks, L. Scott and T. J. Davis. These, with J. E., G. W., Rosanah and Telitha Cox, S. L. Looney, S. A. Boggs, A. F. Looney and Mary M. Pendergrass, constituted the original membership, which has since increased to forty persons. Rev. M. Adams, the pastor, and Deacon G. W. Cox, church clerk, embraced all the first officers. Among those who are members of the society, J. A. D. Smith and J. M. Kimberlin are ministers; Mr. Adams and Rev. J. W. Richardson, the present pastor, have been the only ones in charge. The deacons are Messrs. Hicks, Scott and Davis. The society has so far been compelled to use a school-house for worship.

The Fine Spring Missionary Baptist Church was organized July 14, 1883, as a part of the Clear Creek Missionary Baptist Association. Rev. John O. Love was the minister. C. A. Heathcock and David Reed also took part in the organization. The society meets at a school-house three miles north of Alma. Their pastors have been W. M. Hicks, C. A. Gowin and Rev. Horace Meaddears (or Meadors). The original members were J. O. Humphrey, W. F. Flowers, Julia Flowers, Daniel Allen and sister and Mary A. O'Kelley. The present membership is thirty-four.

The Alma Missionary Baptist Church was organized in August, 1873, with the following members: Rev. F. L. and Mrs. Mary Seaward, with their two daughters, Misses Laura A. and Fannie; Dr. W. L. and Mrs. Jane R. Wynne; Col. M. F. and Mrs. N. A. Locke; three members of the Broome family, Mrs. M. A.,

T. W. and J. E.; C. C. Adams and Mrs. Nancy Hill. Rev. F. L. Seaward was their first pastor, and services were conducted in the public school building, which is elsewhere mentioned. They were the first of the four religious societies to withdraw from that building and erect a church. In 1878 Col. M. F. Locke, Rev. F. L. Seaward, Dr. Wynne and others began the work, and soon after that they were enabled to dedicate a neat wooden structure, which has cost them about \$1,600. The pastors succeeding Rev. Seaward have been Revs. F. L. Kregel, M. O. Lucas, S. I. Lee and their present minister, Rev. E. Windes. Their present membership is about eighty persons. It might be of interest to note that the most prominent moderator, Col. M. F. Locke, of the Clear Creek Missionary Baptist Association, to which this church belongs, is a member of this society.

The Van Buren Missionary Baptist Church was not successful in forming an organization until 1885, and even then their membership was small, embracing only—among the male members—J. C. Clark, Mr. Reese, Mr. Hill, G. F. Stamps, T. Funk and James Lloyd. Elder John Mayes, of Fayetteville, and Deacon Clark organized the society as a member of Clear Creek Association. There is but little to record until the year 1887, when they erected their present frame church, at a cost of about \$1,800. Their membership increased under the pastoral charge of Elders O. M. Lucas and Enoch Windes, the present pastor, until it has reached the number forty-one.

The Red Bird Missionary Baptist Church, a member of Clear Creek Association, is located two miles north of Belmont, Crawford County. It was organized the third Sunday in 1884, with the following members: C. W. Smith, Justin Smith, Josiah and Louisa Baird, C. W. and Sarah Bolton, J. S., Sr., Eveline, William, Rutha, J. S., Jr., and Nancy Smith and J. W. Cain. The officers were J. W. Cain, clerk; Deacon J. S. Smith, Sr., treasurer. The society have no building, but hold services in the school-house of the district. Their pastorate has been filled by Revs. T. R. Early, Horace Meadors and the present incumbent, J. M. Payne. The membership has been as high as 115 persons, but ninety-two is their present number.

Cedar Creek Missionary Baptist Church was organized in

1873 by Elder A. P. Whit, with E. Morris as moderator and Simon Whit as clerk. Among the members were Robert Reed, George Allen, Louisiana Morris, Albert Reed, Mary Burkett, Julia Reed, Amanda Allen, John Allen, R. Reed, William Allen, Mary Lewis, Mary Larue and J. B. Lewis. They first used a log school-house on the creek in Cedar Creek Township, but in 1876 a frame structure was erected at a cost of about \$500. It was dedicated by the pastor, Elder C. A. Gowin. His successors have been Elders Simon Whit, Daniel Johns, J. H. Hill, E. A. Scott, S. L. Story, C. R. Johns, and C. A. Gowin himself. They have about fifty members. The Methodist and Christian Church people hold occasional services in this church.

Mount Moriah Missionary Baptist Church, a member of Clear Creek Association, was organized October 1, 1887, by Elders C. A. Gowin and John Brim, pastor. The society had no building, but their members held meetings about a mile north of Rudy. Among these members were W. H. Walker, deacon and clerk, M. A. Walker, Charles Baker and wife, Dilley Brim, John Lamson, B. Bruner, Sarah Bruner, James and Ann Howard, Mary Mullen, Caroline Jones and Elder Joseph Hudson. Rev. John Brim is the pastor, but Elder Hudson and Deacon Winfrey have officiated in various church duties at times. They have thirty-seven members.

Union Chapel Missionary Baptist Church was organized June 10, 1883, by Elders C. A. Gowin, C. R. Johns and E. Morris, with the following members: Mary A. Davis, Lizzie Service, Sarah Spangler, Isabel Richie, Nancy E. Pesterfield, S. J. Davis, A. K. Standridge and E. H. Hanner. The pastors have been Revs. C. A. Gowin, W. D. Cox and George F. Fatum. The present membership is fifty-eight.

Zoar Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1859 by Elders Claborne, Jones and D. C. Harrison. Their first building was a log house, erected in about 1867, eight miles northeast of Van Buren. It cost about \$100. They enroll about thirty-seven members at present. The original members were Elder Jones and wife, Elder Harrison and wife, C. C. Johnson, O. B. Wallace and Elizabeth Wallace, Sarah O'Neal and Phoebe Temple.

New Prospect Missionary Baptist Church No. 2, a member of Clear Creek Association, was formed August 18, 1883, by D. W. Chambless and J. M. Lawrence. The Oak Grove school-house and church combined, a two-story building, erected in 1882 at a cost of \$1,100, is their present place of worship, located four miles southeast of Van Buren. The original membership embraces S. J. N., N. E., Jesse M. and Elder Daniel W. Chambless, E. W. Houston, W. L. H. Couch, Thomas A. Hill, Sarah E. Chambless, Eliza Lemley, Christina Lemley, Mary C. Shoemaker, M. E. Houston, Mary Couch, Martha E. Hill, Mary E. Couch, S. E. Houston and Mary E. Miller, but their number has grown to seventy-four, and prospects for the construction of a building, exclusively their own, are bright. Their present church was dedicated by the only pastor they have had, the Rev. Elder D. W. Chambless. N. E. Chambless is church clerk.

*The Woman's Christian Temperance Union* of Van Buren has been an important factor in both the social and political history of Crawford County. It was organized February 2, 1882, with twenty-eight members. The officers chosen were as follows: Mrs. Jesse Turner, president; Miss Mattie Southmayd, Mrs. C. M. Thompson, Mrs. W. H. H. Shibley, vice-presidents; Mrs. Lewis Bryan, recording secretary; Miss Fannie Thompson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. O'Connor, treasurer; Mrs. M. D. Garnett, librarian. In November of the same year the society made a vigorous fight for prohibition at Van Buren, under the "three-mile" law, and to all appearances succeeded. The validity of the proceedings was questioned, however, and the case was brought before the county judge. Attorneys Thomason, Turner and Brown appeared for the petitioners for prohibition, and Attorneys Neal and Huckleberry in behalf of the opposition. The petition was granted. In their efforts of a similar character afterward the society was unsuccessful, but their efforts have had a great influence on public sentiment. Mrs. W. H. H. Shibley succeeded Mrs. Turner. The present secretary is Miss Alice Brelsford, and the treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Thompson. They have a membership of about forty-five.

*The Van Buren Young Men's Christian Association* was organized November 27, 1887, at the Methodist Church in that



city. State Secretary Bill, of the state organization of Arkansas, was present, and the following officers chosen: Gen. Hugh F. Thomason, president, and D. H. Miller, secretary. There were forty-two members at this meeting—a temporary organization; the permanent society was formed a week later, with Hon. B. J. Brown as president, G. C. Thayer and Dr. R. W. Quarles as vice-presidents, W. H. H. Shibley as secretary, and John Fritz as treasurer. The society holds weekly meetings. Its rooms are in the Edmondson Block.

### POST-OFFICES AND FINANCES.

*Post-offices.*—The number of post-offices established in Crawford County, between the years 1829 and 1888 was fifty-eight, as follows, with names of postmasters and dates of appointment:

Akeville (late Oak Grove): T. I. Price, June 1848; discontinued September, 1849.

Alma: Alex. W. Griffin, June, 1871; George F. Bolling, April, 1872; discontinued March, 1873; re-established April, 1878, George F. Bolling; Bidkar P. Renfroe, March, 1875; William A. Britten, August, 1881; E. B. Hassett, June, 1882; Noble Bonlin, April, 1884; Hugh S. Lewers, April, 1885.

Andros: Henry H. Epperson, June, 1886.

Anna: Jeremiah M. Spencer, August, 1880.

Arkloe: Mary A. F. Bullock, April, 1880; Robert I. Glass, October, 1880; Josias B. P. Bullock, May, 1882; discontinued October, 1884; re-established July, 1885, Malissa Bullock; discontinued March, 1886.

Armada: Andrew J. Nordin, March, 1888.

Barcelona: Tom Comstock, October, 1888.

Belmont: John M. James, January, 1848; Hugh R. Frazier, July, 1852; William Steward, October, 1857; discontinued June, 1859; re-established January, 1860, Samuel S. Roberts; John R. Meaders, April, 1866.

Bidville: H. A. Hedding, September, 1883; F. S. Henry, May, 1884; re-appointed April, 1885; discontinued January, 1886; re-established January, 1880, John B. Harrison.

Britton: Harvey A. Hedding, September, 1883; Elijah J. Crider, September, 1886.

Cantonment Gibson: E. W. B. Nowland, November, 1832; discontinued July, 1839; re-established July, 1839, W. L. Wharton. Now in Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Cedarville (late Spencer's shop): Henry C. Crowell, June, 1872; B. B. Thayer, September, 1872; James F. O'Bryan, February, 1874; G. B. Childus, February, 1875; George W. Crowell, July, 1875; Robert C. Crowell, January, 1876; Peter Hunt, June, 1878; Leonidas Neal, September, 1878; James Fears, August, 1881; Cornelius W. Neal, January, 1882; M. J. Purcell, October, 1887.

Cherokee Agency: Hercules T. Martin, January, 1840. Now in Washington County.

- Chester: James C. Wright, March, 1883.
- Crawford (changed to Pleasant Hill): Alexander McLean, September, 1882.
- Dora: Albert Hood, April, 1888.
- Dripping Springs: George W. Matlock, March, 1870; discontinued June, 1870; re-established May, 1872, Wallace Deffbaugh; discontinued December, 1873.
- Dyer: Walter A. Dyer, July, 1885; John W. Moss, July, 1886; Tilghman M. Layton, June, 1887; Robert N. Anderson, June, 1888.
- Eads: William C. Eads, October, 1881; William A. Briscoe, July, 1882; re-appointed August, 1882; Francis M. Clawson, May, 1887.
- Elm Springs: W. Barrington, July, 1850. Now in Washington County.
- Fort Smith: John Rogers, October, 1829. Changed to Sebastian County March, 1851.
- Frisco: Benjamin F. Strong, April, 1883; John W. Shaberg, January, 1888.
- Frog Valley: Josiah Kester, August, 1879; Paton Peters, December, 1879; discontinued February, 1880.
- Gotha: Rudolph R. Ueltzen, August, 1886; Lovelace Cliett, November, 1886; discontinued December, 1887.
- Graphic: William B. Moore, March, 1883; Archibald Y. Killingsworth, October, 1883; John B. Meek, October, 1886; Frank Dyer, February, 1888.
- Hale: Harrison B. Hale, May, 1888.
- Hansen: Alex Thompson, June, 1881; Joseph C. Howell, September, 1883; discontinued November, 1885.
- Harroldton: James F. Gooding, June, 1886.
- James Fork: Jeremiah Hackett, August, 1847; Jacob W. Bender, May, 1850; changed to Sebastian County, March, 1851.
- Lancaster: James F. Ferguson, November, 1882; re-appointed November, 1884; Samuel Steward, March, 1884.
- Lee's Creek: Thomas Shannon, January, 1832; Sanford N. Elmore, February, 1835; George W. Duval, December, 1838; changed to Natural Dam March, 1839; re-established, Hiram Bradie, March, 1854; discontinued July, 1866; re-established, William Dudley, August, 1866; James A. O'Bryan, March, 1870; Andrew P. Simon, January 1871; Sibramer R. Cox, October, 1871; Richard C. Oliver, December, 1872; John J. Beale, January, 1887.
- Leonardsville: Amasa Watson, December, 1879; Fred Sperry, April, 1882; discontinued September, 1882.
- Lock: William F. Thornton, March, 1884; James K. P. Vaught, November, 1884; discontinued September, 1886.
- Mine Prairie, changed to Vine Prairie: Thomas J. Davidson, October, 1876.
- Mountainburgh (late The Narrows): Wesley H. Gilstrap, September, 1876; Henry Remy, March, 1878; Albert Simcoe, January, 1882; Anderson O. Gilstrap, June, 1883; John B. Wright, January, 1886; John L. Dement, April, 1886.
- Mulberry: Thomas Moore, May, 1830; discontinued September, 1833.
- Natural Dam (late Lee's Creek): Washington Duval, March 1839; Andrew Norton, November, 1845; Washington Duval, January, 1846; discontinued August, 1846; re-established April, 1847, James Farris; D. C. Price, September, 1847; Andrew Morton, December, 1850; discontinued May, 1860; re-established October, 1860, Andrew Morton; Jesse W. Branson, April, 1866; Mrs. Mary E. Oliver, April, 1867; discontinued, September, 1868; re-established August, 1872, James P. Babb; Nimrod P. Rice, February, 1875; discontinued November, 1875; re-established January, 1877, Henry King.
- Oak Grove: James B. McPherson, February, 1844; changed to Akeville June, 1848.

Ozark (now in Franklin County): William Hail, December, 1886; Samuel Evans, September, 1887.

Penny Witt: A. J. Harben, March, 1854; discontinued March, 185—.

Penultima: William H. Dillard, August, 1842; James W. Bates, December, 1848; discontinued February, 1847.

Pleasant Hill (late Crawford, now in Franklin County): John Lasater, January, 1888.

Redtop: Benjamin Dyer, August, 1886; discontinued November, 1887.

Rudy: George H. Rudy, February, 1888; Douglas Allen, December, 1886; William D. Rutledge, December, 1887.

Sand Point: Lewis Keifer, June, 1879; Bartlett Irwin, April, 1880.

Short Mountain: Gilbert Marshall, February, 1880; Thomas Hixson, December, 1883; William Hull, December, 1885; Samuel Weaver, July, 1887; discontinued July, 1888.

Speir: John L. Speir, February, 1888.

Spencer's Shop: John Spencer, March, 1870; Henry C. Crowell, April 1873. Changed to Cedarville June, 1872.

Statler: John P. Stewart, June, 1882; Vincent S. Vestal, November, 1883; Josiah R. Harden, April, 1886.

Steep Hill: Samuel B. Stephens, November, 1847; Isaac H. Parish, January, 1849; discontinued June, 1849.

Stop: Nathan W. Leach, June, 1884; William H. Leach, June, 1887.

Sugar Loaf: Giles S. Brown, August, 1847; George N. Brown, June, 1849. Changed to Sebastian County March, 1851.

Tarrytown: William J. Meadows, Jr., August, 1871; Cyrus Barrier, February, 1875; William J. Meadows, April, 1876; discontinued August, 1878; re-established, David H. Creekmore, February, 1883; W. F. Flowers, July, 1886.

The Narrows: William Howard, July, 1848; Asahel L. Orrick, July, 1856; William Russell, Jr., January, 1857; James G. Marlar, July, 1857; John L. Morgan, April, 1858; discontinued July, 1866; re-established May, 1867, Andrew I. Peters; Thomas H. Simcoe, December, 1867; James S. Bushong, July, 1869; Samuel L. Strong, December, 1871; William H. Peters, November, 1872; Samuel L. Strong, May, 1874; Wesley H. Gilstrap, March, 1875. Changed to Mountainburgh September, 1876.

Uniontown: Joseph C. Wood, April, 1881.

Van Buren: Thomas Phillips, March, 1831; John Drennon, December, 1836; Josiah W. Washbourne, October, 1844; George W. Clark, June, 1846; Cornelius D. Pryor, December, 1846; Nicholas A. Pryor, August, 1849; Davidson Dickson, April, 1852; Jonathan A. Eno, July, 1852; William B. Heard, December, 1855; James S. Bushong, October, 1865; Samuel D. Dougherty, April, 1867; Julius A. Nobles, March, 1873; Mrs. Lizzie Lockhart, March, 1874; James H. Huckleberry, October, 1879; re-appointed January, 1882; Alvis Smith, August, 1883; re-appointed January, 1884; James T. Stuart, January, 1886.

Vine Prairie (late Mine Prairie): Thomas J. Davidson, October, 1876; discontinued November, 1877.

Zenobia: William H. Cate, July, 1887; Charles M. Smith, March, 1888.

The number of post-offices in Crawford County now (November, 1888,) existing is thirty, as follows: Alma, Andros, Anna, Armada, Barcelona, Belmont, Bidville, Britton, Cedarville, Ches-

ter, Dora, Dyer, Eads, Frisco, Graphic, Hale, Haroldton, Lancaster, Lee's Creek, Mountainburgh, Natural Dam, Rudy, Sandy Point, Speir, Stattler, Stop, Tarrytown, Uniontown, Van Buren, Zenobia.

*Finances.*—The statement of the finances of the county for the year ending June 30, 1888, is as follows: Receipts, \$22,650.-95; expenditures, \$24,374.50; outstanding scrip, \$8,384.12. Thirteen out of eighty-eight districts, only, did not vote the five-mill tax.



# HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

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## BOUNDARY, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

*Boundary.*—Franklin County is bounded by Crawford and Madison on the north, by Johnson on the east, by Logan and Sebastian on the south and by Sebastian and Crawford on the west. It is one of but four Arkansas counties lying on both sides of its great river. Of its approximate area, 400,760 acres, about 129,280 acres are south of the river. Of course all the county is directly and indirectly drained by the Arkansas River.

*Topography.*—The topography in the north, from the Boston Mountain on the north boundary and Mulberry Mountain to the Arkansas, is terraced somewhat similar to Crawford County, excepting that Big Mulberry Valley cuts a wide depression diagonally across the entire part from the northeastern to the southwestern corner, where it joins a similar valley depression of the Little Mulberry, lying along the western boundary. Horsehead is the main creek in the east. Another exception to Crawford topography in the north is the comparatively meager lowlands along the Arkansas, the lower cliffs in many cases almost, and in some cases, lining the river bank. In the south, for about five or six miles, parallel with the river, is a series of ridges, beyond which spread the more or less continuous prairies to the Magazine Mountains on the southern boundary. In these are some elevations like Potato Hill, a striking phenomenon. The drainage is east, north and west, and is light.

*Geology.*—The following treating on the geology of Franklin County is from the pen of David Dale Owen, 1859:

In the geology of Franklin County the millstone grit series prevails in the northern part of the county, composed of conglomerates and thick-bedded, coarse

sandstone, flagstone and red and blue shales. Only thin beds of coal can be expected to be discovered in such materials as lie below the true productive coal measures. A slight wave in the strata carries the coal of Crawford County beneath the surface in the northern part of the county, and it is not until you reach the waters of Horsehead Creek, in Johnson County, that this coal again makes its appearance at the surface, on the north side of the Arkansas River. One and a half miles northeast of Benner's mill, near William Parker's house, there is an excellent chalybeate spring, which was found on examination to contain: A trace of free sulphuretted hydrogen, bicarbonate of lime, bicarbonate of magnesia, bicarbonate of the protoxide of iron. This water appears to contain a considerable amount of oxide of iron, and it is therefore somewhat remarkable that it should also indicate, with acetate of lead, the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen—a combination that can only exist when the oxide of iron is held in solution by a free acid. This water will have a tonic effect, combined with an action on the skin and kidneys.

At and near Mr. Parker's spring is seen the following succession of rocks: Coarse-grained sandstone, alternating with flagstones; reddish, yellow and gray shales; in all about 200 feet. In the gray shales, ten feet above the spring, there is a thin coal dirt. On Mulberry River the thick-bedded sandstone of the millstone grit series attains a thickness of more than 300 feet. From the base of one of the cliffs of this sandstone, on Mulberry River, Section 80 (?), Township 11 north, Range 28 west, there issues a saline water, from a fissure in the rock, that is known as the State Salt Spring. This spring has lately been given up by the State, and is now the property of Messrs. Basham & Ward. It contains chloride of sodium (common salt), bicarbonate of lime, bicarbonate of magnesia, bicarbonate of the protoxide of iron (and) sulphates, a trace. This is a weak brine, which might become much stronger by deep boring, as it occupies the same geological position in which the strongest brines are found in the Western States. There is another saline spring, reported to be of about the same strength, situated higher up on the Mulberry River, which I did not have an opportunity to visit. The qualitative chemical examination of a mineral water on Spirit Creek, a branch of Mulberry, Township 11 north, Range 28 (?) west, resulted as follows: Carbonate of the protoxide of iron (strong), bicarbonate of lime, bicarbonate of magnesia. This is a good chalybeate water, and its effects will be that of an active tonic. A chalybeate spring was also examined at Mr. William Hamm's, on Mulberry River. This water contains the same ingredients as the preceding, though the oxide of iron is not in such large quantities. Between Mr. Hamm's, on Mulberry River, and Ozark, the following section was obtained: Siliceous flagstone, 130 feet; siliceous iron ore, 5 to 6 feet; yellow, red and gray shales, 60 feet; coal dirt, or thin, decomposed black shale, 1 foot; space concealed to bed of creek, 60 feet; total, 257 feet.

The northern part of Franklin County, though much broken, contains a large amount of good tillable land on the creek and river bottoms, which is very productive when properly cultivated. The principal growth of timber is white, black and red oak, black jack, post oak and hickory, sweet and black gum.

*Resources.*—Almost all that said in regard to Crawford in its resources can be said of North Franklin, and much that will be found in the resources of Sebastian County holds good of South Franklin.





A PIONEER WINTER SCENE.



## EARLY HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT.

*Archæological.*—The remains of Mound Builders in the present territory of Franklin are found chiefly in the Big Mulberry Valley, or rather were found, for the annual plowing over them has reduced the most of them to ordinary levels. Gen. Jesse Miller, who has taken pains to observe them, recalls having opened many of these mounds and finding in them bones, earthenware, pottery and other utensils; they were also arranged with almost, if not quite, scientific regularity. Some of these are on his own farm and on the Beneaux estate. On Gen. Miller's farm he found an old burying ground, on the mounds of which very old trees were growing, and in one part of which were rocks arranged in the form of a five-pointed star.

*The Indians and Earliest White Occupants.*—The earliest Indian occupation known was by the Osages in the north and the Quawpaws south of the river. The removal of these tribes is mentioned elsewhere. Contemporary with them, however it is known that there were French settlers even before 1816, as is evidenced by the fact of the deed of land on the river near Altus, given in 1816, by Jean Baptiste Dardenne, and that it was a private French survey made by himself, a survey that is still recognized. As the French had possession of ancient Louisiana no later than 1767, except for a few hours in 1804, this survey would seem to indicate a settlement of the French in Franklin territory previous to 1767, when Louisiana was under the French governorship of D'Abbadie, or before him Baron de Kelevec, or before him Marquis de Vaudreuil, or back even beyond Bienville's last term (1732 to 1741).

No evidence obtainable points to settlements by the Spaniards during the rule of any of their nine governors, from Antonio de Ulloa in 1767 to Juan Manual de Salcedo in 1803.

In 1818, two years after Jean Dardenne deeded his French survey to William Russell, Simon Miller and his son Jesse (Gen. Jesse Miller, of Mulberry City,) and others, settled in the rich Mulberry Valley, and raised one crop. This was about the region of Pleasant Hill—the oldest and best known White settlement, not only in Franklin County, but in the northwestern

part of the State [see chapter on schools, and also the address of Judge Jesse Turner in the chapters on Crawford County]. The Cherokees were there, and the following year (1819) the white settlers were ordered off on account of the government arrangements with the Indians, giving the Cherokees exclusive rights of title to the territory lying between the White and Arkansas Rivers. All the White squatters who had taken up the 160 acres allowed them moved away except Jesse Bean and his family and Judge Sanders. These were allowed to remain because they were blacksmiths. Gen. Miller thinks a few others remained also. For almost a decade after that the Cherokees—a comparatively agricultural nation—had exclusive control of this region. In 1818 Webber, the chief, had a small village on Mulberry, and on the south side of the Arkansas River was an Indian “town” called “Chekelee.” No information in the form of Indian tradition of the life of these people is obtainable. It may be that they had no heart to make events. “The first memory I have of giving my sympathy to sorrow not directly my own,” says a lady writer\* in a current magazine, “was in the case of the Indians of the Creek and Choctaw tribes, who had been removed to the Arkansas reservation from their homes by the banks of the lovely Coosa, one of the most romantic and beautiful streams in America. Nothing my father could tell me concerning their going could ease the keen pain their sad faces and flowing tears inflicted on my childish heart.” \* \* \* Many burial trees were found, especially in Indian Hollow, on Horsehead Creek (East Franklin), after they left in 1828. In these were found skulls, bones, beads, gun-barrels with the wood rotted off, arrow heads, etc. At the “old Kinnibrough field” was found a defensive block-house of two stories. Their trails were rather numerous; they were also known as “buffalo traces,” and were worn about eight inches deep and a foot or two wide. The most marked “trace” was the one from Batesville to Ozark, generally following the Charleston road after crossing the river. One came from Madison County down to Horsehead Creek, and bore off east. Many deserted cabins and orchards were found.

White pioneers, previous to the Indian removal in 1828,

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\* Elizabeth L. Saxon in Lippincott's for August, 1888.

looked upon this land much the same as the white population look upon Indian Territory—as “the promised land”—and after 1828, when it was deserted, settlers literally overflowed the region. One has but to glance at the accompanying “entry” list, to see how many came in in 1829 and 1830. Gen. Jesse Miller was one of the first to return to Mulberry Valley. Soon came Capt. Russell, the Simpsons, Barnetts, Marrs, W. H. Johnson, Quesenburys, Mayes, Moores, Maxeys and others. On White Oak were the Russels, Merediths, Ragsdales and others; about the site of Roseville were the McLeans, from which it gained its name “McLean’s Bottom;” a little before 1831 H. B. Rose, a well-informed New Orleansite bought the place and named it Roseville; an old patriarch, called Thomas Hixon, was there; he was a Kentuckian Clay Whig, and was a great enthusiast over his favorite journal, the Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle*, a fact that made him the butt of a good deal of laughter. The court-house, in Mr. Rose’s “residence,” was soon moved up to Old Crawford Court-house, about 1831 (the northwest corner of South Franklin County); here came Mr. Trimble, Mr. Dillard, Mr. Reed and Mr. Edmondson with families—only four families; here came Jesse Turner, B. H. Martin and R. C. S. Brown, young attorneys; there were a few log houses; the court-house was a log one 15x15 feet, with clapboard roof and puncheon floors, no hanging doors or windows. In 1832 Justin Beneaux came there with a fifteen year old boy, whom he was rearing, named J. F. Quaille, now a venerable citizen of Ozark. Mr. Beneaux had a keen eye to business as a merchant, and had been used to prompt annual settlements on the first day of a new year. At the close of his first year he prepared to receive his debtors and their coins or peltries—a pleasant method of “keeping open house”—on New Year’s Day. He waited all day and they came not, whereupon he sought Judge Turner and poured out his indignation in mixed Franco-English, saying they were “no punctu-al! no punctu-al!” It is a characteristic fact that the first attachment case before the county court was one of his cases of collection, and that the boy he reared has become one of the first financiers of the county.

A little later (about 1832, it is thought,) William Cureton had

some land on the site of Ozark—then called "Cureton's Ferry." Soon the Hails came in, and the growth of Ozark follows, as may be found in the chapter on towns, villages, etc.

In 1836 the movement of the court-house to "Old man Whitson's place," up on Big Mulberry, withered Old Crawford Court-house, and for a brief period lent increased interest to the Mulberry settlement. This was not long to last, however, for although there were scattering settlers all over the present region of Franklin County (and past, too,) the great bulk of the settlement was in McLean's Bottom about Roseville, as well as in Big Mulberry Valley. Their convenience decided that Ozark should henceforth be the central and most important settlement in the county, after 1837.

The settlement of Franklin came chiefly from Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. During "the forties" northern settlers located on the prairies of the region about Charleston. The population of foreign birth is of a later date, and confined almost exclusively to the German settlement north of Altus.

In "the fifties" there were but three settlers in the region about the site of Altus—old Hogan Township; they were "Old Jimmy Crusin," William Hellens and Marcus Hogan, in whose honor the township was named. Crusin's horse-mill was the only mill in East Franklin as late as 1857. The settlement in the region of Charleston is mentioned in the chapter on towns. The especial periods of influx of settlers were in 1829, 1836, and 1876—opening after the Indian occupation, admission of the State, and the completion of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad.

*Actual Settlers.*—No more complete list of actual settlers can be found than such as the assessor might hand down. The assessor's book of 1839 gives the following names:\*

C. B. Ake, John Ake, R. D. and O. B. Alston, W. Adams, T. Aldridge, A. L. Armstrong, John Ainsworth, D. L. Bourland, J. Barnard, C. Barnard, — Baley, G. W. Boykin, W. Berry, C. M. Blagg, H. M. Bunch, T. Berry, E. Berry, W. Berry, Jr., Justin Beneaux, James Boyd, J. B. Bourland, J. Boren, S. M. Bean, T. Booth, Rial Bryant, W. Brooks, A. H. Bryan, O. Barnet, J. Burks, J. G. Barclift, A. M. Bourland, E. D. Bourland, H. Bourland, A. Barnhill, Z.

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\* The spelling is as given by Emanuel Speegle, sheriff and assessor.

Barnard, John Barnard, Sr., Melton Brawley, A. Brown, C. Baker, S. Battle, J. Brooks, R. H. Bean, Jesse Burton, A. Barnard, James Barnard, W. Barnard, J. H. Blackwell, James Blackwell, W. Bean, James Britton, Mark Bean, Y. P. Christian, B. P. Clements, Joseph Calvert, G. W. Carpenter, J. E. Cotton, William Carpenter, John Cunningham, Thomas Cook, D. S. Corley, Thomas Carl, W. Colbert, J. D. Combs, J. W. Crane & Co., J. M. Christian, Clements & Jenkins, John Clark, W. Crawford, Johnson Campbell, John Carpenter, J. Crowson, Nancy Caulk, J. W. Childress, J. S. Clark, W. A. Clark, W. Cope-land, Anderson Claxton, T. Carpenter, D. Cornwell, W. Cureton, L. Chappole, John Clark, Nat. Dickerson, Jinkins Davis, H. H. Davis, J. D. Davis, J. M. Dozier, Noah Davis, Ed. Davis, H. Dewit, W. Driver, G. H. English, Marquis Eppler, J. Eppler, J. S. Estell, Benj. Estell, Thomas Edmonson, S. Evins, Jonathan Eppler, Joshua Fisher, Mason Flowers, W. Flowers, J. Fleming, G. Fleming, L. Foster, T. Fulsher, E. Fulsher, David Fort, John Fort, J. Fulton, M. Frazier, G. Groungs, J. Daley, J. Gilbreath, J. Gilbreath, Jr., G. Greer, G. Greer, Jr., T. Galey, P. Greer, J. Goad, C. Gibson, W. Galloway, H. Hudson, E. Hale, J. Hunter, P. Hanger, J. Harden, G. Hogan, Thomas Hamblen, W. B. Hunter, J. Horley, A. Hogan, J. Hobbs, C. Hemphill, W. Hicks, G. Hicklin, W. Hicklin, S. Hansicker, P. Hodges, R. and W. Hills, A. H. Hilburn, S. Hicks, A. Henderson, J. Hale, Jacob Hale, W. Hale, Joseph Hinton, J. M. Hinton, W. Hunter, A. Hicks, M. Hogan, J. W. Hogan, W. Helms, J. Harod, J. Holiway, S. Horner, G. Horner, J. Huggins, L. Huggins, James Hamm, John Hamm, W. Hamm, S. Hunter, E. Haley, W. Hazelip, B. Hassett, W. G. Jinkins, G. Johnston, Charles Jones, W. W. Johnson, D. Kamer, N. Thomas, C., S. and Tob. Kennedy, Kendall & Collins, Robertus Kennedy, J. Kimberling, Nat. Kimberling, David Lo, M. Lapater, J. B. Lyon, V. Likens, Joseph Lane, J. A. Lane, R. Lane, W. Lambert, Jesse Miller, W. B. Martin, L. Mulinex, E. S. Moffet, I. Mitchell, W. Megehee, A. Miller, James Marr, Thomas Moore, W. C. Maxcey, J. T. Moore, J. Moffet, W. M. Castlen, S. McCleaver, A. McCleaver, Moore & Henderson, John McClellan, S. Melton, W. McKinney, J. Murphey, Robert Moffet, J. Morros; E. Melton, Sr. and Jr., W. B. Marrs and James Marrs, Sr., W. Morgan, C. S. Milleum, W. Merideth, Ed. Marsh, W. P. Moore, G. McKinney, A. McConnel, J. McElroy, G. Mitchell, J. McFall, Eliza McClellan, J. H. Neeman, L. Nicholson, J. Nicholson, E. Nelson, J. C. Nixon, J. Orrick, J. Pearce, W. Poppin, J. Perkins, M. Pool, J. D. Porter, M. Phealan, C. Partain, S. Phillips, W. M., J. and Thomas Quesenbury, L. C. Quinn, T. Ranshaw, John Riggs, T. Richardson, P. Ragsdale, J. Ragsdale, J. Russell, Henry and Delilah Russell, Joseph Rice, John Ransom, G. and R. Russell, W. Raney, B. H. Rose, Lewis Russell, G. H. Russell, C. Riffe, N. Riffe, Nancy Russell, Joseph Roberts, W. Sanders, J. B. Simpson, B. Savage, S. and S. J. Scott, A. J. Speegle, S. Sloan, A. St. Clair, F. Sherol, Mary Snodgrass, W. W. Scott, J. Simpson, W. Stout, H. Simpson, I. Snodgrass, J. Sherol, C. M. Slover, W. Stamps, A. F. Smith, J. W. Shrockley, J. Sims, J. Simpkins, J. Steel, J. Street, W. Scott, Sr., J. W. St. Clair, T. St. Clair, A. Smith, A. Stokes, E. Stovall, N. Steel, I. Shrockley, G. Simmons, E. Speegle, J. Titsworth, S. Titsworth, J. W. Taylor, J. T. Turner, H. Turner, E. M. Tatum, J. Tucker, J. Tombolin, E. Tucker, W. Tucker, A. Walter, J. G. Wooten, P. Watson, D. D. Williams, E. Williams, D. Wilkins, J. Wilkins, Kendall Webb, M. Williams, Rob. Waller, Charles Whitson, Feliciana Whitson, H. Waller, J. Ward, C. West, T. Wodsworth, M. Waid, A. Wood, W. Ward, W. Wisdom, G. Wolf, O. Wood, Polly A. Wood.

At the first election (1838) 184 votes were polled, the heaviest vote being at Whitsontown and Roseville. Gen. Jesse Miller and Samuel Evans were among those voters.

The oldest title to be obtained for land in Franklin County is the following:

This deed, made and entered into between John Baptiste Dardenne, of the county of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, of the first part and party to this deed, and William Russell, of the town and county of Saint Louis, in the same territory, of the second part and party to this deed, which witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of sixty dollars current money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which payment is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained and sold, and does, by these presents, grant, bargain and sell to the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, six hundred and forty acres of land situated adjoining the Arkansas River, in the aforesaid county of Arkansas, as is supposed, being especially located at a place called "Aiaita Prairie," and otherwise by some called "Choctaw Prairie," on the said Arkansas River, and being the only claim of land of the said party of the first part in his own right in the aforesaid territory; to have and to hold the above described, granted, bargained and sold lands and premises, with all and singular of the rights, privileges and appurtenances whatever thereto belonging [here follows the formal language of a deed]. In testimony whereof the said John Baptiste Dardenne has hereunto set his hand and seal this 20th day of April, 1816.

[SEAL.]

His  
JOHN BAPTISTE + DARDENNE.  
Mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of witnesses.

ANDRE FAJOT,  
NICHOLAS RIECTOR.

This is on the river directly southwest of Altus; it was a private French survey made by Jean (properly) Baptiste Dardenne during the French occupation. The survey is numbered 2348, and is the only French survey in the county.

The following is a list of persons who entered land within the present limits of Franklin County previous to 1840. In a few earlier cases the section, township and range numbers, on which the land is located, are given:

George Grounds, 1829, 14-8-26; Charles Kelley, 1829, 13-9-29; James Marrs, Jr., 1830, 3-8-25; James Drake, 1830, 5-8-25; William McDonald, 1830, 7-8-25; John Marrs, Jr., 1830, 10-8-25; E. G. Harris, 1830, 17-8-25; Hugh Logan, 1830, 17-8-25; John M. Spaulding, 1830, 3-7-26; Lee Yostes, 1830, 1-8-26; James Meredith, 1830, 2-8-26; John J. Nicholson, 1830, 2-8-26; W. C. Pogue, 1830, 3-8-26; Boyd Williams, 1830, 8-8-26; Adam Harvick, 1830, 9-8-26; Aquilla Mitchell, 1830, 10-8-26; Alex Barnhill, Alden Taylor, 1830, 12-8-26; Alvin St. Clair.

1830, 14-8-26; Alex E. Ross, 1830, 15-8-26; Joseph Jeffries, 1830, 15-8-26; John Titworth, 1830, 16-8-26; David Fort, 1830, 29-8-26; James Fisher, 1830, 34-8-26; John and William Martin, 1830, 35-9-26; John Simpson, 1830, 7-10-28; Thomas Fulcher, 1831, 1-8-26; J. J. Nicholson, 1831, 3-8-26; Samuel Stephenson, 1831, 5-8-26; John Rogers, 1831, 9-8-26; R. M. Saunders, 1831, 6-10-28; W. T. Moore and A. Sharp, 1831, 7-10-28; Sally Butler, 1831, 13-10-29; Thomas Moore, Sr., 1831, 22-10-29; W. H. Johnson, 1831, 25-10-29; Rich. H. Bean, 1831, 27-10-29; William Hull, 1834, 32-9-26; A. M. Fulton, 1837, 32-9-26; Littleton Chappell, 1834, 2-7-28; Thomas Morris, 1834, 3-9-28; William Whitson, 1834, 6-10-28; J. B. Bourland, 1834, 10-10-28; Matthew Mayes, 1834, 11-9-29; James Kennenbrough, 1834, 19-9-26; W. P. Moore, 1835, 7-9-28; J. W. Whitson, 1835, 7-10-28; John Lasater, 1835, 18-10-28; Allen Miller, 1835, 2-9-29; W. P. Moore, 1835, 12-9-29; Isaac Snodgrass, 1835, 12-10-29; John Titworth, 1836; William Raney, 1840; James Murphy, 1836; Robert Burton, 1837; Thomas Wadsworth, 1836; H. H. Davidson, 1836; Milton Braly, 1839; John Knight, 1836; James Griffin, 1837; W. Hawkins, 1838; John Tucker, 1839; W. M. Martin, 1837; Daniel Stutesman, 1839; W. M. Gwin and Samuel Davis (large land owners), 1839; R. B. Ward, 1839; John Whitley, 1838; John Warner, 1837; Leo Whittle, 1837; J. B. Covert, Jr., 1839; James Crason, 1840; S. M. Weaver, 1839; L. A. Clark, 1836; J. J. Pendergrass, 1839; T. J. McGrady, 1840; S. P. Boyd, 1840; E. Speegle, 1840; John Carpenter, 1837; W. McCaslin, 1836; J. R. Lewis, 1837; R. McPhail, 1838; Noel Riffe, 1836; J. C. Nixon, 1830; J. W. D. Taylor, 1836; Henry Russell, 1837; S. N. Christian, 1836; Thomas Morris, 1836; R. Lam, 1838; P. Phillips, 1836; D. Wilkins, 1837; A. Smith, 1840; Thomas Berry, 1837; R. Bryant, 1839; J. Eppler, 1837; W. N. Popham, 1837; R. Moffitt, 1839; David Walker, 1838; Adam Oliver, 1837; W. S. Oldham, 1837; B. B. Clements, 1837; D. L. Bourland, 1836; J. W. Whitson, 1836; E. J., E. and J. S. Bourland, 1836; R. J. Wright, 1837; M. Flowers, 1837; J. H. Carl, 1838; David Thompson, 1837; Thomas Edmondson, 1838; Thomas Booth, 1837; Elizabeth Elliot, 1837, and G. L. Manaskle, 1836.

The earliest record of any action of a justice of the peace of Franklin to be found is the following:

This action was founded on a note of hand for the sum of \$55, given December the 6th, 1837, and due the 25th of December, 1838, by A. H. Hilborn, assignee for Spencer Horner, and for the use of Joseph Tussel.

(Signed)

LUKE HUGGENS, J. P.

The first record of a justice court to be found is:

John Titworth,  
surviving partner of  
Clark & Titworth,  
vs.  
Samuel Hixson.

} Summons issued May 24, 1838, returnable the 2d day of June.

The defendant not appearing the Court continued this case until the 9th day of June, when the parties appeared, and the defendant making no defense, it is therefore considered by the Court that judgment go against defendant for \$85 and 75 cents principal; interest \$12 and 5 cents, and costs; justice's account for

summons 50 cents, for judgment 50 cents; constable, cost summons 50 cents, mileage, three miles, 15 cents.

Execution issued this 25th day of June, 1838.

June 26, 1838.—This day personally appeared George Grounds, and acknowledged himself jointly bound with Samuel Hixson for the pay of the above judgment and cost, provided the same shall be sustained by the circuit court.

Transcribed this 18th day of October, 1838.

WILLIAM SCOTT, J. P.

(Signed)

SAMUEL HIXSON,  
GEORGE GROUNDS.

A record of a case before this justice is found in which H. B. Rose appears against Amanda Childers, administratrix of John Childers, deceased; this is on December 18, 1840. Alfred Henderson, on Mulberry River, was probably one of the earliest justices within the present territory of Franklin County. The first marriage record to be found is the following:

I, M. Hogan, an acting justice of the peace in Franklin County, State of Arkansas, do, on this 7th day of September, A. D. 1849, in the county aforesaid, join in marriage Robert Skidmore and Elizabeth Gold, both of this county aforesaid, and both of lawful age, and did then and there declare them to be husband and wife.

Given under my hand this day of November, A. D. 1849.

(Signed)

M. HOGAN, J. P.

*Early Experiences.*—The early industries of Franklin were very similar to those described in Crawford—the mother territory. Stock raising was largely followed, with the raising of small crops of corn, oats, wheat and cotton. The hunter's occupation was a favorite also, and the Indians often returned to hunt with them as late as "the seventies."

In the chapters on Crawford will be found illustrations of the early life and customs of Franklin County. A Van Buren incident is here inserted, which will serve to show that inns in those days were quite as matter-of-fact as at present. The landlord referred to is Mr. Gross:

#### A PREACHER EATING HIS HORSE.

There was no church in Van Buren. A Methodist itinerant was sent there. One house only was open to him—the tavern—and to that he went and put up. He interviewed mine host. "What is the chance for a Methodist preacher here?" The reply was that it was the same as for any other man, if he had money. "But if I have no money." The chances were bad enough. "What do you charge for board?" asked the circuit rider. The rates were given. "Look at my horse," said he; "what do you think he is worth?" The animal doubtless was *good middling*, for our preachers are not novices about horses, and



no men have better use for them. That preliminary settled, the preacher proceeded in a very straightforward style with the host. "Sir, turn my horse into your stable, and when you think I have eat up the value of him let me know, and I will either change my quarters or provide other means of paying my bill."

He went to work—laid siege to the place in the name of the Lord—and before the horse was eat up the town capitulated. The people presented him his horse, all charges paid, and his own bill beside; fitted out "the parson" in a new suit of clothes, and from that day Christianity has had a firm footing in Van Buren. Two churches, a Methodist and an Old School Presbyterian, with good brick houses to worship in, and good congregations, furnish the Gospel and ordinances to that excellent people. The Rev. John J. Roberts, one of the oldest members of the Conference, is the man.—*Bishop McTear*.

There were no saw-mills in the earlier days, and floors were puncheon; roofs were laid on and weighted down with weight poles; the chimneys were made of sticks and mud. When the county was organized the only glass windows in it were two panes of glass owned by Thomas Moore, on Big Mulberry; many others obtained some by 1839. The great highways were the old Wire road north of the river and the Military road on the south.

Franklin County has not been very prolific in striking incidents; its career has been generally even and very conservative.

### ORGANIZATION.

The Osage Indians relinquished all rights to Franklin County (present) territory north of the river, by the treaty of November 10, 1808, when it became subject to white settlement. In 1813 it became a part of Arkansas County, Missouri Territory. The Quawpaws relinquished their rights to the south side territory in the treaty of August, 1818. It became a part of Arkansas Territory by act of Congress March 2, 1819. The south part of present Franklin was then probably in Pulaski, and the north in Arkansas or Lawrence Counties; it is uncertain which one. At the creation of Crawford, October 23, 1820, South Franklin became Crawford Territory. North Franklin was in the territory ceded to the Cherokees, when they were first removed west of the Mississippi River, and it continued so until they relinquished their rights in 1828, and it became a part of Crawford.\*

Franklin County was organized by "an act to erect and estab-

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\* Judge W. W. Mansfield, after careful examination, thinks North Franklin was a part of Crawford from its first organization.

lish the county of Franklin," approved December 19, 1837; it was bounded thus:

Beginning on the northern boundary line of Scott County, in the middle of Range 29 west, and running thence, in the middle of said range, two miles beyond the southern boundary line of Township 13 north; running thence east to the range line dividing Ranges 24 and 25 west; thence south six miles; thence west to the range line dividing Ranges 25 and 26 west; thence south, with said range line, to the northern boundary line of Scott County; thence westwardly with the said northern boundary line of Scott County to the place of beginning.

The justices of the peace within those limits were, by that act, authorized to meet at Ozark on the third Monday in February, 1838, to hold county court and elect a judge. On February 16 another act was approved providing for an election to be held at Ozark on the third Monday in March, 1838, to elect all county officers not before provided for. On November 20 of that year an act was approved providing for an election of five commissioners, two of whom should be residents of the south side of the river, to permanently locate the seat of justice of the county; and each of whom should take an oath that they would locate it "impartially;" this was to be done by (after a fifteen days' notice) meeting at Ozark and choosing the site, which choice fell to Ozark. "An act defining the boundary line between the counties of Franklin and Johnson" was approved December 14, 1838; it provided that the following should be that line:

Beginning on the dividing ridge between the waters of Arkansas and White Rivers, where the line between Ranges 25 and 26 crosses the same; thence down said River to the mouth of Short Mountain Creek; thence up said creek to the line dividing Ranges 25 and 26; thence south with said line to the Scott County line.

The present boundary between Franklin and Crawford was defined in 1875. On March 22, 1871, "An act to establish and organize the county of Sarber, and for other purposes," was approved; it did not simply define, as in the case of the two above acts, but all, or a large part of Lower Township, embracing the rich lands of "McLean's Bottom" and all of Short Mountain Township, was taken; together with portions of Johnson, Yell and Scott Counties, to form Sarber, now called Logan, County; it was thus bounded:

Commencing at a point in the channel of the Arkansas River where the line dividing Ranges 21 and 22 crosses said river; thence running south on said line to the line dividing Townships 6 and 7; thence running west on said line to the boundary line between Yell and Johnson Counties; thence west and south with said boundary line to the line dividing Townships 24 and 25; thence south on said line to the line dividing 5 and 6; thence west on said line to the boundary line between Yell and Scott Counties; thence south on said boundary line to the line dividing Townships 4 and 5; thence west on said line dividing 4 and 5 to the boundary line between Scott and Sebastian Counties; thence north on the line dividing Ranges 28 and 29 to northwest corner of Township 6, Range 28; thence east on said line dividing 6 and 7 to the line dividing Ranges 28 and 27; thence north on said line dividing Ranges 28 and 27 to the line dividing Townships 7 and 8; thence east on said line dividing Townships 7 and 8 to the line dividing Ranges 25 and 26; thence north on said line dividing Ranges 25 and 26 to the channel of the Arkansas River; thence with the channel of said river to the place of beginning.\*

These are the entire changes made in the territory comprising Franklin County. As to its name—Franklin—one has but to recall one great American, whose name about that time and since was used with which to honor counties and towns, and even a State.

*First Officers, etc.*—The first officers of Franklin County, after its organization in 1837, were judge, A. Henderson; county clerk, Samuel Evans; sheriff, George McKinney; treasurer, D. L. Bourland; coroner, William Hall, and surveyor, John Epler. The first county court was held at Ozark, but the proceedings for about ten years are lost. From 1838 to 1840, judge, J. McMurray; clerk, J. W. Pendleton; sheriff, E. Speegle; treasurer, D. L. Bourland; coroner, James Britton, and surveyor, E. M. Tatum, served the county. The first record to be found containing county court proceedings is that of the following date:

JULY TERM OF THE COUNTY COURT, 1847.

July 19, A. D. 1847.

At a county court begun and held in the town of Ozark, Franklin County, State of Arkansas, present and presiding the Hon. Thomas Aldridge, judge of said court, and assisted by Thomas McFerran and John Honea, his associates, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

And now on this day the court allowed John D. Steele (three) dollars for a county record and that scrip issue for the same.

And now on this day the court appointed David Foot on the new Short Mountain road from Clark's Ford to Middle Township line, and that C. B. Ivey apportion the hands to said overseer.

\* Acknowledgment of the kindness of Judge W. W. Mansfield, in examining the records at Little Rock, is here made.

And now on this day the court appointed James Stringer overseer on the old Short Mountain road from Wolf's Ferry to where it intersects the new road, and that C. B. Ivey apportion the hands, etc.

And now on this day it is ordered that Gades E. Miller apportion the hands to all the overseers in Middle Township.

And now on this day there was a petition presented to the court by sundry citizens of White Oak Township, praying a change of the stage road from Ozark to Johnson County line, said road to run from Ozark to Mrs. Christian's old place, and from thence by Styles to intersect the old Rock road at over near Doct Hail's old place, and that James Gilbreath, Dotson Belt and John Huggins be appointed viewers on said road, and report to the next term of this court.

And now on this day the court appointed Samuel W. Cravens captain of a patrol in Lower Township, and R. E. Lambert, W. M. Woods, William Foot and W. G. Titsworth his associates.

And now, etc. [here follows report on the Preston Ferry, Gaddis E. Miller road, and appointment of I. I. Cureton as overseer; also the allowance of \$2 to Overseer David C. Hall].

Ordered that court adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

[Signed]

THOMAS ALDRIDGE,

*For County Court.*

This closes the first day. As a county officer's record before the county court record, the earliest is the following:

Franklin County, Ark., Surveyor's Book:

I, Thomas Booth, county surveyor of Franklin County, do certify that I have surveyed for Jeremiah Phealen, Sr., the southwest quarter of the north-west quarter of section 8, in Township 10 north, of Range 28 west, beginning at the half-mile corner on the west boundary line of said section, a white oak and elm; thence north eighty poles to a stone, a post oak eight inches in diameter bears north seven degrees, west eighteen links; thence east eighty poles and twenty-three links to a stone in a cornfield; thence south eighty poles to a black-jack seven inches in diameter, bear [ing] south twenty-seven degrees, east thirty-five links; thence west eighty poles and twenty-three links to the half-mile corner, counting forty acres. Surveyed August the 4th, 1839.

[Signed]

THOMAS BOOTH, *County Surveyor.*

D. L. Bourland and Messer Phealen.

The first record of an election order is that for August 21, 1847, "at the house of John Barnards," to elect a commissioner to sell the 16th Section of Township 7, Range 28 west, for school purposes. Thomas McFerran and Joseph Dunn were appointed to hold the election. The first record of grand jurors' names on October 18, 1847: J. M. Hunter, C. M. Richardson, W. Gage, N. S. Hinton, J. M. Council, G. Hill, Charles Marshall, W. P. Raney, A. T. Hampton, J. D. W. Speegle, Alex. McLaughlin, "Robert Forseman," John Brooks, S. Turner, S. Melton and W.

Campbell. The first ferry privilege record is in January, 1848, to T. C. Parks at Ozark.

In 1841 the tax valuation was \$328,926, and the tax \$2,013.43; in 1842, \$289,488, and the tax, \$1,900.31; in 1846, \$264,225 and 507 polls; in 1847, \$302,465 and 445 polls.

Eli Pattey made the first Franklin County statement on record January 19, 1848: "All moneys received by him to this day, amounting to \$3,817.17; by scrip paid in and commissions, \$3,417.79; leaving in the hands of treasurer, \$399.98." On April 17, 1848, the court ordered a court-house built at Ozark, and Kendall Webb was to draw up specifications and cost. In July White Rock Township was formed, with the polls at H. Calverts. The polls of Middle Township were at James Brittain's. July 18, 1848, \$3,000 was appropriated for the court-house, and on July 26, 1851, the building was accepted. It was similar to the present one, but the offices were in the second story and the court-room in the first. Six-Mile Township was organized in July, 1858, out of Middle Township, and Limestone Township was created from Boston Township April 17, 1860. In 1861 the county was in so good financial circumstances that steps were taken to build a separate clerk's office, as provided by the statutes, but the project gave way to the war. In July, 1861, Capt. J. H. Roberts was appointed over the White Oak Township Home Guards. During 1862 the records of orders for the relief of soldiers' families were very frequent. The last record before 1865 was that of November 22, 1862, in which G. H. Ross was appointed clerk, *vice* A. L. Berry, resigned to become a representative of Franklin County.

*First Courts.*—The first court of the county held after peace was that on November 6, 1865, by Judge John Boyle, and the first business performed was the grant of Ozark ferry license to Sarah A. Adams. In 1869, on July 6, plans were ordered for a court-house, and on the 22nd a jail was ordered, the latter at a cost of \$1,800. Both court-house and jail had been destroyed.

The following record of a new regime explains itself:

At a meeting of the Board of Equalization (Supervisors) in pursuance of an act passed and approved April 8, 1869, for the purposes of equalization of taxes of 1869, which was begun and held in the town of Ozark, in the County of

Franklin and the State of Arkansas, present G. W. Sutherland, judge; Thomas Clark, by G. C. Alden, deputy assessor; John Pettigrew, surveyor; James Daugherty, clerk, which comprise the said board, the same being on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1869, (when) the following proceedings were had, to wit:

Here followed the appointment of J. M. Pettigrew as surveyor, of W. J. Montague for clearing the rubbish out of the court-yard, the letting the building of the jail to S. S. Matthews for \$875 (the cage was to cost \$1,127), and the court-house to W. W. Collins for \$9,700. These figures reached \$13,000 or thereabouts before the structure was completed in 1871, however. April 25, 1870, twenty feet square off the north-east corner of the court-yard were sold to Patterson & Withers for a law office. On September 8, following, Roseville, then in Franklin County, was incorporated. During 1870 the court-room was in Franklin Male Institute, corner of Commercial and Ninth Streets. A residence of P. F. Webb, and also one of his buildings north of the court-house, was used for the various purposes of the county. Two elections were held—one in 1870 and the other in 1872—to vote county aid to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, but both failed to grant it. On April 17, 1871, the total indebtedness of Franklin County was \$11,975.69, \$2,746.65 of which was the share assumed by the county of Sabers, then recently cut off from Franklin. In April, 1872, the estate of W. W. Collins, late county treasurer then, began a litigation that grew from complications in his relations to the county as treasurer and builder; it continued for some time in the circuit court, and was finally taken to the supreme court, and a considerable amount was recovered from the county.

On April 8, 1874, the court incorporated the town of Charleston, in Township 7, Range 29 west. On July 6 of the same year Ivey Township was carved out of Mulberry, and on the 22d of the month Pond Creek and New Salem Townships were cut out of White Oak Township, but the order was repealed the following September. January 6, 1875, Pleasant Hill was incorporated as a village, and on April 19 Walker Township was organized out of White Oak, White Rock and Boston Townships. April 28 witnessed the birth of Hogan Township. It was a part of White Oak, and was the eighth township created in the county.

At this time there were fifty-three road districts. February 1, 1877, South Ozark was established, on the petition of M. F. Fleeman, in four blocks across the street west of what afterward became Webb City. On May 7, 1877, Moxey Township was formed, and Hurricane Township was created the following day out of Prairie and Mill Creek Townships. On August 29, 1877, there were twenty-nine school districts; the largest apportionment was made to No. 21, \$171.55, and the smallest sum was \$15.62, received by No. 24. Nos. 5, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 21 received over \$100. August 25 Perry F. Webb secured the recognition of Webb City as a village, separated only by a street from South Ozark. In February, 1878, Charleston's limits were reduced. In 1878 School District No. 9 received \$149.16, the largest sum received among thirty-four districts. September 11, 1880, the town of Mulberry was incorporated. At that time there were fifty school districts in the county. The first order for the use of the "three-mile law" was made October 28, 1881, to "the adult citizens living within three miles of Pleasant Ridge School-house." In 1882 the school districts numbered sixty. The limits of Mulberry City were reduced April 30, 1884.

That part of Franklin County south of the Arkansas River is cut off from easy access to Ozark not only by the river, but by the rough and ridgy region between the prairies and the river. This led to the following:

An act to establish two separate judicial districts in the county of Franklin, in the State of Arkansas, approved March 14, 1885. \* \* \* That all that portion of Franklin County lying north of the Arkansas River, and Middle Township as now defined on the south side of the Arkansas River, shall comprise and be called the Ozark District, and the residue of said county shall comprise and be called the Charleston District.

Circuit, chancery and probate courts were to be held at both district seats, and be distinct in action, but the same officers and their deputies were to have charge. The first deputy clerk at Charleston was C. B. Winburn, and the present one is W. A. Milton. Rented rooms have thus far been used.

The indebtedness of the county reached its high-water mark under the constitution of 1868, and on July 30, 1873, the general debt was bonded as follows, the only bonding the county ever did: Sixteen \$500 bonds payable in three years, fifty-one \$100

bonds payable in five years, fourteen \$100 bonds payable in seven years, nine \$50 bonds payable in ten years and three \$25 bonds payable in ten years. These were all dated July 30, 1873, and bore 8 per cent interest. These have all been paid. The present indebtedness of the county is about \$8,000 in scrip that is worth about eighty cents on a dollar. The assessed value of real estate for 1888 is \$1,572,247; that of personal property, \$1,219,214; total, \$2,791,461. The county has no poor farm.

*Roads, Bridges, etc.*—The highways of the county have, from the first, been those branching out from Ozark on both sides of the river. The county owns no bridges at present, and never voted any railway bonds. The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway is the only one ever within the present territory of the county, and the chief results of that enterprise in Franklin County was to transfer its river traffic to the railway, and increase immigration into the country. D. L. Bourland, Sr., was one of the first directors of the road, the fuller history of which appears in the organization chapters on Crawford County, in this volume. The history of the county buildings will be more fully mentioned in the history of Ozark.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS, ETC.

The officers of Franklin County have been as is usual, except that previous to 1868 the assessor's duties were performed by the sheriff.

*Judges.*—A. Henderson, 1837 to 1838; J. McMurray, 1838 to 1840; T. Aldridge, 1840 to 1846; John Honea, 1846 to 1848, and 1852 to 1858; D. W. Fillingim, 1848 to 1852, and 1858 to 1864; John Boyle, 1864 to May, 1865; S. Spangler, May, 1865, to 1868; G. W. Sutherland, 1868 to 1872; (no name given for 1872 to 1874 in the report of the State secretary); E. D. Turner, 1874 to 1878; A. E. Cope, 1878 to 1884, and Henry Paine, 1886 to 1888.

*Clerks.*—Samuel Evans, 1837 to 1838; J. W. Pendleton, 1838 to 1844; E. Speegle, 1844 to 1848; S. J. Garganes, 1848 to 1854; A. L. Berry, 1854 to 1862; G. H. Ross, 1862 to 1864, 1866 to 1868, and 1874 to 1880; G. C. Alden, 1864 to 1866; J. Daugherty, 1868 to April, 1871; Albert Young, April, 1871, to 1874;



J. O. Alston, 1880 to 1882; A. J. Nichols, 1882 to 1886, and L. R. A. Wallace, 1886 to 1888.

*Sheriffs.*—George McKinney, 1837 to 1838; E. Speegle, 1838 to 1844; Charles Whitson, 1844 to 1846; J. T. Mileham, 1846 to 1848; R. B. Sagely, 1848 to 1852; John Jones, 1852 to his death, in March, 1853; Alfred Coffrey, March, 1853, to 1854; S. B. Honea, 1854 to 1856; D. A. Stewart, 1856 to 1862; A. Moffit, 1862 to 1864; W. C. Adams, 1864 to 1866, and 1868 to March, 1869; C. C. Berry, March, 1869, to 1872; F. M. Elsey, 1872 to 1874; R. Q. Shores, 1874 to 1882; A. H. Sadler, 1882 to 1884; J. T. Tolleson, 1884 to 1886, and W. L. Huggins, 1886 to 1888.

*County Treasurers.*—D. L. Bourland, 1837 to 1844; Eli Patey, 1844 to 1850; J. T. Mileham, 1850 to 1852; H. Eichenberger, 1852 to 1856; A. B. Krider, 1856 to 1860; T. N. Lane, 1860 to 1864, and 1866 to 1868; W. W. Collins, 1864 to 1866, and 1868 to October, 1873; A. J. Woods, October, 1873, to 1874; Stephen Gage, 1874 to 1876; G. W. C. Nixon, 1876 to 1880; O. B. Alston, 1880 to 1882; W. T. Bryan (failed to qualify); C. S. McKinney, December 18, 1882, to 1884; L. R. A. Wallace, during 1886, and S. B. Ramsey, 1886 to 1888.

*Coroners.*—William Hall, 1837 to 1838; James Britton, 1838 to 1840; William Kelly, 1840 to 1842; J. W. Jester, 1842 to 1846; H. Eichenberger, 1846 to 1848; William Gray, failed to give bond; J. W. Mileham, February, 1849, to 1850; T. C. Tomberlin, 1850 to 1852; William Gray, 1852 to 1854; H. Sharp, 1854 to 1856; W. B. Crook, 1856 to 1858; J. Cornwell, 1858 to 1860; W. C. Crooks, 1860 to 1862; C. B. R. Smith, 1862 to 1864; 1864 to 1866, vacant; H. Hudson, 1866 to 1868; R. F. Short, 1868 to 1872; R. G. Howell, 1872 to 1874; Samuel Evans, 1874 to 1876; E. M. McCallister, 1876 to February, 1877; W. A. Carter, February, 1877, to 1880; Thomas Rabon, 1880 to 1882; W. N. Nichols, 1882 to 1884 and 1886 to 1888, and Henry V. Bond, 1884 to 1886.

*Surveyors.*—John Epler, 1837 to 1838; E. M. Tatum, 1838 to 1840; T. Boothe, 1840 to 1846; T. Carroll, 1846 to 1848; J. M. Christian, failed to give bond; J. M. Nixon, March, 1849, to 1850; Charles Foster, 1850 to 1822; J. M. Nixon, 1852 to 1856;

Samuel Evans, 1856 to 1858; F. M. Nixon, 1858 to 1862; J. C. Pettigrew, 1862 to 1864; 1864 to 1866, vacant; W. J. Montague, 1866 to 1868; H. F. Walters, 1868 to March, 1871; J. M. Pettigrew, March, 1871 to 1872; G. D. Butler, 1872 to 1874; J. J. McLaughlin, 1874 to February, 1877; N. D. Sadler, February, 1877, to 1880; T. A. Pettigrew, 1880 to 1882; A. M. McLain, 1882 to March 20, 1884; D. S. Harris, March 20, 1884, to 1886, and D. M. McGraw, 1886 to 1888.

*Assessors.*—As an office independent of the sheriff's office, assessors began in 1868. From that time they were as follows: A. J. Abernathy, 1868 to 1872; J. Williams, 1872 to 1874; J. W. Crockett, 1874 to 1876; J. F. Nixon, 1876 to 1880; W. A. Bennett, 1880 to 1884; J. F. Nixon, 1884 to 1886, and J. B. Fuls, 1886 to 1888.

*The Legislature.*—Senator S. Adams and Representatives E. S. Moffatt and W. Clements, November 2 to December 28, 1840—the third; Senator S. Adams and Representatives W. A. Martin and J. Miller, November 7, 1842, to February 4, 1843—the fourth; Senator J. F. Gaines and Representatives J. D. Steele and O. B. Alston, November 4, 1844, to January 10, 1845—the fifth; Senator J. F. Gaines and Representatives O. B. Alston and F. Dunn, November 2 to December 23, 1846—the sixth; Senator S. H. Chism and Representatives F. Dunn and G. C. Sadler, November 4, 1848, to January 10, 1849—the seventh; Senator S. H. Chism and Representatives G. E. Miller and J. J. Walker, November 4, 1850, to January 13, 1851—the eighth; Senator Jesse Miller and Representatives J. T. Turner, November 1, 1852, to January 12, 1853—the ninth; Senator Jesse Miller and Representative G. E. Miller, November 6, 1854, to January 22, 1855—the tenth; Senator J. P. Humphrey and Representative W. W. Mansfield, November 3, 1856, to January 15, 1857—the eleventh; Senator J. P. Humphrey and Representative Dr. Rosa Carroll, November 1, 1858, to February 21, 1859—the twelfth; Senator Jesse Miller and Representative J. P. Humphrey, November 5, 1860, to January 21, 1861—the thirteenth; November 4 to November 18, 1861, and March 5 to March 22, 1862—special sessions; Senator H. F. Carter and Representative A. L. Berry, November 5 to Decem-

ber 1, 1862—the fourteenth; Senator L. C. White and Representative F. M. Nixon, April 11 to June 2, 1864, November 7, 1864, to January 2, 1865, and April 3 to 22, 1865—the fifteenth; Senator H. F. Carter and Representative A. L. Berry, September 22 to October 2, 1864—a Confederate special session at Washington; Senator Jesse Turner and Representative T. D. Berry, November 5, 1866, to March 23, 1867—the sixteenth; Senator Valentine Dell and Representatives J. B. C. Turman, D. H. Divelbiss, A. J. Singleton and A. Gunther for Crawford, Franklin and Sebastian, April 2 to July 23, 1868, and November 17, 1868, to April 10, 1869—the seventeenth; Senator Valentine Dell and Representatives J. M. Pettigrew, C. B. Neal, J. B. Stevens and J. P. Grady, as before, January 2 to March 25, 1871—the eighteenth; Senator J. D. Arbuckle and Representatives J. A. Davis, C. E. Berry, L. C. White and S. L. Strong, as before, January 6 to April 25, 1873—the nineteenth; Senator B. J. Brown and Representative J. F. Wheeler, May 11 to 28, 1874—extraordinary session convened by Gov. Elisha Baxter; Senator Jesse Turner and Representative A. D. Sadler, November 10, 1874, to March 5, 1875, and November 1 to December 10, 1875—the twentieth; Senator H. B. Armistead and Representative T. D. Berry, January 8 to March 8, 1877—the twenty-first; Senator H. B. Armistead and Representative Elias Turner, January 13 to March 13, 1879—the twenty-second; Senator H. F. Thomason and Representative I. L. Fielder, January 8 to March 19, 1881—the twenty-third; the same, January 8 to March 28, 1883—the twenty-fourth; Senator J. M. Pettigrew and Representative W. R. McLain, January 12 to March 28, 1885—the twenty-fifth.

*Constitutional Conventions.*—W. W. Mansfield, March 4 to 21, and May 6 to June 3, 1861; Robert Hatfield, January 7 to February 18, 1868; W. W. Mansfield, July 14 to October 31, 1874. These are the only cases of such representation for Franklin County.

*Population and Statistics.*—The tenth census (1880) gives an approximately good view of the material condition of Franklin County at that date. The census of any previous decade would reveal far smaller figures in almost all cases, and the cen-

cus of 1890 will give them all greatly increased. The population was 14,951, of which number 7,757 were natives, 7,003 born in other States, and but 191 claimed to be of foreign birth. The immigration and natural increase would give several thousand more at present. The census gives the following facts, also: Indian corn raised, 547,723 bushels; oats, 52,509 bushels; rye, 229 bushels; wheat, 31,809 bushels; orchard products, \$30,650; cotton, 9,268 bales; Irish potatoes, 5,532 bushels; sweet potatoes, 12,793 bushels; tobacco, 2,404 pounds; hay, 215 tons; horses, about 3,080; mules and asses, 1,406; working oxen, 298; milch cows, 4,614; other cattle, 6,516; sheep, 3,530; swine, 27,578; wool, 9,149 pounds; milk, 2,355 gallons; butter, 151,357 pounds; cheese, 1,150 pounds; farms, 1,689; improved land, 59,985 acres; value of farms and fixtures, about \$1,557,465; value of implements and machinery, about \$73,504; value of live stock, about \$327,087; cost of building and repairing fences in 1879, \$18,619; cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879, \$125; estimated value of all farm productions, sold, consumed or on hand in 1879, \$335,866; real estate (assessed value), \$761,052; personal property, \$594,974; total, \$1,356,026; State tax, \$11,425; county tax, \$13,624; city, town, village and school district tax, \$4,894; total, \$29,943. The shipments of cotton, peaches, apples, grapes and some other fruits will make great—very great—gains over those indicated by the foregoing; better breeds of stock have been fast replacing the former classes. In all respects the census of 1890 will show remarkable increase. The county now polls 4,163 votes.

*Societies.*—The only known movements toward anything like a county agricultural society was made during the present year by Judge Wilson, J. J. Eichenberger, *et al.*, but almost nothing was accomplished, excepting that Mr. Eichenberger has on his own responsibility been agent to forward some of the famous specimens to be found in the St. Louis and Little Rock exhibitions.

The Franklin County Medical Society was organized by Drs. W. M. Dunn, J. Dunlap, E. Linthicum, H. H. Turner, W. W. Mahan, S. M. Rutherford, W. A. Linthicum, E. M. Blackburn, W. A. Carter, T. A. Carter, W. P. Johnson and Dr. Chism, on April 17, 1871. They elected president, T. A. Carter (Ozark);

vice-president, W. A. Linthicum (Roseville); secretary, E. M. Blackburn (Ozark), and treasurer, W. M. Dunn (Mulberry). This scarcely more than survived its birth. In November, 1880, Drs. T. A. Carter, Amis, Fain, Hairston, Turner, Blackburn, Smith and Smithers reorganized. Among their presidents have been Drs. Turner, J. F. Blackburn, Hairston and Mahan. It has been practically defunct since 1885. Drs. Turner and Blackburn are members of the National Medical Association.

The Grange movement was the first of this kind, and began in 1873, under the organizer, Col. M. F. Locke, of Alma. They flourished less than three years. Ed. Woodruff was a prominent Granger.

The Brothers of Freedom were organized in Franklin County in 1883, chiefly by Joseph Lively, and in 1884 the order had reached the following proportions: Gar Creek Lodge, No. 119, L. W. Riddles, P., and J. S. Featherstone, S; Mount Bethel Lodge, No. 123, W. C. Phillips, P., and W. A. Blancet, S.; White Oak Lodge, No. 133, W. B. Corley, P., and W. B. Collins, S.; New Salem Lodge, W. H. Morris, P., and H. C. Hopkins, S.; Oak Hill Lodge, W. Hill, P., and J. Benson, S.; Lone Pine Lodge, No. 188, J. N. D. Campbell, P., and H. W. Mason, S.; Shiloh Lodge, A. B. Blaker, P., and J. R. Hadley, S., and Charleston Lodge, No. 125. It was an off-shoot of the old Grange idea, no doubt, and was the means of reducing the price of merchandise, it is said, and making many other points of vantage to the rural classes. They introduced the primary into the elections of the county, and in 1884 were strong enough to elect their own ticket entire, excepting the county treasurer. Its adopted organ at Ozark was, for a time, the *Echo*, but the order was soon merged into the Agricultural Wheel.

The Agricultural Wheel has been an organization of considerable influence in Franklin County, not only in general rural affairs, but in the politics of the county. This order originated February 15, 1882, about eight miles southwest of Des Arc, Ark., in Prairie County. W. A. Suit and W. T. McBee, two farmers of that neighborhood, and seven others, conceived the idea and organized a "Wheel;" about fifteen months later a State "Wheel" was formed near the same place, and the order spread

with marvelous rapidity. In January, 1886, the organization in Franklin County was as follows: County Wheel, J. F. Burt, President (Charleston); E. T. Woodruff, V. P.; A. Parkinson, Sec. (White Rock); W. G. Merrit, Lecturer; G. W. Clapp, Treas.; W. B. Battle, C.; J. E. Cox, Chaplain; W. W. Mills and W. A. McLemore, Stewards; C. B. Phillips and L. B. Smith, the remaining officers. The following local lodges were then running: Lucien Point Wheel, No. 54, James Fisher, P., and J. E. Williams, S.; Liberty Wheel, No. 124 (Altus), A. J. Gilbreath, P., and J. M. Adcock, S.; White Oak Wheel, W. W. Mills, P., and W. B. Collins, S.; Ozark Wheel, A. J. Nichols, P., and John Gilmore, S.; Lovely Valley Wheel, No. 125 (Vista), W. H. Barrick, P., and W. Nesbitt, S.; Oak Bend Wheel, No. 152 (Webb City), C. W. McKinney, P., and E. A. Wilson, S.; Point Pleasant Wheel, J. F. Nixon, P., and Donald Swain, S. The fraternity was for a time of such vigor that it supported a paper at Ozark, but this has been discontinued, and the strength of the order has fallen off somewhat. This is chiefly due to the organization of the Union Labor lodges by W. G. Merrit. This is so recent that it has comparatively few lodges to what it promises to have.

## COURTS, ETC.

### CIRCUIT COURT.

The record of the first Franklin Circuit Court is as follows:

Franklin Circuit Court, June term, 1888.

At a circuit court, begun and held at the court-house, in the town of Ozark and County of Franklin, on Monday the 11th day of June, 1888, present the Hon. Joseph M. Hoge, judge of said court.

The sheriff of Franklin County returned the court the following grand jurors, to wit: William Scott, foreman; James Blackwell, Emanuel Speegle, Oliver Woods, Edward Davis, Thomas F. Kennady, Charles Whitson, Peter Ragsdale, Isaac Snodgrass, Ebenezer J. Bourland, John Huggins, Absolom Wood, Ambrose Hillborne, Johnson Campbell, Kendall Webb, John Hale and William Cureton, good and lawful men of the County of Franklin, who, having been sworn and charged by the court, enter upon their duties.

C. Rife and wife <i>vs.</i> A. McLaughlin.	}	And now at this term came the parties by their attorneys, and the defendant moved to quash the plaintiff's writ on the ground that there is a variance between the writ and declaration, which motion being heard and fully understood by the court, it is considered that the writ be quashed, and that the defendant have and recover of the plaintiff his costs in this behalf expended and that the plaintiff be in mercy, etc.
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Albert Pike  
 vs.  
 Miller Whitson. } And now at this term come the plaintiff by attorney  
 and the defendant in his own proper person, and the  
 defendant here in open court confesses judgment to the  
 plaintiff in the sum of \$250, with interest and cost of suit, whereupon it is con-  
 sidered by the court that the plaintiff have and recover of the defendant the sum  
 of \$250, his principal, and the further sum of \$2.76, his interest and damages, and  
 the further sum of his cost laid out and expended in this behalf, and that the de-  
 fendant be in mercy, etc.

George Russell  
 vs.  
 John Armstrong,  
 Jacob F. Tenni-  
 son. } And now at this term [here follows the provision  
 for giving bond to procure a continuance to the next  
 term]. Ordered that this court adjourn until to-morrow  
 morning, 8 o'clock. [Signed] J. M. Hogg.

So ended the first day. Most of the early cases were debt, with some cases of trespass, assault, larceny, etc. The first attachment case was that of Justin Beneaux vs. S. G. Moore. The first larceny case was against Samuel Wackard (discharged). Jesse Miller was the first deputy sheriff. The first appeal received from a justice court was Elijah Blagg vs. J. H. Blackwell. The first case of assault and battery was against John W. Hogan. The first case of affray was against Elijah Blagg (1839). The first case of a bill in chancery was Thomas, James and Phillip Maddin, vs. Sheldon Wooster and Charles Haynie. The first case of murder was against John W. Whitson, mentioned elsewhere. The first fining for contempt was in 1840, of \$10 against Britton Savage for failing to recognize a jury summons. The first murder case tried (1840) was against Alford Waller (acquitted). The first case of burglary was also the first case of commitment to the penitentiary. James Miller, in 1841, plead "not guilty" to this charge, and Jesse Turner, then a young lawyer, was his counsel. The jury, S. J. Rowlin, J. A. McLain, T. F. Kennedy, A. Bronen, John Steel, James Fulton, W. B. Crook, Eli Littleton, W. Kelly, George Hawkins, Joseph Cimperlin and J. G. Barelift, found him guilty "in manner and form as charged," and "find that he be imprisoned" for three years. The first appeal to the supreme court was in the case against Alford Henderson and Robinson Waller for larceny. On September 21, 1843, occurred an "Indictment for retailing a pair of shoes to one William Ward, on Sunday;" for this John D. Steele was fined \$20. In 1844 and 1845 assault and counterfeiting cases were rather common, but debt cases were most frequent, as mortgages were but little used.

The last record before 1857 is "Friday morning, 8 o'clock, March 12, 1852," in which Judge A. B. Greenwood presided.

The next record in existence is: "March term, A. D. 1857. At a circuit court, \* \* present Hon. Felix I. Batson, judge of the Fourth Judicial District. \* \*" In 1859 David Pope was given five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. The last record before 1865 is: "Ten o'clock Tuesday morning, January the 14th, 1862, present, as on yesterday, Hon. J. J. Green. \* \* Adjourned until court in course." The next is: "October term, 1865, \* \* presiding Hon. Thomas Boles. \* \*" Robbery, larceny and acquitted murder cases were most frequent immediately after the war. In 1869 the case of Caleb Kirk for murder created considerable interest, but was changed to Sebastian County. In 1874 James Simpson was convicted of murder, and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. In 1877 James Crawford was "ordered hired out" to pay a \$20 fine for disturbing a religious assembly. The first case of "betting on election" was against J. P. King in 1877. In 1879 the old W. W. Collins estate case with the county recovered \$3,164.19 of the county for the estate. The James Howard murder case was taken to the supreme court in 1879. In 1880 Thomas Edmonds, James Youngblood and Cal. Emory were each convicted of murder. Emory, it was supposed, committed rape and killed his victim by throwing her in the river. He was given one year's imprisonment, but a mob lynched him at Dover. The Edmonds case will be found mentioned further on. Three other murder convictions occurred the same year: W. Casey, J. P. Holland, J. Burchard and J. T. Valentine. In 1882 John Holt and J. W. Smith were sentenced to ten years' and five years' imprisonment, respectively, for manslaughter, but both cases were appealed. The only memorial page on the records of Franklin County is thus explained: "At a meeting of the entire bar of Ozark, held at the office of A. H. Boles on the 7th of October, 1886, at 3 P. M., said meeting being called to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late John J. Walker, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Judge W. W. Mansfield was elected chairman, and J. B. Moore appointed secretary. Upon motion the chairman appointed a committee of three to prepare suitable



resolutions, Messrs. Boles, Bourland and Bill, and upon motion the chairman was added to the committee. After a recess the committee reported the following resolutions: By the sudden death of Hon. J. J. Walker on the second day of October, 1886, the State has lost an eminent citizen and the bar of this court its oldest and one of its worthiest members. He had resided in the county for more than forty years, engaged in the practice of his profession, and was honored and beloved by the people of all classes. While he was modest and gentle as a child, it can be truthfully said of him, as it was of a distinguished lawyer of his native State, that "he was made of sterner stuff which forms the elements of character of the honest or fearless and the good; duty was to him the sublimest and dearest object of life; all the aspirations of his heart, and the severest study and labor of his life, were to perform his duty with ability and fidelity."\* [Here follow appropriate resolutions.]

#### COURT-HOUSES, TRIALS, ETC.

To sketch some of the leading cases of interest in the county beginning must be made at Roseville, the first county seat within the territory of present Franklin—then a part of Crawford. This was previous to December, 1831, and court was held in the residence (log) of Mr. Rose. No record or information is obtainable of proceedings there of importance. The seat was soon moved to Crawford Old Court House (a Franklin site), which contained three or four log houses at various times used for court purposes, and one of these, according to Judge Turner, of Van Buren, stood on the present Franklin and Sebastian County line, where it touches the Arkansas River. An amusing case of international (!) importance occurred here before two justices, Ira Smoot and Elihu Joy. It was the case of an Indian, in regard to whom the point at issue was his relation to the United States. Jesse Turner took the position that he was "the ward of the nation," and consequently subject, while his rival, Bennett H. Martin, endeavored to convince their Honors Smoot and Joy that the Indian was an ambassador and not subject, and he succeeded. One or two other cases are mentioned in the chapter on Crawford County. "Court-house" was a misnomer when applied to this

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\* This is dated January 8, 1887.

place, at least so thought Washington Irving, who, in an Arkansas River private expedition, got off of his boat to see the "court-house," and on being informed by Judge Turner that they had no "court-house," expressed some chagrin and returned to his boat.

In 1836 the "court-house" was moved to Whitsontown, about three miles northeast of the present site of Mulberry City, where "Old man Whitson" had a store. John Lasater wanted it at his place, a few miles further off, and the two had a quarrel, which led to his shooting Whitson in self-defense on the steps of the "court-house" (one end of Whitson's log store). The son of Mr. Whitson afterward took revenge by shooting Lasater, and escaped.

A point about three miles west of Whitsontown was the next site for a short time, and it was given the famous Arkansan name, Crittenden, by Judge Turner. This was within Franklin (present) territory, and about 150 yards from the western line. The "court-house" was in a log house on the east bank of Little Mulberry.

At Ozark probably the first execution was after 1853. It was that of Buck White, a magnificent specimen of Indian manhood, who was executed about 1854, near the river, below the canning factory site. He had followed the Indian code of avenging a friend, and his fortitude in the face of death is said to have made a great impression. Hugh F. Thomason was prosecuting attorney. (A venue case from Crawford).

A hotly contested civil case was that of *Estes vs. Clinton*, a case of replevin for seven negroes held by W. A. J. Clinton, on a bill of sale from J. G. Estes, who had bought the slaves from his father, Andrew Estes, in 1849 in Missouri. It was shown in the Crawford and Franklin courts (the latter after change of venue) that Andrew Estes was of unsound mind, resulting from epileptic fits, making him unfit for making a valid contract. The Franklin trial was in 1856. The supreme court afterward confirmed these verdicts.

In 1859 David Pope was tried for the murder of a Mr. Gregg, which occurred in a horse-race difficulty. Judge Gregg, a relative of the murdered man, prosecuted, with the assistance of

William Walker and Judge Mansfield, and Pope was sentenced to five years for murder of the second degree.

About 1869 Wilbur Southard, a boy, killed a man near Charleston. Judge Steele prosecuted, and Attorneys Walker and Mansfield succeeded in securing his acquittal.

About 1879 a woman, Libbie Simmons, was tried for murdering her illegitimate child, which had been found dead with a bunch of leaves in its mouth. Attorney McCannon prosecuted, and Messrs. Wittich and Fielder defended her and secured her acquittal.

About 1880 a man named Howard was convicted of the murder of his wife near Altus. He had seized her by the hair in a fit of jealousy, at a dance, and dragged her home, where he so beat her that she died a few days later. He was suspected of being the cause of his own child's death, also. Attorney McCannon prosecuted. Howard was executed at Ozark.

About 1878 one of the most interesting cases ever tried in the State was held at Ozark, on a change of venue from Johnson County. A Kentuckian, a self-possessed, intelligent man, named Edmonds, was of a fine family, and had a wife and children. An orphan girl, Julia Alsbrook, was at work in the family, and between her and Edmonds sprang up such an infatuation that they ran away and located in Johnson County, Ark., on a farm. A few years later he recognized in one of his neighbors an old acquaintance, and he determined to go back to his family in Kentucky. He hired a man to haul him and his supposed wife and child down to Old Spadra, having it understood by those he met that he was going to Kentucky. The river was high, but no boat was due for many days. He staid over night near Pratt's Landing, and disappeared. A lamp, bottle, cup and two bonnets—woman's and child's—were found on the bank. Some months later, when the river was low, the skeleton of a child and woman was found near the same place, and steps were taken to secure Edmonds. He was arrested in his field at work at his old home in Kentucky. The circumstances are so intricate and so curiously convicting that the opinion of Judge English, of the supreme court, to which court it was appealed, is very interesting even to the non-professional reader. Edmonds was con-

victed and the verdict was not reversed at Little Rock. On the gallows at Ozark he remarked, it is said, that he never killed his *wife!*

The case of Thomas West, for the murder of a man in the "bottoms" about 1873, resulted in his acquittal over ten years afterward. He was defended by Col. Cravens and Judge and George Mansfield.

A later case of interest is that of Warren Sturgeon, for manslaughter. An old man named Harger, living near Altus, had a daughter between whom and young Sturgeon he suspected foul relations. One day while the young people were out horseback riding together he followed them, and the young man claimed that he shot Mr. Harger twice in self-defense. He was defended by Messrs. Mathes and Berry. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for manslaughter.

#### THE BAR.

The resident bar of Franklin must properly extend back to the Roseville bar, of which no information is obtainable. At Crawford Old Court House were Jesse Turner, R. C. S. Brown and Bennett H. Martin, and at Whitesontown and Crittenden Jesse Turner was the sole member. These gentlemen are mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume.

The first lawyer at Ozark was a Mr. Hemphill, who came from Kentucky. He was a brilliant and talented young man, but of delicate health, so that he was soon cut off by a severe case of fever. He was a most interesting character, and highly esteemed. The plain native rock over his grave is nearly disintegrated and gone.

A Mr. Howard came to Ozark about 1838 and began practice. He was an eccentric, but manly, character, and highly esteemed as a man. He was a fair general lawyer, and spent some years in practice during "the forties" and went to Texas.

J. J. Walker is a figure in the legal and social history of Franklin County, about which all the rest might easily cluster. He came in 1838. Although a brother of that famous Arkansan, Judge David Walker, he had no public aspirations like his brother, never, it is said, having been a candidate for any public

office except one term as representative. He was a bachelor, and although generally wearing an expression of sternness, due to his sensitive modesty, was charitable to excess. To illustrate, while out on one of his customary, solitary horseback rides, he stopped near the little home of an old Irish lady, whose poverty corresponded with the circumstance that a single almost fleshless specimen of roosterhood was tied by a long string to a stick in lieu of a coop. He assured Mrs. McGregor sternly that it was blooded stock despite her protestations to the contrary, and threw her a dollar, directing her to deliver it at his office, then riding away leaving the poor lady ignorant of the charity of the deed.

It was his personal character, rather than his professional, that gave him his prominence and warm place in the hearts of Ozark and Franklin Counties, among the old and young alike. In his forty years of professional life at Ozark he was for a time a partner of Judge Mansfield. He was wholly a civil lawyer, and the best in his line. His sad accidental death, as it was shown, at the hands of a child, one of the many in Ozark on whom he delighted to lavish all the love of his lonely life, was a remarkable ending of a remarkably interesting life. On Saturday morning, followed by his faithful horse, he took his accustomed solitary walk over to the mineral spring that bears his name; at the same time two boys, who were out hunting, fired, for sport, at a tree, not knowing that Mr. Walker was near. It was during services on the following day that the community was shocked to hear of, as they supposed, the assassination of Mr. Walker. He was found with a single buckshot in his heart, and his faithful horse was standing near him. No man has ever been more mourned in Ozark, by man, woman and child, than this one, whose life seemed to be clouded by a secret sadness, in contrast to which his beaming kindness and humor gave his closing years the beautiful coloring of a sunset.

Squire Boone was a Kentuckian, and a strong minded man of considerable originality. He was not a learned man, but was logical, close in argument, and well informed in common law. He was of more than ordinary ability, and had a fine practice. He became a colonel in the Confederate army, in which he lost a leg, and died not long after the conflict closed.

William W. Mansfield ranks not only as the ablest lawyer in the history of Franklin County, but is prominent in the legal fraternity of the State. He came from Kentucky in 1853, and has ever since been the ablest member of the Ozark bar. He has a mind clear, analytical, exact and quick to discover truth. His desire for accuracy and his care would have made him a success on the supreme bench of the State, even more than as a circuit judge. His scrupulous integrity and purity of motives have always placed him above anything in the least questionable. He is a good advocate, clear, strong and able in argument, fluent but not oratorical. His high sense of justice prevented his ever giving an opinion on a case he had not thoroughly studied. His minute accuracy makes his supreme court reports and "Mansfield's Digest" models in that line, for that reason, along with the fact of his thorough information in legal literature.

John H. Mansfield (a brother of the above) came from Kentucky in 1859, and died about a year later. He was an educated man of ability and taste, and was a great social favorite. He was a good speaker for so young a man, and had qualities that promised success.

About 1872 L. L. Wittich became a member of the Ozark bar. He was bright, sharp and shrewd, and especially successful in defending criminals. He was fairly educated, a fluent speaker, and especially successful from a financial point of view. He remained but a few years.

I. L. Fielder came about 1877, and became a partner of Mr. Wittich. He also was especially successful in criminal practice, and was a bright, educated man of pleasing address and a good deal of ability. He represented the county in the Legislature. He remained in Ozark until about 1883.

J. P. Clarke, of Helena, member-elect of the State Senate, was a partner of Mr. Fielder for a time. He remained but a short time, but made an impression on the bar as a man of solid attainments and a lawyer of worth.

Elias D. Turner was admitted to the bar about 1872. He was somewhat limited in acquirements, both generally and professionally, but his abundant rugged sense made him highly popular and respected.

Judge (Dr.) H. R. Withers was a contemporary of Mr. Turner. He was here but a short time, and was appointed judge at Clarksville by Gov. Baxter. He was a brilliant man, and has since become a most eloquent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Maj. C. J. Reagan entered the Ozark bar about 1876. He is a very fluent speaker, and a man of considerable acquirements. He is mayor at present.

J. V. Bourland is a young lawyer of a naturally good and independent mind. He is a good pleader, and a writer and editor of ability. As a speaker he is strong, forcible and informed.

T. D. Berry, although a lawyer of few acquirements, is a speaker who is very strong before a jury or justice, and on account of his knowledge of men and his pathos as a speaker is very successful. He also does a good collecting business.

J. B. Moore is an old student of J. J. Walker, and is probably not surpassed in the county as a probate and chancery lawyer, a department of which he makes a specialty. He is also very successful as a collector.

E. H. Mathes is a lawyer who has a most excellent class of business, and is what may be termed an excellent general lawyer. As a speaker he is fluent, pleasing and forcible; as a pleader, exact and careful; as a business lawyer, prompt and characterized by dispatch, and of a genial and pleasing address. He has served as special circuit judge.

C. T. Bill makes a specialty of abstracts and titles, and is a chancery lawyer of ability. He is a good speaker, and one whose earnest manliness wins the confidence and respect of all.

George A. Mansfield is an able young lawyer and a speaker of fair ability. He was admitted in 1885.

#### DISTRICT CIRCUIT COURT.

The first record of the district circuit court at Charleston is:

JUNE TERM, 1885, JUNE 15.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, }  
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, }  
CHARLESTON DISTRICT. }

At a circuit court begun and held at a court-house—the house obtained by the sheriff of Franklin County as provided by law—in the town of Charleston,

in and for the Charleston District of the Franklin Circuit Court, on the third Monday in June, the same being the 15th day of June, A. D. 1885, and the time prescribed by law for holding the June term of said court, when present and presiding the Hon. G. S. Cunningham, judge of said court, and also present J. S. Wallace, prosecuting attorney of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Arkansas, also present A. J. Nichols, clerk of said court, and J. T. Tolleson, sheriff of Franklin County, the following proceedings were had, to wit: [Here follows the appointment of grand jurors, of whom J. P. Falconer was foreman.]

Ordered that court adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

[Signed]

G. S. CUNNINGHAM, Judge.

The first case was one of assault with intent to kill, against O. Q. Massey, who plead guilty to simple assault and was fined \$20. The only prominent cases tried in this court have been grand larceny cases. R. H. Hunter was given ten years in the penitentiary; Cab Reed, five years; Ed. Ransom, three years, and S. Wiggerton, one year.

### MILITARY RECORD.

*Militia.*—As was the case in the early history of all of the older States, the laws of Arkansas formerly required the militia to be organized into companies, regiments, brigades, etc., for the mutual protection of the people. Officers of the militia, from generals down to lieutenants, were commissioned. In this way many men gained prominent military titles which they carried with them through life, even though they were never engaged in a single action in actual war, and many of them knew little or nothing about military tactics. It is a noticeable fact that people like to honor men with titles, and it is alike noticeable that some men are fond of being thus honored whether they merit the title or not. It is a fact, also, that in the silly custom of applying military titles to men, whether they ever held one or not, nothing below that of "Captain" is ever used—"Colonel" being the one mostly in use. The general musters of the militia were held in early times ostensibly for the purpose of teaching the settlers the tactics of military drill, but for this purpose they were an entire failure. As a rule the officers, with only a few exceptions, knew very little about military tactics, consequently they could not make it interesting for the men, and the men having no relish for the exercise, the result was that the musters on "general training day" were usually turned into fun and frolic, and a con-



siderable quantity of twenty-five-cent per gallon whisky would be consumed, and occasionally there would be a few rounds of "fisticuffs." Wrestling, racing, shooting at a mark, and other amusements usually accompanied, and thus training day was a day of sport.

*Mexican War.*—At the beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico public meetings were held at Ozark and on Horsehead Creek, and at other places in Franklin County, and were addressed by David Walker, Archibald Yell and others, urging the necessity of enlisting soldiers for the army. Accordingly, the first body of soldiers organized in Franklin County for actual service in war was the company of Capt. William Preston, which was enlisted and organized in the spring of 1846 for the Mexican War. The lieutenants of this company were Thomas Tomberlin, Wyley Tomberlin and Redmund Sageley, ranking in the order here named. The company became a part of Col. Archibald Yell's regiment. It left Ozark in June, 1846, and moved first to Washington, Ark., and from there with its regiment to the field of war in Mexico, where it participated in the several battles in which the regiment was engaged, and returned home about the first of July, 1847. On the fourth day of that month the citizens of Ozark and vicinity prepared a barbecue dinner on the bank of the river below where the canning factory now stands, and there gave to the returned soldiers a public reception. About 400 persons were present. Speeches were made, toasts were given and responded to, the dinner was consumed with a relish, and a time of general rejoicing was had. Judge G. W. Sutherland, still living in the county at this writing, helped to roast the meats on this occasion. The festivities were considerably enlivened by the liberal use of "free whisky." None of the officers of this company was killed in that war, but a few privates were, among whom was A. Tomberlin.

#### THE CIVIL WAR.

Upon the approach of the Civil War, in 1861, the usual excitement then common to all parts of the country prevailed in Franklin County, and while a large majority of the people were in sympathy with the Southern cause, they were reluctant to sever their

allegiance to the Federal Union. Still hoping that the difficulties then existing between the northern and southern sections of the country might be settled without actual war, they elected Judge W. W. Mansfield to represent the county in the Constitutional Convention called to convene at Little Rock on the 4th of March, 1861, with instructions to oppose the proposition to pass an ordinance of secession. But after Virginia and the older Southern States had seceded from the Union, and the dogs of war had been let loose at Charleston, S. C., and President Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 troops to coerce the seceded States into obedience to the Federal Government, and it became apparently necessary to choose between union and disunion, the people of Franklin County, with but few exceptions, chose the latter, and instructed their representative to vote accordingly when the Constitutional Convention again convened, in May of that year. Meanwhile public meetings were held at Ozark and other points in the county, and were addressed by Col. DeRosey Carroll, Gen. Burrows and others in favor of secession, and on the importance of raising troops to assist in securing the independence of the so-called "Southern Confederacy."

In response to these appeals muster rolls were prepared, and men began to enlist with alacrity. In May, 1861, the first company raised in Franklin County was organized at Ozark, and officered as follows: J. J. Walker, captain; Nathaniel Whitson, Clark B. Carter and Albert Berry, lieutenants, ranking in the order here named. Riley G. Howell was a subsequent lieutenant of the company. This company belonged to the State Troops, and became a part of Col. DeRosey Carroll's First Regiment of Arkansas State Troops. It went first to Fort Smith, thence to Camp Walker, thence to Neosho, Mo., where it participated in the attack on that place, thence to Oak Hill or Wilson's Creek, and participated in the battle there, then returned to Arkansas and was mustered out at Fayetteville in Washington County. Another company of State Troops—that of Captain John T. Humphreys—was recruited mostly on Mulberry Creek, in the northwestern part of Franklin County, but was organized at Van Buren, in Crawford County. It became a part of Col. David Walker's regiment, and served in that organization until it was

mustered out, soon after the battle of Oak Hill was fought. Some of the men composing these companies of State Troops, after being mustered out of the State service, enlisted in various companies that were organized for the Confederate army, some never re-enlisted, and a few joined the Federal army.

*Confederate Troops.*—In the spring or early summer of 1861 a company was organized at Charleston, in Franklin County. Its officers were Captain W. J. Parkes, and Lieutenants H. O. Spencer and Charles G. Newman—the name of the third lieutenant not being obtained by the writer. This company joined and served with the regiment commanded by Col. George and subsequently by Col. King. [For a sketch of the service of this regiment see same in the history of Sebastian County.]

In June, 1861, a company was raised at Ozark, and David A. Stewart became captain thereof, and Squire Boone and Wiley B. Corley were lieutenants. This company joined Col. McRea's battalion, subsequently the "Northwest Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry," commanded by Col. Boone. The company went first to Camp Walker, and from thence to Oak Hill, Mo., and participated with its battalion in the battle there, and after the battle of Elkhorn, in Benton County, it went with its command to Corinth, Miss. In February, 1862, two companies were raised at Ozark, the one being officered by Capt. A. B. Krider and Lieutenants M. F. Fleming, David Hodge and William Duncan, and the other by Capt. R. C. Tweedy and Lieutenants A. J. Ransom, George Montgomery and Matthew Pendergrass. Both of these companies went first to Pope County, and thence to Little Rock, where they were organized into Williamson's battalion, and from thence they moved by boat to Memphis, Tenn., and from there by rail to Corinth, Miss., where they arrived a short time after the date of the battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh). Here they were consolidated with McRea's battalion, and the whole became the "Northwest Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry," under the following field officers: Col. Hobbs, Lieut.-Col. Squire Boone, Majs. W. W. Reynolds and David Stewart, and Adjutant Douglass. From this point the regiment went to Tupelo, Miss., thence to Iuka, and back again to Corinth, and participated in the battle of Corinth, where the Confederate army was repulsed. It then went by way

of Holly Springs, Grenada, Jackson and other points to Vicksburg, then to Grand Gulf and back again to Vicksburg, where it was reorganized and consolidated with the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry and remnants of other regiments, the whole command retaining the latter number, and being officered by Col. J. E. Cravens and Lieut.-Col. Reynolds. The regiment subsequently went into winter quarters at Washington, Ark., and remained there until January 1864, and then moved to the eastern portion of the State, and participated in the several engagements against the army of Gen. Steele, and the following year it went into quarters near Marshall, Tex., where it remained until the war closed, and then returned home and disbanded.

In 1862 the company raised by Charles A. Carroll for the regiment of which he was the first colonel, subsequently Col. Anderson Gordon's regiment of cavalry, was partially recruited in Franklin County, on the south side of the river, as was also the greater part of Capt. Newton Tittsworth's company in the same regiment. On the 7th of November, 1862, this regiment participated in the fight between the Federal Gen. Blount and Gen. Marmaduke, on Cove Creek, Washington Co., Ark., and again on the 15th of the same month in a fight at a point between Cove Creek and Brownsboro. It was also in the battle of Prairie Grove, and afterward in several skirmishes in the Indian Territory and in Arkansas, and on the 17th of October, 1863, it was engaged in the attack on the Federal forces at Pine Bluff, where the Confederates were repulsed. The following winter the regiment remained in Hempstead County, near Columbus, Ark. In the spring of 1864 the regiment was engaged in the fights at Mark's Mill, Prairie d' Ann and Poison Springs against the forces of Gen. Steele. In the fall of that year it accompanied Price's raid into Missouri, and was in several engagements in that campaign, and then returned to Arkansas, in which State and in Texas it served until the close of the war.

Among other companies that were partially raised in Franklin County were those of Capt. Knott and Capt. David Arbuckle, also an artillery company, the latter being organized at Fort Smith. Another force, known as Capt. Stone's company, consisting of about 300 men, was raised mostly on the south side of the

river. It was afterward divided, and one part of it was commanded by Capt. Jesse Davis. This command, though ostensibly a Confederate force, had the reputation of carrying on a guerrilla warfare and of continuing it for a considerable time after the war closed. Its leader, Capt. Stone, finally finished his outrageous career in another county at the end of the "hangman's halter."

A short time before the battle of Prairie Grove, in Washington County was fought, Col. Albert Berry, under command of Gen. Burrow, raised a regiment of militia at Ozark, and marched it to Frog Bayou, where it remained two months, and then moved it to the crossing of the Huntsville and wire road, about five miles north of Ozark, and held it there one month and then disbanded it. Mr. E. Bourland, now of Ozark, was the quartermaster of this regiment, and during its short existence he purchased provisions for it to the amount of \$11,000. He was authorized to make the purchases, but was not provided with funds to make the payments. After the regiment was disbanded he was provided with State warrants, with which he finally paid for all the provisions he purchased for the regiment.

During the late war Ozark was not made a continued military post by either of the opposing armies. About daylight on the morning of the 2d of February, 1862, a detachment of Col. J. M. Johnson's regiment of Arkansas Federal troops made a dashing raid into Ozark, and in a few minutes captured and confiscated all the horses in the town, and immediately left with their captured property. Some time after this Col. Greer's regiment of Texas Confederate troops occupied the town a short time, and later Captain Barry, with his company of Col. Dorsey's regiment of Confederates, occupied the town a short time. After the advance of the Union army to the Arkansas River, in the fall of 1863, Ozark was occupied for a short time by a body of Federal troops and then abandoned. Afterward, Federal and Confederate scouting parties frequently passed through the town, and each burned buildings to prevent the other from occupying them. This practice was carried on to such an extent that at the close of the war there was not a single business house left in the town, and among the dwellings only about five were left. When the place

was held by a detachment of Federal troops, they cut port-holes through the brick walls of the old court-house, and occupied it as a fortification. After this it was burned along with other buildings.

*Excesses.*—Franklin County was overrun during the war by various scouting parties from both armies, and also by guerrilla and bushwhacking bands not belonging to either army, and many atrocities were committed. On the evening of January 13, 1863, Col. Speight, with his brigade of Texas troops, passed through the village of Charleston, on his way southward, and Capt. Hart, with a company of Federal Troops, pounced upon and captured some of his (Speight's) rear guard, and cut down his wagon train. Hart and his command then encamped over night at a log cabin about three-fourths of a mile west of Charleston, on the Parkes place. The next morning he moved his command into Charleston, surrounded the residence of Edmund M. Richardson, and sent three men into the house to arrest and bring Richardson out. On being brought out he was shot and killed in his own door-yard by one of Hart's men—said to have been his lieutenant, Hays. The company then separated, and one party went to the house of J. P. Purl, but the latter rode off as the party approached, and escaped. The other party went to the residence of Col. DeRosey Carroll, a few miles north of Charleston, and called him out and shot him dead in his own yard. It is claimed that Lieut. Hays fired the fatal shot. Hart's company then consolidated, and the same day moved over to the Back Bone ridge, in Sebastian County, and there found Mr. Jerry Kannady, of Fort Smith, who, with his family and others, had fled to that place for refuge from the Federal troops. Mr. Kannady was threatened severely, and it is believed that he, too, would have been killed, had not his wife, the noble woman, clung so closely to him. Hart's party then passed on to Smedley's Mill, in Scott County, where they went into camp for the night. The next morning before daylight they were captured by Col. A. V. Reiff's command. They were then taken to Fort Smith and turned over to the Confederate authorities, and Hart and Hays were there executed for their crimes. [See History of Sebastian County.]

In 1864 Jacob Bean, a citizen of Charleston, and a leading bushwhacker, was killed by a party of Federal scouts. About the same time a party of Federal bushwhackers met a party of Confederate bushwhackers and had a skirmish near Nixon's graveyard, east of Charleston, and Carroll Morrow and Albert Carden, of the first party, were killed. About this time Col. Battles, of the Confederate army, made an attack on the Federal troops then occupying Roseville (now in Logan County), and was repulsed. In this engagement a number of soldiers on both sides were wounded, but there was no surgeon at Roseville to dress their wounds. Consequently the Federal commander at Fort Smith dispatched Dr. Fairchilds under an escort of from twenty to thirty men to go at once to Roseville and attend to the wounded. When this escort had reached a point about midway between Ozark and Charleston they were attacked by Capt. Stone and his guerrillas and some scattering troops that had joined him, and were nearly all killed, and Dr. Fairchild was murdered after he had surrendered. This took place the day after Morrow and Carden were killed. The conduct of Stone and his men in this affair was condemned by all good people. About this time, or soon thereafter, a company of Federal scouts ran upon Capt. Knott's Confederate bushwhackers near Charleston, and Thomas James, Mit. Hays and James Perkins, of the latter, were killed.

The same year, 1864, John Mitchell, who lived a few miles north of Charleston, was killed by some Federal scouts, at a point about two miles from his house, while on the way with his family toward the south; and about the same time the same scouts killed R. Tittsworth and Andrew Williams in the eastern part of the county. A Mr. Pearson, living about six miles southeast of Charleston, was taken a short distance from his house and shot and killed by some Federal bushwhackers. Lieut.-Col. William Faith, a Confederate officer, was killed about five miles northeast of Ozark, by some Federal (Kansas) troops who were hunting for him. It is claimed by good authority that 150 men were killed in Franklin County during the Civil War by bushwhackers, guerrillas and scouting parties from both armies. Some men commissioned to command independent companies carried on a guerrilla warfare—that is, made it their business to

murder, plunder and steal. This was true as to both armies. Other companies or roving bands were organized, without authority from either side, expressly for the purpose of robbing, stealing and otherwise obtaining property not belonging to them. These men, in their fiendish desperation, did not hesitate to murder men, and to torture others with fire or otherwise to make them tell where they had hidden their money. A detailed history of the atrocities of this kind would occupy more space than the scope of this work will permit, besides it would unnecessarily renew sad recollections.

### TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

#### ROSEVILLE.

This was the most important town in Franklin County territory in early days—in Crawford days—but it is now without the limits of that county. It was laid out about 1843-44 by Messrs. Weaver and Quinn. The earlier name, "McLean's Bottoms," was replaced by "Roseville" when a Mr. Rose bought the land, and the "court-house" was in his residence (a log house).

#### PLEASANT HILL.

Pleasant Hill settlement on Mulberry—which later on became a village—was the oldest approach to a town, not only within the present territory of Franklin, but in the region between the Arkansas and White Rivers; it was the only one which continued during the Cherokee occupation. Jesse Bean and family, Judge Sanders and a few others were among the number. Alfred Henderson probably had the first store there, and the—to later generations—little village was a prominent point in all the north-western part of the State. Old Crawford Court-house, Whitson-town and Crittenden are mentioned elsewhere.

#### OZARK.

This is the first real town of Franklin County. It is said that David Walker, Archibald Yell and others were out hunting, and Judge Walker remarked to the company, as they reached the heights west of the ferry, and saw the fields and forests below them to the east, that there would be a good site for a town.



This was about the time Franklin was organized, and Messrs. Yell and Walker proceeded to buy of William Hail (or Hale or Haile, as it is often spelled,) a part of the land now about the court-yard which Hail had entered in 1836. William Cureton, who had settled on most of the present site of Ozark as early as 1832 or before, entered the site of West Ozark in 1836. Hail and Cureton had secured a landing place for boats soon after, and the former had erected a warehouse costing \$170, and had sold it to Samuel Evans in which to run a store; this was near the canning factory site. A hewn log house owned by a Mr. Kennedy, and another near by, soon used as a grocery, and two log residences near the marble shops site were all there in 1837. The court-yard site was a peach orchard. Messrs. Walker, Yell and Hail concluded to lay out the town, and here a well vouched-for legend might be inserted. The town was boomed in the New Orleans papers by all concerned before it was laid out. The gilded tales concerning it had caught the fancy of Samuel Evans in that way (a fact). Cureton, Alston, Booth and the rest advertised a protracted barbecue, at which the town was to be laid out and lots sold. The barbecue was a success, but "in those good old days when nobody got drunk" (?) they had such a glorious time drinking that old Surveyor Booth, fearing after a day or so that there was no prospect of enough clear heads to help survey, soon threw a stick into the ground, exclaiming: "There, by —! I'm going to lay out the court-yard around that, and the town around the court-yard!" and the lots were sold. In March, 1838, the county court business began in Ozark in a log, doorless, windowless school-house on the site just north of J. J. Eichenberger's store; one of the hewn log houses first mentioned was afterward used also. Samuel Evans built a house (60x70 feet) on the lot just south of the Bourland Hotel, and made of it a store, hotel, post-office, etc., he being the first postmaster (1837 to 1844). Mr. Pendleton was deputy. It was the stage stand for a daily stage to Fort Gibson. David Walker built an office and a warehouse on the river bank, and Attorney Yell built a "fine" office on the site of the railroad track. Dr. Humphreys erected the first brick building on the site of Maxey's hardware store. J. F. Quaile had a log residence on the Bourland Hotel site. A Mr.

Jester kept "a very fine saloon," says "Major" Evans. Thirty-two regular steamboats were plying up and down the river at that time.\* Kennedy & Hunsicker owned the first mill at the mouth of Gar Creek; Pendleton & Crain and R. D. and O. B. Alston had general stores; John Speegle was a blacksmith, and W. W. Collins a carpenter.

Here follows a period of financial ruin caused by the State banks failing. State paper so depreciated that Mr. Quaile had to pay \$100 for a common suit of clothes at Van Buren. Ozark business men almost suspended. In 1841 Mr. Quaile started almost the only business on the site of the cotton-gin. The Steele Bros. erected a store near the railway tank site. Joseph Milan opened one also. The Newman House was a hotel. Business hung around the wharf. Mr. Quaile built a frame building on the post-office site (this was burned during the war; the brick was erected in 1870). There was a steady growth, so that from 1855 to 1860 might be called "the high-water mark" of Ozark business before the war, as 1870 to 1875 is since that conflict. Dr. W. A. Carter and Dr. J. A. Throckmorton, J. J. Walker and others came. During the early "fifties" a brick court-house, similar to the present one, but about four feet smaller each way, was built (two sides of the present house is built on old foundations).\* A frame house on the northwest corner of the square was used while this was building. A. L. Berry, S. D. Whitley, R. C. Tweedy and George Nelson opened business during this decade. Whitley & Co. was a wholesale and retail house. Webb & Carter also began.

*Dark Days of the War.*—The war then came and went, and left scarcely more than three houses standing—all burned. Mr. Quaile's home, used as official headquarters, and Bourland's (commissary) store were the chief ones left. The court-house was used as a Federal magazine, and port-holes were dug in its walls; after they decamped the Confederates captured their supplies and burned the building. William Crawford, James Berry, and, for a time, Mr. Quaile, were almost the only adult male residents left to care for women and children. The women used Warner's water-mill on Gar Creek to grind corn, and when that was destroyed used a hand-mill of Mr.

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\*Samuel Evans.

Crawford's. Mr. Quaile's boy—to illustrate at once the serious and the humorous of the situation—undertook to kill one of the half-starved pigs for food, but the ribbed side of it was so poor that he cut one side off and used it as a saddle for his big dog ! Gen. Brown had charge of the post for a time, but it was practically deserted toward the close of the war.

*Growth Since the War.*—After peace was declared the place recuperated rapidly. E. Bourland opened a stock; Dr. W. A. Carter started a store; also P. F. Webb, Montague and Scott; Mr. Quaile began about a year later, and built a cotton-gin; Littleton became a blacksmith; Collins renewed carpentering; the business formed about the square; P. Sanders & Co. began business; and a Mr. Hatfield opened a meat market; Boyles & Alden came in before 1870; also J. C. Crudup, Berry & Elsey, Polk & Nichols in general merchandise; Young & Hutchinson was another firm. After 1870 Lotspeach & Co., Quaile & Moore, H. & J. J. Eichenberger, W. W. Jennings and others, until the present business is reached. The population now (1888) is about 1,200.

*Business Interests.*—The Arkansas Valley Bank is one of the leading enterprises of Ozark, and the only bank in Franklin County. It was established in July, 1887, as a private institution, by J. F. Quaile, J. B. Carter, H. C. Carter and C. S. McKinney, as owners and directors. Its officers have been J. F. Quaile, president; J. B. Carter, cashier, and A. D. Reynolds, teller. It has neat appurtenances, and its vaults are guarded by the Yale time-lock. Its business has already increased far beyond the expectations of its founders, and its original capital stock of \$20,000 has been increased to \$23,000. Their present surplus is \$3,992.40, and the undivided profits, \$544.19. The Chase National Bank, New York; Laclede Bank, St. Louis; Union and Planters' Bank, of Memphis; First National Bank, of Little Rock; the Merchants Bank, of Fort Smith, and the Crawford County Bank, of Van Buren, are their correspondents.

The Ozark Canning Company is a growing institution in Ozark business, which has packed during its first season about a quarter of a million cans of assorted goods, and has capacity for more. It was incorporated in February, 1888, with an authorized

capital stock of \$25,000, with \$8,000 paid in. W. W. Jennings was made president; B. W. Webb, vice-president; W. C. Conatser, secretary, and J. B. Carter, treasurer. The board of directors are L. R. A. Wallace, M. F. Greer, M. B. Conatser, John Nichols, J. B. Carter, B. W. Webb and W. W. Jennings. Their commodious and convenient factory stands south of the Bourland Hotel.

The Farmers' Mercantile Association is a corporation for general merchandising, with a capital of \$10,000 paid in. The officers and stockholders are as follows: D. L. Bourland, president; J. T. Tolleson, treasurer; Walter Clinton, secretary, and C. Jennings. When it was incorporated, in December, 1886, Messrs. J. N. Stanley and A. J. Nichols were also included. Its trade-mark is the symbol of the Agricultural Wheel.

The Greer Planing and Carding Mill, owned by M. F. Greer, is a leading business. The general merchants leading in that line are Webb Bros., W. W. Jennings, M. B. Conatser, J. J. Eichenberger, G. W. Melton, W. S. Garner, W. Hamm & Co., M. M. Montague; the leading grocers are R. E. Eichenberger, W. J. Glenn, B. L. Jones, J. Smith, Berry Bros., Self & Cancey, Charles Haberer, M. Braden; the drug trade has W. A. Carter, J. F. Blackburn & Co., F. M. Bourland and Dr. L. D. Hill; J. F. Maxey, W. T. Berry, and M. F. Greer deal in hardware; furniture is handled by M. F. Greer; jewelers' goods and stationery by M. Montague; millinery by Mrs. M. J. Henley and J. J. Eichenberger; saddles and harness by J. T. Arrington; boots and shoes by B. A. Hancock; confections, bakery goods, etc., by M. Braden, Mrs. Crawford and Charles Haberer. L. D. McWhirter owns the marble works; Pullen & Littleton and James Warner care for the wagon and blacksmith business; John Armstrong has the only livery; M. F. Greer owns two grist-mills, a cotton-gin, and a lumber yard; F. Hildebrandt is a tailor; D. C. Williams keeps a meat market; M. F. Greer and J. W. Stephens are contractors; real estate is handled by the Land and Coal Co., and insurance and abstracts by C. T. Bill. The legal fraternity are given in the chapter on courts. Drs. W. A. Carter, H. H. Turner, J. F. Blackburn, L. D. Hill, F. M. Bourland and Dr. Price represent the medical profession. The railway and express

agent is H. E. Dowell, and the telegraph operator is J. Darrer; Bourland's Hotel, by D. L. Bourland, and the Hall House, by H. E. Hall, are travelers' homes; H. C. Carter is a prominent cotton buyer; A. W. Poole, a nursery-man and shipper; H. E. Richardson and Fred Carey have transfer businesses; the ferry is managed by M. F. Fleeman; Mr. Pierce and Mr. Daniels are barbers, and J. F. Mahaffey is a painter and paper hanger.

The first telegraph wire into Ozark was the old Confederate Government wire in 1862. In the building of the Little Rock Railroad the work in the bluffs west of Ozark was attended with considerable loss of life. The first train to enter Ozark was a freight that came in from the east about 8 o'clock one evening in January, 1876. Great crowds from the surrounding county were there to greet it.

*Newspapers.*—The newspapers of Ozark have been more pungent and prolific than permanent, and few have ever been preserved. Squire Boone established the first one about 1858; it was Democratic in policy, and bore the name *The Southwestern*. It suspended about a year later. The next paper, the *Ozark Tablet*, was started by W. P. Griffin about 1869, and ran until about 1871. N. W. Patterson and H. R. Withers were editors successively. A little later G. L. Brown issued the *Ozark Banner*, and at his death, in 1874, his wife continued it. Mr. W. Cummings, her second husband, was connected with it until it suspended, about 1876. The *Ozark Democrat* issued its seventh number on October 25, 1877. Webb, Fleeman & Co. were proprietors; C. C. Colburn, publisher; J. V. Bourland, editor. In January, 1878, C. C. Colburn took charge, in partnership with J. V. Bourland, but the latter soon withdrew. In 1881 it changed from a six to a nine column folio, and during the month of June the *Daily Democrat* was issued about one week. The paper's policy is Democratic, and gives evidence of staying qualities. In January, 1878, C. H. Gregory, who had issued an agricultural paper at Altus, in company with J. V. Bourland as political editor, started the *Industrial Advocate*; in June following Mr. Gregory sold his interest to J. H. Pollard, and in November, 1879, Mr. Pollard bought it all and continued until some time in 1880, when he sold out to C. C. Colburn, and the *Advocate* sus-

pended. The *People's Echo* issued its first number in Ozark September 19, 1882, as a six-column folio. D. R. Snelling, its editor, had bought out the Eureka Springs *Echo* from Prof. H. A. Nickell, and proposed to make the new paper independent. In March, 1883, J. D. Parks became associate editor, and September 25, Mr. Nickell came to its assistance, and on March 4, 1884, took complete control. It suspended about the close of that year. The *Weekly Sun* issued its first number March 28, 1884, as a kind of successor of the Charleston *Vindicator*, removed to Ozark. Dr. M. Stroup was its editor, who continued it until February 4, 1887, when it was bought by C. C. Colburn. It was a well-edited sheet with Democratic principles.

The *Agricultural News*, by L. C. George, secured the *Echo* outfit and issued its fourth number on January 28, 1886. It was a vigorous champion of the Agricultural Wheel. D. R. Snelling, J. W. Head and W. G. Merrit became successive editors, and with Volume II, No. 47, the name was changed to the *Labor Union Banner* in November, 1886. Its aim was to be the organ of both Agricultural Wheel and the Union Labor party. August 30, 1888, it was discontinued.

*Incorporation.*—The first incorporation was by the county court January 3, 1850. J. T. Mileham was alderman (mayor), and the council were J. K. Whited, J. D. W. Speegle, D. W. Fillingin, J. F. Quaile and J. M. Leggett. The Legislature incorporated it by an act approved January 10, 1855, and gave it similar officers. The circuit court seems to have found it necessary to re-incorporate it September 16, 1869, and among the mayors since that time are P. Saunders, F. M. Elsey, J. W. Glenn, W. B. Moore, P. W. R. Harris, J. V. Bourland, T. D. Berry, George Mansfield and C. J. Reagan, the present mayor. The first records to be found are dated July 7, 1870. In August, 1870, the city was indebted \$375, and the taxable property valuation was \$250,000. Stone sidewalks on the square were put down in 1885, and two driven-wells made, costing \$614.50. The "three-mile" law is in force.

*Societies.*—Ozark Lodge No. 79, F. & A. M., is the oldest order of the place, dating its organization back to 1851, when it was organized by Capt. Whitley, G. W. Sutherland, Kendall

Webb, Redman Sagely, A. Berry, *et al.* The loss of the records of the lodge during the war causes these earlier points to be uncertain, but according to Judge G. W. Sutherland and others the first officers were probably Capt. Whitley, W. M., W. J. Montague, S. W., G. W. Sutherland, Tyler, an incomplete list. The hall used was that in the old court-house. Among the successors of Capt. Whitley as Worthy Master were W. A. Carter, G. McWilliams, W. J. Montague and T. A. Carter, before the war. Mr. McWilliams had charge of the lodge property, and it is said that by some means, during the war, the books and fixtures were taken to a lodge at Rocky Comfort, and have never since been obtainable. On November 18, 1868, a charter was granted for reorganization; the document says: "This is issued in lieu of the original charter, which was lost or destroyed during the war." It bears the names Thomas A. Carter, Master; W. A. Carter, S. W., and M. F. Fleeman, J. W., who were "to open and hold a lodge designated" as above. The first minutes obtainable after that date are those of February 13, 1873, when the officers were J. Reynolds, W. M.; E. M. Blackburn, S. W.; *pro tem.*; L. L. Wittich, J. W.; W. D. Lacy, S. D., and J. B. Carter, J. D. Succeeding Mr. Reynolds in the Worthy Master's chair have been L. L. Wittich, T. A. Carter, W. N. Nichols, W. W. Jennings, J. B. Carter, R. W. Steele, T. P. Williams, T. A. Carter (second time), and the present Master, M. F. Fleeman. P. H. Scott and W. W. Jennings are respectively Senior and Junior Wardens, while the Senior and Junior Deacons are L. R. A. Wallace and T. H. Parks, respectively. The Tyler is T. D. Berry and C. F. Holden is Secretary. The society have about thirty-five members. They have occupied among others the halls of Messrs. Fleeman & Adams, Hamm, Huggins and Jennings.

Carter Chapter No. 58, R. A. M., was named in honor of a veteran Mason, Dr. T. A. Carter. Its charter was granted November 3, 1871, to the following members: Johnson Reynolds, T. A. Carter, W. S. Garner, W. M. Dunn, H. R. Withers, J. R. Fisher, H. Puckett, E. M. Roach, W. M. Mathis and E. J. Riggs. Mr. Reynolds was the first High Priest, an office now held by J. B. Carter. Dr. T. A. Carter has always held the office of Captain of the

Host. They have about thirty-five members, but have not been very vigorous for a few years past.

Franklin Lodge No. 1354, K. of H., was organized by Grand Dictator John G. Price January 27, 1879. The following persons were the first officers and charter members: A. H. Boles, P. D.; W. W. Jennings, D.; F. M. Elsey, V. D.; J. B. Tallow, A. D.; S. R. Chew, Reporter; Louis Rosenwater, F. R.; J. D. Berry, Treasurer; A. A. Moomaw, Guide; J. W. Cary, F. G. Chew, B. A. Hancock, S. J. Hairston, Med. Exams.; E. Williams, T. D. Berry, G. O. Linebarger, Trustees; J. C. Bridges, J. Wolf, H. P. Brownrigg, E. Epstein, Charles E. Valentine. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and enrolls thirty-two members. Its present officers are B. A. Hancock, P. D.; Ed H. Mathes, D.; T. D. Berry, V. D.; John H. Wilson, A. D.; W. W. Jennings, R.; C. E. Valentine, F. R.; L. Greer, Guide; M. M. Kile, Guardian; W. H. Cole, Sentinel; J. C. Bridges, M. E.; J. F. Maxey, Chaplain. The society, like all other orders in Ozark, meets in Jennings's Hall.

Ozark Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., was first established by D. D. G. M. James R. Steelman, under dispensation from G. M. Peter Brugman, January 27, 1872. The names on the charter are James R. Sanders, Sylvester Berry, J. W. Carey, Charles E. Berry, H. R. Withers, Frank J. Allen and George D. Lingo. Of these the following officers were chosen: Mr. Sanders, N. G.; Mr. S. Berry, P. G.; Mr. Carey, V. G.; Mr. Allen, Secretary, and C. E. Berry, Treasurer. Mr. Sanders was succeeded in the office of Noble Grand by the following gentlemen: L. L. Wittich, J. D. Berry, H. Punckett, J. C. Elsey, A. J. Wood, J. J. Eichenberger, A. L. Eichenberger, J. W. Glenn, T. D. Berry, J. W. Carey, B. A. Hancock, W. J. Glenn, S. B. Felker, M. Sternberg, C. F. Holden, C. W. Conrad, E. Williams, J. F. Hodnett, E. E. Morrell, R. H. Strong, E. B. Moore, R. B. Moore, C. T. Bell, John Stevenson and the present incumbent, C. C. Colburn. The present officers are S. M. Wilson, V. G.; L. G. Hill, Secretary; I. E. Wilson, Assistant Secretary; W. J. Glenn, P. S., and A. L. Eichenberger, Treasurer. This has been the mother lodge of some other lodges in the county; five withdrew to form Junior Lodge No. 61, at Lone Elm, later of Pleasant Hill; but notwithstanding this, twenty-seven are still enrolled.



W. J. Glenn's hall was first used; then G. C. Alden's, L. R. A. Wallace's, P. J. Webb's, and finally that of W. W. Jennings. They have about seven hundred dollars in moneys and property.

Mystic Lodge No. 22, K. of P., is one of Ozark's best fraternities, which began with the following charter members and officers: L. L. Wittich, C. C.; T. F. Hodnett, I. G.; S. B. Felker, Prelate; W. J. Glenn, O. G.; W. W. Jennings, V. C.; L. Jones, M. of E.; A. H. Boles, P. C.; A. J. Nichols, M. at A.; H. C. Carter, K. of R. S.; W. M. Montague, M. of F.; A. H. Treadway, S. R. Chew, J. R. Taylor, T. M. Mitchell, M. F. Greer, J. H. Dacus and A. W. Poole. The lodge was organized December 6, 1882, by P. G. C. Bob Newell, P. G. C. Thomas Essex, P. C. Mr. Anderson, P. C. Mr. Pollock, P. C. Mr. Gibson, and P. C. Mr. McGuire, at Jennings' Hall. The Chancellors succeeding the first are W. W. Jennings, S. B. Felker, A. J. Nichols, W. W. Jennings (second time), J. F. Blackburn, C. T. Bill, H. C. Carter, M. Montague, M. B. Conatser and W. E. Littleton, the present incumbent of that office. Mr. Littleton's associates in office are C. A. Pullen, V. C.; B. L. Jones, Prelate; W. J. Glenn, M. of F.; R. E. Eichenberger, M. of E.; J. H. Crites, M. of A.; T. C. Moore, I. G.; W. L. Huggins, O. G. The lodge is in excellent financial condition, and has about thirty-five members. Their fund for widows and orphans, now on interest, reaches several hundred dollars.

#### CHARLESTON.

This town embraces a square mile (Township 7, Range 29), which was entered as follows: J. B. Thaxton, 1843 and 1844; R. C. Thaxton, 1844; C. R. Kelleam, 1844, 1846 and 1850; E. M. Richardson, 1845 and 1856; J. H. Cotton, 1848; J. Dunn, 1855, and J. E. Cotton, 1857. The first building was a double hewn log cabin built about 1848 by C. R. Kelleam on the site of Sherman & Dancy's wagon-shop. A brick store was put up near by about 1849, and a gin-mill also. Dr. Wright was an early physician. Mr. Kelleam failed, and E. M. Richardson bought the store about 1857, and soon after built a two-story frame. In 1856 H. O. and M. W. Spencer erected a frame store. This was all before the war, but even this was all burned about

1863 by Federal scouts, excepting the homes of Mrs. Richardson and Dr. Kelleam. The first store erected after peace was declared was in 1866 by Col. J. P. Falconer. Dr. E. B. Knotts, Berry & Newton and W. A. Black & Co. built places before 1870. The business men of "the seventies" were F. Younger, Baer & Joel, W. L. Kelleam, gin and mill; Redman & Langley, millers; Moore & Hudgins, blacksmiths, and J. B. Gilsinger, wagons. The town was laid out in 1870 by Col. J. M. Pettigrew for J. P. Falconer and Mrs. Susan Richardson. In 1874 an addition was laid off by J. D. Sadler for Messrs. Younger and Falconer.

*Modern Growth.*—With the beginning of the present decade, and the completion of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway to Fort Smith, there has been a backward move in Charleston business that nothing less than a railway outlet can materially check. The site for a town is beautiful, and the broad prairies surrounding it only seem to need a railway to develop them. The leading general merchants are Falconer & Armistead, D. Y. Berry, L. Newton, V. V. Beavers and W. A. Milton; W. P. Richardson and F. D. Proctor are grocers; drugs are handled by A. P. Richardson and D. L. Winters; Dr. W. L. Kelleam has a flour-mill and gin; R. S. Bridgman has a hardware; furniture is sold by J. D. Bolling; The Charleston House, by D. R. Whitlock, is the only inn; in the wagon, carriage and blacksmith lines are J. L. Langley, Moore & Dancy, J. E. Smith and Moore & Hodgins; Goodwin & Sons have a livery and stage stand; Richardson and Hedges are contractors; J. L. Langley has a lumber yard; the barber is J. Price; J. C. Berry and L. H. Gunter are painters. The nursery is owned by Dr. J. S. Burt. The medical profession is represented by Drs. W. L. Kelleam, R. M. Southard, R. M. Barnes, Sr., George Kidwell and J. S. Burt. R. M. Barnes, Jr., is a dentist. The eye and ear are Dr. J. M. Crandall's specialty. J. D. Parks and T. A. Pettigrew are attorneys. The population at present (1888) is about 650.

*Incorporation.*—On April 8, 1874, Charleston was incorporated, and the first mayor was D. Y. Sweeney, whose successors have been J. C. McKinney, H. C. Dyer, W. H. Davis, D. R. Whitlock, D. L. Winters and W. A. Black—the last about 1882.

*Newspapers.*—The Charleston *Vindicator* issued its first number June 18, 1881. It was founded by the proprietors of the Ozark *Democrat*, and Chas. Knoble was placed in charge. He soon bought it, and made it one of the best country newspapers in the State. Dr. M. Stroup bought it in June, 1883. "After a year's repose the *Vindicator* again rises," says Editor E. M. Dewey, on May 21, 1885, advocating the interest of "the new district." Bridgman Bros. secured it in September, and for some time its genial editor, R. S. Bridgman, has had control.

*Societies.*—Charleston Lodge No. 155, F. & A. M., began under dispensation to L. R. Pate, W. M.; R. B. Tyus, S. W.; T. H. Carter, J. W.; T. Aldridge, Treas.; J. M. Pettigrew, S.; E. M. Northum, S. D.; M. Pate, J. D., and W. D. Proctor, T. A year later (in 1859) a charter was granted to these and H. F. Carter, A. C. Barnard, W. D. Proctor, E. M. Richardson, H. Berry, W. L. Kellean, E. M. Northum, M. C. Northum and I. W. Carter. They began in Richardson's Hall, and after the war reorganized in the Union Church; their present hall was built in 1871. Its lower story is school-rooms. They have fifty-four members, and property valued at \$2,500. The Masters have been T. A. Carter, H. Berry, J. M. Pettigrew, H. B. Armistead, M. Flynn, M. W. Spencer, W. J. Ponder and C. McColloch. W. J. Parks, J. W., was assassinated November, 1888, by John Bolling, a fellow Mason. The present officers are H. B. Armistead, W. M.; J. M. Pettigrew, S. W.; D. Y. Berry, Treas.; M. W. Spencer, S.; J. E. Smith, S. D.; R. Turner, J. D., and L. J. Cormack, Tyler.

Duval Chapter No. 65, R. A. M., received dispensation in 1872 and charter in 1873. The High Priests have been J. M. Pettigrew, M. Flynn and J. P. Falconer. They have about thirty members.

Charleston Lodge No. 3181, K. of H., was founded July 3, 1885, by N. Futrell, D. G. D. Its fifteen charter members and first officers are as follows: V. V. Beavers, D.; J. T. Hollingsworth, V. D.; R. A. Goodwin, A. D.; J. P. Falconer, P. D.; F. D. Proctor, R.; D. S. Richardson, F. R.; A. D. Chaney, R. S. Bridgman, A. C. Berry, L. Newton, S. Younger, O. F. Burt, M. W. Spencer, D. Y. Berry and S. R. Ramsey. Mr. Spencer was made dictator previous to the present incumbent. The lodge now

has twenty-eight members, and the following are officers: J. P. Falconer, D.; T. H. Bond, V. D.; R. A. Goodwin, A. D.; V. V. Beavers, P. D.; F. D. Proctor, R., and D. S. Richardson, F. R.

#### MULBERRY CITY.

Mulberry City was born of a railway, like Alma, and drew largely from the old Pleasant Hill settlement, which had fair promises of becoming a town. Dr. T. A. Carter bought the land east of Main Street from the Allen Miller heirs, and the west side was purchased by R. H. Hicks. Dr. Carter's dwelling, erected about 1874, was the first house; and this was followed by a store and residence built in 1876 by Quesenbury & Co., the house now occupied by Huggins & Heard. Quaile & Carter built the next store in 1877, now called "the Old Beneaux property." A grocery was next erected by S. E. Edmonson in 1877. Many others were built in 1877-78 and almost every year since. Two of the best structures are now in course of construction—a stone store by Dix Hamm and two brick blocks (each 25x100 feet and two-story) by Bailey & Hudson.

*Business Interests.*—With the railway and fine country of the Mulberry Valley to support it, there is no reason why Mulberry City should not grow even more rapidly than it has. Its leading general merchants are J. Beneaux & Co., J. W. Bailey & Co., H. A. Beneaux, Dix Hamm, Henry & Co., Huggins & Heard and Forrest, Turner & Co. The drug trade is controlled by Quesenbury & Counts, Hudson & Bailey and W. A. Wilson, Sr. Hawkins & Agent, F. P. Jamison, W. M. Daily, W. E. Lawson, H. W. Jones & Co. and T. B. Harris are leaders in the grocery trade. Fred Koble owns a cotton-gin. The brick-yard is the property of J. W. Bailey. Forrest, Turner & Co. own the lumber yard. G. W. Bailey deals in jeweler's goods. The Tempel House, by Mrs. S. A. Tempel, and the Commercial House, by L. R. Hawkins, are the only hotels. The medical profession is well represented by Drs. W. C. Hudson, W. A. Wilson, Jr., E. A. Johnston and A. C. Johnston. R. H. Hicks and Charles Wells are attorneys, the former also dealing in real estate. Confections and bakery goods are handled by T. J. Rose. M. C. Campbell has a livery and feed stable. E. D. Pyle attends to

transfer business. Adair's meat market and one owned by R. B. Betty supply that line. Huggins & Lawton and George Rugles are contractors. M. J. Tabor deals in millinery goods. W. Jeffers and others buy cotton. T. W. Marler deals in stock. The railway and express agent is S. B. Hawkins. A. Koble has machine repair shops. Clark & Casey and J. C. Hicks attend to wagon and blacksmith work. John Hass deals in shoes and L. W. Hayley attends to tonsorial wants.

The W. Y. Oliver Plow Works are properly a part of Mulberry business, although not located within the limits of the town. It manufactures a cotton-scraper and hiller, patented by Mr. Oliver over three years since, and is a growing factory. A canning factory project is also on foot.

*Newspapers.*—The *Mulberry Weekly Times*, the first paper issued there, was founded April 3, 1886, as a six-column folio, by Frank Ibbotson, its present editor and proprietor. It is a well-edited paper with Democratic principles.

*Incorporation, etc.*—The town is laid out on both sides of Main Street, and extends from the Little to the Big Mulberry River. In 1880 it was incorporated, and John Hudgens was elected its first mayor, E. D. Pyle, recorder, and James Hatch, marshal. The "three-mile" law has been in operation since 1883. On May 1, 1886, the annual receipts of the town were \$409.29; expenditures, \$364.88; balance, \$34.38. L. R. Hawkins, H. H. Pyle, E. D. Pyle, J. T. Jeans and R. H. Hicks have been mayors since Mr. Hudgens' term. Mr. Hicks, mayor, J. W. Bailey, recorder, and Clay Agent, treasurer, are the present officers. The railway agent shipped for the year ending June, 1888, 2,560 bales of cotton and 30 cars of cotton seed, and a car load of peanuts. The population now (1888) is about 525.

*Societies.*—Mulberry Lodge No. 3170, K. of H., was organized by Dr. G. D. N. Futrell, June 3, 1885, with twenty-one charter members, and the following officers: J. H. Wilson, D.; E. A. Johnston, V. D.; J. P. Bledsoe, A. D.; J. T. Jeans, P. D.; R. H. Hicks, R.; C. W. Carroll, F. R.; Jas. Huggins, T.; B. C. Covey, Guide; C. L. Wright, G.; James Taylor, S. R. H. Hicks has been the only Dictator since J. H. Wilson. The present officers with him are W. M. Francis, V. D.; C. V. Bennet, A. D.;

J. P. Bledsoe, Guide; B. F. Randolph, F. R.; E. D. Pyle, R.; E. A. Johnston, G., and Jas. Huggins, T. They have fourteen members. For the last year they have been compelled to meet in the Masonic Hall at Pleasant Hill.

Junior Lodge No. 61, I. O. O. F., is a flourishing order about to build a hall soon, which will no doubt be used by the other lodges. E. A. Johnson, N. G.; W. C. Hudson, V. G., and W. S. Wagoner, S., are the present officers.

Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 233, F. & A. M., is partly a Mulberry society, but meets at Pleasant Hill lodge rooms. W. Henson, W. M., and A. H. Marlar, S., are the officers of the fraternity.

A K. of L. lodge has also been in operation here.

#### ALTUS.

This place was born of the railway and nursed by the Central Collegiate Institute. Its beautiful site was school land bought by U. J. Nichols in 1875, and while the railway (L. R. & F. S.) was building he erected the first house—the one now occupied by D. Fain's drug store. Old Altus, about a quarter-mile east, was the railway terminus for about one year, and "Old Buckley," Mr. Harmon and J. N. Williamson were in business, when Mr. Nichols laid out Altus and offered the railway every alternate lot, and a depot site 300x300 feet, to move the old town up there. The place is laid out in four streets about the depot as a square. Mr. Nichols' first store was followed by R. C. Hill, J. N. Williamson, Brooks & Gregory, J. L. Jackson, Bridges, Capt. Bailey, Wadkins, Logan, I. L. Burrows, Howard, Dr. Layton, O. B. Donaldson, Boyett, Crawford Bros. and T. J. Brown. Mr. Nichols built a mill and gin in 1877.

*Present Business.*—General merchandise: W. D. Rodman, J. H. McGehee, Donaldson & Jackman, W. W. Bailey, Miller & Nichols; in groceries, Boyett & Schriver, Crawford Bros. and W. D. Logan; in mills, the Altus Steam Mill and Gin by Balentine & Cumpton; in drugs, T. J. Fain and T. J. Brown; in commission merchandise, W. J. Brooks; in confections and shoe trade, W. M. Barnes; in millinery, Mrs. M. A. Atkins; in stationery, W. J. Crockett; in livery, F. M. Hammond; in hardware, Mike Metz; blacksmithing, T. J. Schriver; in meat market-

ing, Nichols & Hawkins; in real estate, G. W. Austin; in hotels, the Commercial Hotel by Mrs. M. A. Dodson, and the Hammond House by L. P. Lawton; in lumbering, J. M. Wells and D. Morrison; in nurseries, W. J. Wilson; in fruit shipping, Col. W. S. O'Kane and W. J. Wilson; in carpentering, W. H. Cooper; in tonsorial art, H. Thomas; express agent, L. B. Crenshaw; in law, Capt. W. W. Bailey, and in medicine, Drs. T. J. Fain, W. T. Brown, Dr. Layton and B. H. Cochran. Its postmasters have been Messrs. Williamson, Harmon, Hill, Scruggs, Phillips and Crockett. On September 1, 1887, the annual shipment was 7,043 bales cotton, and in 1888, 6,764 bales; this covers Logan County. Strawberries, peaches and grapes are shipped.

*Newspapers.*—The *Altus Albion*, founded in 1883, by R. C. Hill, was the first local paper after the brief existence of C. H. Gregory's agricultural paper. Prof. I. L. Burrow bought it about 1885, and a Mr. Burnett, E. M. Dewey and W. L. Jamison were afterward connected with it. B. M. Burrow then owned it, and afterward rented it to D. M. McGraw. On May 17, 1888, G. W. Austin leased it, and called it the *Altus Advance*, a six-column folio. From the first *Altus* papers have had a spasmodic existence. Mr. Austin should break the record.

*Incorporation, etc.*—Altus was incorporated August 31, 1888, with Dr. S. D. Price as the first mayor. The population at present (1888) is in the neighborhood of 500.

*Societies.*—Central Lodge No. 339, F. & A. M., was chartered November 23, 1881, by J. F. Stanford, W. M.; U. G. Stokes, S. W.; H. W. More, J. W., and R. A. Baker, W. C. Phillips, I. M. Moore and J. W. Crockett. Mr. Stanford's successors have been R. A. Baker, G. W. Nichols, F. I. Smith and I. M. Moore. F. I. Smith is the present Master. They have thirty-seven members.

#### OTHER PLACES—POST-OFFICES.

*Webb City* (and South Ozark) site was erected by Capt. Preston, E. Davis and W. Cureton. Capt. Preston built the first house about 1840, and the others built later on. A Mr. Adams bought out Capt. Preston and started the first store with a Mr. Tyus about 1858; M. F. Fleeman opened the next in 1865.

later W. A. Parkes and Quaile & Moore opened stocks; T. P. Williams, J. H. Dacus and Capt. J. Taylor followed. At present Rabon & Son, Parkes & Co., C. C. Webb and T. P. Williams are general merchants; Henderson & Bryan and Mr. Kilburn deal in groceries; in drugs are M. Stroup and J. D. Meadow; W. Bryan has hardware; T. P. Williams owns a gin and mill; Parkes & Co. deal in lumber; G. Monroe and J. Beckham are blacksmiths; M. Stroup sells real estate; Thomas Rabon and J. O. Henderson keep public inns, and W. S. Jones is a cotton buyer. The physicians are Drs. H. I. Jones and A. Williams.

*Sub Rosa, Vista and Alston* are vigorous small business points, especially Sub Rosa, which has five business houses, seven residences, two secret societies, three religious societies, one physician and a notary public.

*Post-offices.*—The post-offices in Franklin County are (November, 1888,) as follows: Alston, Altus, Calvin, Cass, Cecil, Charleston, Cravens, Dahoma, Dorietta, Etna, Fern, Flowery, Gammiel, Hight, Leon, Lonelm, Mounts, Mulberry, Ozark, Pauline, Plymouth, Sub Rosa, Vesta, Vineland, Watalula, Webb City, White Rock.

### EDUCATION.

Prior to the inauguration of the present free school system the laws of Arkansas made no provision for the general education of the masses of the people. True, there was a so-called or pretended system of free public schools, but it was sufficient only to entitle the State to accept and control the public lands donated by the General Government for school purposes, and not at all sufficient for the education of the masses. Under the old regime, in the days of slavery, it was considered almost a crime to educate a negro. The reason for this was obvious, the nearer the negro could be held to the condition of a brute, the more easily he could be controlled as a slave, and hence the negro was out of the question, and the children of the poor whites who were not able to employ teachers were obliged to grow up in ignorance. For a complete review of the free school system of Arkansas, see that subject in the history of Benton County. According to the custom in all frontier settlements in the United



States, the first schools taught in Franklin County were those known as "subscription schools." In the towns, villages and thickly settled neighborhoods they were called academies, but they were all supported on the subscription plan, that is, each patron paid a "rate bill," or so much for each child he sent to school, and the children of those not able to pay such bills were debarred from school privileges.

*First Schools and Academies.*—The first school, and for years the only school, in Franklin County, was taught at the Pleasant Hill Camp Ground on Mulberry River. It was superior to the average frontier schools of that day, and had pupils in attendance from Fort Smith, Dardanelle and other settlements. It was supported on the subscription plan. The next schools were taught at Ozark and Charleston. In general the early subscription schools were taught by transient persons, and were very inferior. The terms were usually from three to five months. In 1844 schools were so scarce that Judge G. W. Sutherland, an early settler, hired a young man by the name of Henry Butts to teach his child. In 1849 James Liggett taught at Ozark in the old court-house, and Dr. Wynn taught at Ozark in 1851 and 1852, and in the latter year Mrs. Houser taught a female school in Ozark. In 1855 the Charleston Academy was established at the village of Charleston, by Prof. Elijah Northum, who taught it one year, and then Judge John M. Pettigrew (who still lives near that village) took charge of the academy and taught until 1859. Then there was a vacancy until 1867, when Pettigrew again took charge of the school, and taught until 1882. He was followed by T. A. Pettigrew, who taught two years, and in 1884–85 Henry Stroup taught the school. Since the establishment of the free public school it has been taught in connection with the academy. Prof. Hall now has charge of the school, and is assisted by his wife and Prof. Lancaster.

Just before the outbreak of the Civil War the citizens of Ozark erected a two-story brick building in the western part of the town for a male institute, but had not finished it when the war began. During that struggle the soldiers pulled out the irons that supported the walls and chimneys of the building, to get material for making horse-shoes. This caused the walls to crum-

ble to some extent. At the close of the war the walls of the upper story were taken down, and the building was finished as a one-story house, and was used as a school-house for both sexes until the present building was erected.

*Free Schools.*—The law establishing the present free school system was approved July 23, 1868, and the office of the State superintendent of public instruction was opened on the first day of August following. The first biennial report for this office covered the time from the inauguration of the system to September 30, 1870, and was made by Thomas Smith, the first superintendent of public instruction.

*School Statistics.*—The statistics pertaining to the schools of Franklin County for the first school year, ending September 30, 1869, as given in this report, are as follows:

Scholastic population, white, males, 1,639, females, 1,476, total, 3,115; colored, males, 111, females, 90, total, 201. Total, white and colored, 3,316. Pupils enrolled, whites, males, 785, females, 753, total, 1,538; colored, males, 60, females, 40, total, 100. Total, white and colored, 1,638. Teachers employed, males, 23, females, 3, total, 26. Amount paid teachers, males, \$3,419, females, \$400, total, \$3,819. School revenue: amount received, \$10,082.20; amount expended, \$10,029.20. Taxable polls, 1,082. Per capita tax collected, \$.825. There were six school-houses erected in 1869, the others used having been previously erected.

The official school statistics of the county for the year ending September 30, 1879, at the end of the first ten years after the first year under the free school system, were as follows:

Scholastic population, white, males, 2,010; females, 2,331; total, 4,341; colored, males, 88; females, 65; total, 148; total, white and colored, 4,489. Pupils enrolled, whole number, 858 (race and sex not reported). Per cent of scholastic population, 19.1. Teachers employed, males, 18; females, 1; total, 19. Amount paid teachers, \$854.54. School revenues, amount received, \$3,459.72; amount expended, \$3,100.88. There were six school-houses erected in the county during the year.

If these statistics were accepted as giving the true condition of the free schools, it would show that they had grown less, in number, than at the end of the first year, and that the system had been a failure; but such is not the fact, as the figures show that \$3,100.88 was expended for the benefit of the schools. Evidently many of the subordinate school officers in the county failed to report to the superintendent of public instruction,

hence the incomplete statistics. The State superintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1882, shows that there were then sixty-four school districts in the county, and that only thirty of them reported. This is a bad showing for the district school officers.

The following statistics are taken from the report of H. A. Nickell, county examiner, for the year ending June 30, 1888:

Scholastic population, white, males, 4,085; females, 3,695; total, 7,780; colored, males, 162; females, 132; total, 294; total, white and colored, 8,074. Pupils enrolled, white, males, 2,962; females, 2,361; total, 5,323; colored, males, 103; females, 98; total, 201; total, white and colored, 5,524. Average daily attendance, males, 1,566; females, 1,382; total, 2,948. Amount paid teachers, \$13,520.80. Schools taught, 97. Total number of days taught, 6,400. Whole number of school-houses, 78; value of same, \$30,733.85. Number of teachers employed, white, males, 88; females, 20; colored, males, 5; female, 1; total, 109. Average wages paid to first grade teachers, males, \$42 per month; females, \$33; to second grade teachers, males, \$32; females, \$25; to third grade teachers, both sexes, \$20.

There are 19 school districts in the Charleston District of the county, and 70 in the Ozark District, making a total of 89. Of the 78 school-houses in the county about seven-eighths are frame, nearly one-eighth log, and one is made of brick, it being the fine, large and handsome school building at Ozark. The following are the schools having more than one teacher, and the number in each, viz.: Ozark, 4; Charleston, 3; Oak Hill, 3; Altus, 2; Mulberry, 2; Stone Hill, 2; Grand Prairie, 2. For the last school year, 83 out of the 89 school districts in the county voted a tax for the support of their schools. This is a greater proportion of districts voting a tax than that voted in any other county in the State; consequently, in this respect, Franklin is the banner county.

The statistics for the last school year, given above, can be relied upon as being full and complete. Mr. Nickell, the county examiner, enforced the law, and compelled reports to be made from every school district. The enrollment in the schools is increasing, and the free school system is growing more and more in the estimation of the people. Much credit is due to Mr. Nickell, the present county examiner, for enforcing the law, obtaining full reports, and vastly improving the condition of the public schools. Teachers' institutes are now annually held in the county, and a growing interest in the education of the masses is being manifested. Charleston School District and District No. 22 have both applied for and received \$300 each from the Peabody Fund.

*Central Collegiate Institute.*—This institution of learning is located at Altus, in Franklin County, Ark. Its founder, Rev.

Isham L. Burrow, the present presiding elder of the Clarksville District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., December 7, 1834, his parents being among the pioneer Methodists of that country. In his seventeenth year he united with the church, and soon began to prepare for the ministry. He was educated in Bethel and Andrew Colleges, and graduated in the latter in June, 1858, and subsequently became president of the same. The year that he graduated he was licensed to preach, but did not enter the itinerancy until 1860. He then traveled the Aberdeen Circuit, in Mississippi, for one year, then taught school four years, having charge of South Gibson Institute. In November, 1864, he was again admitted into the traveling connection, and was appointed to Andrew College, where he served two years, and afterward he served on the Jackson Circuit, Memphis Conference. He was transferred to the Arkansas Conference in 1869, and after having been engaged about eighteen years in educational and ministerial work, twelve of which had been spent in his native State, and the remainder in the bounds of the Arkansas Conference, finding that schools of high grade were much needed, especially those devoted to higher Christian education, and believing that the church was not ready to undertake such an enterprise, determined to undertake it alone. The first and most important step in the project was a suitable situation. After examining much of the northwestern part of the State for such a place, he selected Altus, which is, as its name imports, the highest point over which the Valley Railway runs, between Little Rock and Fort Smith. And on a plateau 150 feet above the railroad bed, and one half mile south of the same, the site for the building was selected, just in the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 9 north, Range 26 west.

In order to secure himself from real estate embarrassment in the future, he bought off the corners of the four sections meeting at the southeast corner of Section 16, the amount of 320 acres, thus giving him complete control of the immediate surroundings. Then the whole plan of the school was projected. There were at the time of this purchase but two log cabins on the land. Here in the woods, in the fall of 1875, he erected for his

family a small frame house containing two rooms. Early next spring he erected a two-story frame school-house, 24x32 feet in size. But being engaged as presiding elder on the Clarksville District, he was not ready to enter the school-room until the following fall. Hence it was placed in the hands of the community to be used for a small neighborhood school, and for religious and Sunday-school purposes. The following report is quoted:

Rev. C. H. Gregory, a supernumerary member of the Arkansas Conference, preached the first sermon in the house to a small congregation about the first Sunday in May. Mr. Gregory had followed the founder of the school to the place, and secured a suitable location for establishing a nursery and fruit farm near to the college grounds. A Mr. Barry, from one of the New England States, taught the first school—a very short term. He was followed by Prof. Frank M. Lee, of this State, who taught a three months' term, with increased interest. On the 31st of October, of the same year, 1876, the centennial of American independence, the school was regularly opened by its founder, Rev. Isham L. Burrow, with a small enrollment of twenty, which increased to thirty-five by the end of the spring term. At the session of the Conference held at Yellville, Ark., the school was named Central Collegiate Institute, and the owner was appointed as its president. On the first Monday in September, 1877, the second annual session of the Institute opened with an enrollment of thirty, which increased by the close, in the first week in June following, to forty-eight. During the year Miss Lizzie A., the daughter of the proprietor, was the assistant teacher.

Toward the latter part of the first term of 1877-78, it was deemed necessary to employ a gentleman who could act as principal teacher, the president having been appointed presiding elder of Clarksville District in connection with his school work and management. Rev. H. W. Brooks, of Jackson, Tenn., a graduate from the Southwestern Baptist University of that city, who had just been admitted into the traveling connection with the Memphis Conference, then transferred to the Arkansas Conference, was secured to fill that place. The school then had three teachers in the literary department, and Miss Mary Hodges, from Van Buren, Ark., as music teacher, teaching a class connected with this, and a private class at Ozark, dividing the time between the two places. In the spring of 1878 Capt. W. J. Brooks, of Jackson, Tenn., came to Altus, and his wife, Mrs. Fanny J., was engaged as permanent music teacher, and continued in the position until June, 1888, having meanwhile maintained an increasing interest in her work. Among the students who attended in 1877-78 there was quite a number that were the best and most talented by nature of any enrolled at any time, several of whom have already taken enviable positions in business and professions.

In November, 1879, Prof. J. P. Coleman, who was educated at the Halltonian Institute, at Guthrie, Ky., was engaged as professor of mathematics, and continued as such until June, 1887, when he resigned. He was one of the best mathematicians and ablest instructors in that science that ever engaged in teaching.

Much of the credit for building up the school is due to his efforts. In 1884 Prof. W. C. Parham, from the University of Virginia, taught as professor of languages, and in 1886 and 1887 Prof. H. C. Penn, now of the University of Missouri, assisted as a teacher in the institute.

From 1878-79 on to 1884 the college gradually grew in favor with the people at home and abroad. During this time two boarding houses were built for the accommodation of the increased numbers, and also to keep the boarding department under the control of the school management. In the meantime the school had secured a charter, and sent forth its first graduates in 1883, a class of three young ladies taking the degree of M. E. L.,\* viz.: Misses Alice Mahan, of Franklin, and Jennie Montgomery and Lucy Ragon, of Johnson County. The graduating class of 1884 consisted of three young ladies, and that of 1885 of five young ladies. No graduating class for 1886 is reported. The graduating class for 1887 consisted of two young men and three young ladies. During the last school year, 1887-88, there were 115 males and 59 females, a total of 174 pupils in attendance. Of these 55 were residents and 119 non-residents. Five States and thirty-five counties of Arkansas were represented. The school year is divided into two terms of five months each. The present year began September 6, 1888, and will end June 12, 1889. Rev. Burrow continued as president of the institute until June, 1887, when he resigned the office. Rev. A. C. Millar was then elected president, and still holds the position. Present faculty: Rev. A. C. Millar, A. B., president, mental and physical science; W. H. Key, vice-president, English and modern languages; W. A. Crenshaw, A. M., secretary, mathematics; J. B. Clark, A. B., Latin and Greek; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Millar, primary and penmanship; Mrs. Lalla S. Key, vocal and instrumental music; Rev. Isham L. Burrow, A. M., professor emeritus.

In 1880-81 the owner of the institute erected the present large, handsome and commodious three-story brick college building. It stands in the center of the campus containing ten acres, and has a chapel and two school-rooms in the first story, and three school-rooms each in the second and third stories. In the

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\*Mistress of English Literature.

fall of 1884 the founder and builder of the institute (Rev. Burrow) sold and transferred it, together with the campus and property belonging to it, to the Arkansas, Little Rock and White River Conferences, for \$12,500, and it is now the joint property of these three Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

### CHURCHES AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS.

Owing to the failure to make and preserve records, it is impossible now to give a detailed history of the early individual church organizations in the county. The Primitive Baptists are believed to have been the first to organize, and soon thereafter, or about the same time, the Cumberland Presbyterians began to organize. Among the first Primitive Baptist preachers were Revs. George Horner and Turner Casey, and James Buchanan, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, occasionally visited the county and preached for the people—all about the same time. Rev. Guilford Pyeant, of the latter denomination, and Rev. Hobbs and Rev. Taylor, of the Primitive Baptists, were also pioneer ministers. The Methodists probably began holding services in the latter part of “the thirties,” and among their early ministers was Parson Stanford. [For a general history of this denomination, in this part of the country, see same in the history of Sebastian County.] Soon after this the Methodist Protestants came in. The Christian Church and the Missionary Baptists began to organize in “the forties,” and the Catholics have organized recently.

*Baptist Churches.*—The Missionary Baptist Church at Charleston was organized about the year 1846, by Rev. Charles R. Kelliam, who remained its pastor until his death in 1850. It then continued without a regular pastor until 1857, when Rev. Darius Buckley became its pastor. “In 1859 Rev. T. H. Compere took charge of the congregation, and preached to it until it was disorganized in 1862. It was reorganized in 1866 by Rev. E. L. Compere, who supplied it with great success for some twelve years. Its pastors since the war have been E. L. Compere, D. J. Clevinger, F. M. Kregel, Frank White, T. H. B. McAllister and L. Quinn, its present pastor. The congregation

numbers about seventy-five, and holds its meetings in its own church, which is a frame building worth, with the lot upon which it stands, about \$2,000. The church sustains a flourishing Sunday-school."\*

**Grand Prairie Missionary Baptist Church.** This society was organized some years before the Civil War, and in February, 1869, it was reorganized by J. S. Ledbetter and D. H. Tolleson, with J. T. and M. A. and F. E. Mayfield, J. M. Smith, M. P. and E. Tigner, D. H. Tolleson and wife, J. S. and R. S. Ledbetter, their wives and others. The building in which the society worship stands on the northeast corner of Section 28, Township 8 north, Range 28 west, and was erected in 1878 for church and school purposes. The pastors have been Revs. Spiller, F. L. Kregel, T. H. B. McAllister and A. L. Brown, the latter being present pastor. The church has forty-nine members.

The Baptist Church of Christ at Ozark was organized in August, 1866, by Isaac Reed, with Elijah Miller, R. A. Reed, Mary B. Miller, A. J. Hudner and Agnes A. Garrett as original members. The first church edifice belonging to this organization, being its present brick edifice, was erected in the town of Ozark in 1882, and dedicated in May of that year by Elder B. R. Womack. Its pastors have been Isaac Reed, Willis Burns, F. L. Kregel, W. H. Stanton, A. S. Pettie, J. C. Crudup and J. B. Wise, the latter being present pastor. The membership of the church at this writing is eighty-one.

**Oak Bend Missionary Baptist Church.** This church was organized in August, 1858, by D. Buckly, J. B. Cross, P. Cross and wife, York Davis and wife, W. H. Wadkin and M. A. Wadkin, original members. Rev. Thomas Compere and Rev. Byers were the pastors before the Civil War. In 1867 Isaac Reed revived the old church, and since then the pastors have been Henry Carr, John Yealding, D. J. Clevinger, F. L. Kregel, J. N. Marshall, A. S. Jackson, R. Boilston, W. Womack and J. H. Oneal. This church has had as high as seventy or eighty members, but at this writing it has only twenty-two.

**Pine Mountain Missionary Baptist Church,** was organized about 1870, with W. B. Cone, W. A. Colquit, A. J. Looney, M. M. Win-

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\*Judge J. M. Pettigrew.



ford, Fannie Cone, Jane Colquit, Angeline Cone, Mary Winford, Clementine Brown as members, and J. S. Ledbetter, moderator, and W. A. Colquit, clerk. The first church was a log house, built in 1870, and the second a frame, built about 1883. The pastors have been J. S. Ledbetter, A. J. Rippy, R. D. Boydston, Joseph Baker, J. F. Oneal, N. Marshall, T. H. B. McAlister and M. A. Pillers, the latter being the present pastor. The church has about forty members.

Mill Creek Missionary Baptist Church was organized August 10, 1878, by Elder William Bridgeman. F. A. Vanlandingham, H. D. Medlock, R. J. Pritchett, B. F. Garrett, J. C. Redding, S. H. Vanlandingham, Sisters M. A. Vanlandingham, M. R. Medlock, S. J. Garrett, Agnes Andrews, H. E. Carnahan, Mary Redding, Sarah Thurman, Martha Bennett, Sarah Bachelor, as members. Elders Clevinger, Oneal, Jackson, Mays, Briggs and A. J. Henson have been the pastors. This church has forty-five members. They worship in a public church and school-house, having no building of their own.

Altus Missionary Baptist Church was organized in July, 1887, by Elders J. M. Lawrence, A. S. Pettie and R. M. Small, the present frame church edifice having been erected the same year. J. M. Lawrence was the first and so far the only pastor. Membership, forty-six.

Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church was organized in March, 1882, by M. Adams, J. M. Kimberland and others. They have no church edifice. The pastors have been M. Adams and J. R. Ritchison. The original members were James Cox, S. L. Luney, D. H. Hall, A. Boggs, George Cox and their wives. Present membership about thirty-eight.

Lonelm Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1882, by W. R. McLane, J. M. Blalock, R. N. Carter and wife, J. P. Cook, S. Lumpkin, W. O. Taff and their wives, L. A. Stocton and mother, G. W. Touchstone and wife, E. L. Duncan and wife and others, as original members. They worship in the school-house connected with the Masonic hall, erected in 1882, by the Masons and the people in general. The pastors have been J. H. Blalock, J. M. Kimberland, G. W. Richardson and T. M. Merchant. Membership, thirty-six.

Prairie View Missionary Baptist Church was organized in May, 1887, with M. A. Pillers, W. R. Powell, G. W. Hill, S. C. Powell, Mary Powell, S. A. Hill, M. A. Hunt and others, as original members. They worship in the school-house in District No. 68, about four miles southeast of Charleston.

Vesta Baptist Church was organized on the 8th day of September, 1888, by T. H. B. McAllister and William Greenlee, with eight members, and two have been added since. They worship in the district school-house, two miles from the west boundary line of the county. T. H. B. McAllister is the pastor.

Of the foregoing individual churches the Prairie View, Mill Creek, Vesta, Pine Mountain and Grand View belong to the Concord Missionary Baptist Association, and Lonelm, Oak Grove, Altus and Ozark to the Clear Creek Missionary Baptist Association, and Oak Bend belongs to the Dardanelle Missionary Baptist Association. Other churches belonging to the Clear Creek Association, in the county, are Bethel, Mount Zion, New Prospect, Prairie Grove, Rehobeth, Shiloh, No. 1, White Oak.

The Corinth Free-Will Baptist Church belongs to the Arkansas Association of Free-Will Baptists. It was organized about 1872, by Rev. D. L. Bearden. The pastors have been D. L. Bearden and Y. M. Powell. The congregation worships in a school-house in Wallace Township. Membership, twenty-two. There are also two churches in the county known as the United Baptists, viz.: Union Grove and Liberty. They belong to the Mulberry Association.

*Methodist Churches.*—Methodist Episcopal Church. There are no organizations of this church in Franklin County, reported in the last minutes of the Arkansas Conference, but Charleston is reported as a mission in the Fort Smith District. For a general history of this denomination in Northwestern Arkansas the reader is referred to the subject in the history of Sebastian.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Charleston Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Franklin County was organized about the year 1858, by Rev. Russel Reneau, who was its pastor for about one year, preaching once a month. Rev. M. Southard also preached monthly from 1858 to the commencement of the late war. At the close of the war the church was reorganized by

Rev. M. Southard and Rev. Frank M. Moore. Since its organization it has been supplied with preaching by the itinerant ministers in charge of the Charleston Circuit. It holds its meetings in the Union Church at Charleston. The membership numbers about eighty. A flourishing Union Sunday-school is held in this church. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Ozark was organized in 1871, by Rev. H. Puckett, with forty-eight original members. The present large frame church edifice was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$3,500. It was dedicated in February, 1882, by Bishop J. C. Gronberry. The constituent members were H. Puckett, B. H. Greathouse, J. Loving, H. M. Granade, D. J. Weemer and F. S. H. Johnston. The church at this writing has 120 members, having received 272 in all since its organization. There is a parsonage worth about \$1,000 belonging to the church. It has been blessed with several revivals, the greatest of which was under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Hill, in 1881. Last year it raised for all purposes \$1,800. This is not the first organization of this denomination at Ozark, as it had an organization there long before the Civil War. There are a number of other organizations of this denomination in Franklin county, of which the history has not been preserved in detail, and for that reason cannot be so given. Those on the south side of the Arkansas River belong mostly—if not all of them—to the Fort Smith District, and those on the north side to the Clarksville District. The charges or circuits, each of which contains several organizations, are Charleston and Webb City, in the Fort Smith District, and Altus, Ozark, Mulberry and Alma, in the Clarksville District, and in addition to the Ozark Circuit there is also Ozark Station. The number of white members in the Charleston charge is 438, but some of these belong to the organizations of the charge outside of the county. The Webb City charge has eighty-nine members; Altus, 200; Ozark Station, 132; Ozark Circuit, 350; Mulberry, 412, and Alma, 267. Rev. Isham L. Burrow is presiding elder of the Clarksville District. Numerically the Missionary Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are the strongest denominations in the county.

*Presbyterian Churches.*—The Charleston (Old School) Presbyterian Church belongs to the Washburn Presbytery, and

was organized in June, 1881, by Rev. W. A. Sample, with F. G. Spears, E. Kraus, S. O. Spears, M. J. Spears, Mrs. E. Kraus, Mary and J. Kraus, Edna Cooper, Mrs. Clara Knobles and others. They worship in the Union Church at Charleston. They have had but two pastors, Rev. S. B. Erwin and J. T. Parton; have none at present. The membership is twenty-four.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Ozark was organized in 1858, by Rev. John Buchanan. E. Bourland and Elijah Hale were elected ruling elders. A neat brick house, erected in 1859, was the first church edifice. The present frame building was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated in 1880 by Dr. S. H. Buchanan. Its pastors have been Revs. E. M. Roach, A. B. Johnson, S. H. McElvain and J. E. Johnston, the latter being the present pastor. The membership is 120 at this writing.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Charleston was organized in the summer of 1858, by the Rev. Richard Steele, who served as its pastor until the beginning of the Civil War, during which the members became scattered and the congregation disorganized. Some of the constituent members were Rev. Richard Steele, pastor; William Proctor, a ruling elder; Susan J. Proctor, Susan Richardson and Margaret F. Kelliam. The church was reorganized June 7, 1868, by the Rev. Richmond Cole, with the following members: Emily Cole, C. L. Dalton, Sarah E. Dalton, G. Cone, S. J. Proctor, S. A. Putman, Susan Richardson, Nannie Richardson, Margaret F. Kelliam, Kate S. Pettigrew, and William Proctor and W. F. McDonough, ruling elders. Rev. Richmond Cole was pastor of the church about twelve years. The following ministers have served as pastors: Revs. N. B. McNabb, S. L. Alexander, B. H. Pierson, D. D.; I. N. Gaither, J. S. Burt, S. H. McElvain and J. C. Francis, the latter being present pastor. At this time there are sixty-two members. They worship in the Union Church at Charleston.

The churches of this denomination in Franklin County, on the north side of the Arkansas River, belong to the Arkansas Presbytery, and those on the south side to the King Presbytery. Lone Elm (Lonelm), Mulberry, Ozark, Oak Ridge and White Oak are on the north side of the river. The names of those

on the south side, except Charleston have not been ascertained.

*Christian Church.*—This society at Altus was organized in July, 1888, by F. B. Srigley, their present frame church edifice having been erected the year before. It has no regular pastor, but Elder H. H. McAfee, of Johnson County, an evangelist of this denomination, preaches for the congregation once a month. The membership of the church is about sixty-three.

*Roman Catholic Church.*—The Roman Catholic Church at Charleston, was organized in 1879, with seven families. The church now numbers about 200 souls. The pastors have been Rt. Revs. Doyle, Felix Rumpt, Bushor and Father Lewis Stutzer, the latter being now in charge. The property, consisting of the church and priest's residence, is worth about \$3,000. The Altus Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1880, by Rev. M. B. Ziswyler. Henry Hoing, Henry Shriver, John Wiederkehr, Sigmund Wiederkehr, Jacob Zeier, Jacob Post, Joseph Lieber, L. Ziegler and others were constituent members. Their present frame church was built in 1881, at a cost of about \$1,000, and was dedicated in 1882 by Bishop Fitzgerald. Rev. M. B. Ziswyler, who died July 24, 1887, was its pastor. Since his death the church has been supplied by the Benedictine Fathers of Logan County. This church includes forty-five families. There are two missions in the county.

*The Franklin County Sunday-school Association.*—This was organized in 1879, and held its tenth annual session at the White Oak Cross Roads Church house, five miles north of Ozark, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 20, 21 and 22, 1888. W. W. Jennings is president, and H. A. Nickell, secretary of the association. A majority of the churches in the county have organized Sunday-schools, which are conducted in connection with their Christian work. Franklin County, in proportion to its population, has a great many churches and church-going people, and is noted for its churches and Sunday-schools above most other counties in the State.

*Young Men's Christian Association.*—This was organized in Ozark in October, 1885, by C. T. Bill, of Ozark, the first president of the State Y. M. C. A., at Little Rock, and a young man earnestly devoted to Christian work. The original members

were A. H. Treadway, Thomas Douglass, T. B. Davis, E. F. Allen, F. L. Slack, John Turner, Casper Winburne, Eugene Moore, W. C. Bill, W. J. Barclift, Mark Stanley, F. M. Bourland, J. W. Head and J. F. Maxey. The first officers of the association were C. T. Bill, president; J. F. Maxey, vice-president; T. B. Davis, secretary, and A. H. Treadway, treasurer. Mr. Bill has been president from the first. The association is the only one in the State that owns its property, viz., a lot and a one-story frame building 20x80 feet in size, with a double room, a reading room and lecture room.



# HISTORY OF SEBASTIAN COUNTY.

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## NATURAL HISTORY.

*Location and Boundary.*—The county of Sebastian lies near the middle of the western tier of counties in the State of Arkansas, and is bounded on the north by the Arkansas River, which separates it from Crawford County; on the east by Franklin and Logan Counties; on the south by Scott County, and on the west by the Indian Territory. According to the system of public land surveys, it embraces portions of Townships 4 to 9 inclusive north of the base line, and portions of Ranges 29 to 32 inclusive west of the fifth principal meridian, and has an area of 520 square miles, or 332,800 acres of land, divided into the following classes: Mountain and high ridge, prairie, timbered uplands, river and creek bottom lands. The thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude passes through the southern part of the county, and the ninety-fourth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, or the seventeenth degree west from Washington, runs along or near its eastern boundary.

*Climate.*—The climate is mild and pleasant, and of a comparatively even temperature throughout the year. The mean average temperature of the atmosphere, as observed at the United States Signal Service Station at Fort Smith, since it was established there, has been as follows: 1883, 60 degrees Fahrenheit; 1884, 59 degrees Fahrenheit; 1885, 58 degrees Fahrenheit; 1886, 58 degrees Fahrenheit; 1887, 61 degrees Fahrenheit, thus making the average for the five years, 59½ degrees.

The mean maximum and minimum degrees of temperature for each month of the year 1887 is shown in the following table;

	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January.....	38	73	4
February.....	45	75	20
March.....	54	76	28
April.....	64	91	30
May.....	70	92	50
June.....	76	95	57
July.....	82	104	65
August.....	78	101	57
September.....	74	97	45
October.....	60	90	32
November.....	50	79	17
December.....	38	72	8

The first column shows the mean or average temperature during the month, the second the temperature of the hottest day, and the third the temperature of the coldest day. It will be observed that the two extremes were reached in the months of January and July—the mercury going four degrees below zero in January, and rising 104 degrees above it in July. These extremes each existed only for a few hours. By deduction from the above table it is found that the mean temperature for each of the four seasons was as follows: Spring,  $62\frac{2}{3}$  degrees; summer,  $78\frac{2}{3}$  degrees; fall,  $61\frac{1}{3}$  degrees; winter,  $40\frac{1}{3}$  degrees. These figures are official, and prove conclusively that the climate of this section of country is mild and pleasant. It is safe to take these figures as applicable to the counties treated of in this work lying south of the dividing ridge of the Boston Mountains. North of that ridge the climate is somewhat colder. The average annual rain-fall in this section of the country, as ascertained by the Signal Service Station at Fort Smith, is thirty-eight inches.

*Topography.*—The surface of Sebastian County is composed of mountain ridges, table lands, rolling prairies, undulating timbered lands and valleys. The elevation of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad track at its intersection with Garrison Avenue, in the city of Fort Smith, is 417 feet and nine inches above the level of the sea. This point is on the bank of the Arkansas River, about 350 feet therefrom, and 1,300 feet below the mouth of the Poteau River. It may be taken as the elevation of the valley of the Arkansas, while the other lands range therefrom to a height of 1,500 feet at the top of the highest



mountains. The Poteau Mountain Range lies in the extreme southern part of the county, and its course is a little south of west. About six miles north of this, and mostly in Range 32 west, are the Sugar Loaf Mountains, running nearly parallel with the Poteau range. Six miles east of the Sugar Loaf Mountains is the southwestern extreme of Black Jack Ridge, which crosses Range 30 west, and lies astride of the boundary line between Sebastian and Scott Counties. Two miles north of the right of this ridge is Pleasant Ridge, which extends east and west about two miles. On and near the line between Townships 5 and 6 north, and extending through Ranges 29 and 30 west, lies the range of the White Oak Mountains. The Washburn Mountains form a ridge in the northern part of Township 6 north, Range 29 west, five miles in length, bearing a little south of west. The Backbone Ridge, the longest one in the county, commences near the center of Township 5 north, Range 31 west, and extends five miles north, bearing slightly to the west; thence thirteen miles east, bearing slightly to the north, to the eastern boundary of the county. Griffith Mountain, which is nearly round and between one and two miles in diameter, lies mostly in the southwest corner of Township 6 north, Range 31 west. Sand Ridge extends about three miles east from Hackett City. Backbone Ridge commences west of the county line, and extends into the county in an easterly direction about seven miles. It lies in the northern part of Township 6 north. River Mountains lie in the extreme northeast corner of the county, in Township 9 north, Range 29 west, and form a range with a northeasterly bearing three miles in length.

These mountain ridges, together with some smaller ones not here enumerated, are estimated to compose about 10 per cent of the area of the county, and are mostly unfit for cultivation, although some good farms are found on their tops and sides. With the exception of a portion of Backbone Ridge, the mountain ridges in the county all have nearly the same bearing, which is east, bearing slightly to the north.

*Prairies.*—Mazzard Prairie, only a few miles southeast of Fort Smith, is from three to four miles square. Long Prairie lies ten miles south of Fort Smith, and covers several sections of

land. Hodge's Prairie lies in the northeastern part of Township 5 north, Range 31 west, and contains about five square miles. Beautiful mountain scenery can be seen from it in every direction. Sorrell's Prairie, surrounding Sugar Loaf Post-office, lies in the east central part of Township 5 north, Range 32 west, and contains about two sections of land. Cherokee Prairie, containing three sections of land, lies in the southern part of the county, in Township 4 north, Range 31 west. From it a splendid view of the Poteau Mountains can be had. "The other prairies are mostly under a square mile in extent rather than over, though possibly a few years ago they were much larger, for the timber is gradually growing into them from their borders."\* The area of the prairie lands is not equal in extent to that of the ridge and mountain lands. After deducting the prairie, ridge and mountain lands, the balance of the surface of the county consists of valley lands and of what are called timbered uplands in about equal proportions. There are no real swamp lands in the county, but some tracts are subject to overflow in season of high water.

*Drainage.*—The natural drainage of the county is most thorough, having the Arkansas River on the north and the Poteau on the west, and their various tributaries. The James Fork of the latter river is formed by the conjunction of streams from the Poteau Mountains, and into it, from the extreme southwest portion of the county, flows West Creek, and from the valley north of Black Jack Ridge flows Prairie Creek. This fork then flows in a northwesterly direction, receiving the waters of many smaller streams, and finally leaves the county near the center of its western boundary line. It drains nearly all that portion of the county lying in Townships 4 and 5 north. Sugar Loaf, Big Branch, Cedar, Mill and other creeks flow from the western portion of the county into Poteau River. The central part of the county is drained mostly by the Vache Grass and its many tributaries. These tributaries empty into the main stream from all points of the compass. The Vache Grass empties into the Arkansas near the line dividing Ranges 30 and 31 west, also near the center of the northern boundary of the county. The eastern portion of the county north of the Washburn Mountains is

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\* Notes on Western Arkansas, by John Carnall.

drained in a northerly direction by Big Creek and its numerous tributaries. Big Creek empties into the Arkansas two miles above the northeast corner of the county. The Mazzard, Little Vache Grass and other streams also flow into the Arkansas on the north. The extreme eastern portions of the county, lying in Townships 5 and 6 north, are drained by Washburn and Little Washburn Creeks forming the head waters of the Petit Jean Creek, which empties into the Arkansas three counties below.

Chalybeate springs, from which pure, sparkling waters flow in great abundance, are found in many places throughout the county. Sulphur springs are also found in several localities. At one of the latter, on Sugar Loaf Mountain, a number of cottages have been erected and the place fitted up for a summer resort. Good well water is obtained at a depth of twenty feet and upward. In some portions of the county it is obtained at an average depth of thirty-five feet. The depth is governed more or less by the elevation of the locality where the wells are sunk. For culinary purpose, cistern water is generally preferred and considered the most healthful. Upon the whole the water supply is abundant, and of the best quality.

*Forests.*—The following pertaining to the forests of Sebastian County is taken from Mr. John Carnall's valuable "Notes on Western Arkansas:"

Post oak is the most common growth, and red oak and black oak are almost everywhere interspersed. There is more red and black oak on the red soil, and post oak on the yellow soil. Then we have blackjack, hickory, dogwood, etc., on all the hills, and in all the bottoms, cottonwood, sweetgum (now extensively used in making furniture), walnut, sycamore, elm, maple, cypress, white oak, ash — seventy or eighty kinds in all — specimens of nearly all of which, dressed and undressed, may be seen at the State capital.

*Coal.*—The following is compiled from the geological report of Prof. David Dale Owen made some years ago:

The most important locality of coal in Sebastian County lies on the southern edge of Long Prairie, known as the Jennie Lind coal, in the northwest and southeast quarters of Section 33, Township 7, Range 31 west. The following is a section of this coal as

it occurs at Greene's bank in the northwest quarter of the above mentioned section of land:

Rusty, ferruginous gray shales, with segregations of iron ore, 5 feet, 6 inches.

A streak of black shale.

A few inches of coal.

A few inches of black shale.

Upper member of the main coal, 2 feet 5 inches.

Clay parting, 1 inch.

Lower member of main coal, 2 feet 2 inches.

Coal rash (a few inches).

This coal is therefore 4 feet 7 inches in thickness, and is said sometimes to attain a thickness of 5 feet and over.

The following is a chemical analysis of a specimen taken from the upper member:

Volatile matter, 13.75 (water 1.40, gas 12.35); coke, 86.25 (fixed carbon 82.25, ashes, flesh color, 4.00). This coal swells up considerably in coking.

At Long's opening, on the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 7 north, Range 31 west, the coal has the same thickness. The only difference is that the clay parting is from half an inch to an inch thicker than at Greene's bank. The dip is nearly the same.

A specimen from this bank yielded by analysis: Volatile matter, 14.50 (water 3.80, gas 10.70); coke, 75.50 (fixed carbon 84.10, ashes, light brown, 1.40).

This coal swelled up a great deal in coking, and gave off a gas which burned with a strong flame.

These analyses prove this coal to be semi-bituminous, like some of the coals in George Creek Valley, Maryland, and are far richer in fixed carbon than most of the coals in the western States, and, therefore, of course, almost twice as durable in the fire, with proper access of air. It contains just enough volatile combustible matter to keep it ignited without the artificial blast required for anthracite. If it can be mined free from pyrites and shale, it is one of the most valuable kinds of coal that can be offered in the market, especially for manufacturing purposes, if it be properly managed under a knowledge of its composition.

The Jenny Lind coal is situated from eight to ten miles from the Arkansas River. Both its quality and thickness must exercise a most important influence on the future prospects of Sebastian County, especially in the location of lines of railroad in the valley of the Arkansas River.

On Big Creek there is a three-foot vein of coal, probably equivalent to the Jenny Lind coal, which is well spoken of by blacksmiths.

In the ridge south of Jenny Lind coal, judging by the dip of the strata and character of the rocks, the coal must run out. A sudden reversal of the dip, however, brings the coal in again on James' Fork, and in Hodge's Prairie. The summit level between Long Prairie and James Creek is 240 feet, and is composed of shale capped with sandstone, dipping at an angle of  $30^{\circ}$  south  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$  east. A cellular sandstone is intercalated in the mass of the shale of this ridge, which rock I find persistent throughout this part of Arkansas, and is, undoubtedly, when deep-seated in the synclinal troughs, a siliferous or salt-bearing sandstone.

The coal on the Sand Ridge branch of James' Fork, in Section 22, Township 6, Range 33 west, is owned by G. B. Morrow on the McMurtry estate. This coal, as far as entered, is three and a half feet, and seems to be increasing in thickness as it is followed into the bank. It is divided into two members of about equal thickness, by a shale parting of one inch, and rests on a bed of white clay. The succession of the strata in the ridge between the Jenny Lind and the James' Fork coal, appears to be as follows:

Thin-bedded and flaggy sandstone.

Heavier-bedded sandstone (the Greenwood building stone).

Cellular or siliferous sandstone.

Thinner-bedded sandstone with argillaceous flakes, containing equisetaceæ and other fossil plants.

Variegated shales.

These strata, which geologically belong under the coal, must have a thickness of 500 feet or more. A measurement was made by the aneroid barometer, on June 20, 1859, of the peak of the Sugar Loaf Range, near the Line road, in the vicinity of

Taylor's. It was found to be 1,230 feet above Taylor's, and 1,410 feet above Thomas Hicks'.

The structure of the mountain was found to be approximately as follows:

Schistose sandstone with intercalated bands of sandstone, 340 feet.

Conspicuous bench of heavy bedded sandstone, 90 feet.

Dark gray and variegated shales (easily decomposing), 800 feet.

From the summit of the Sugar Loaf Mountain there is an extensive prospect into the Indian country on the west, with a perfectly conical peak in the foreground, a few miles beyond the Indian boundary, of considerable greater elevation than the peak measured. On West Creek, a branch of James' Creek, a two-foot vein has been opened by the blacksmith at two different localities about two and a half miles apart.

A thick bed of coal occurs on James' Fork, one mile north of west of Sugar Creek Post-office, known as the More coal-bank. It is supposed to be six feet thick. Three and one-half miles east of More's mill there is a good coal, on the property of J. R. Smoot, on the water of James' Fork. Also at 'Squire Sorrell's, three miles south of James' Fork, of which coal there is only about one foot exposed in the bed of the stream, but extending to an unknown depth below. The probable thickness is about two feet. Here the coal dips at an angle of  $40^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$  north  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$  west.

There are a number of coal banks in this vicinity, all within eight miles of each other. I had an opportunity of examining a good natural exposure of coal three-quarters of a mile below More's mill, on James' Fork. It crops out under a bank of variegated ferruginous shales, with numerous thin bands of slaty and kidney hydrated oxide of iron.

The coal is three and one-half to four feet in thickness, and dips at an angle of nearly  $10^{\circ}$ . There are block shale and coal rash, measuring about nine inches, insinuated between the coal and the fire clay. The coal lies fifteen feet above the waters of James' Creek. A section of this bank is as follows:

Sandstone with calamites.

Variegated shales with iron ore, twenty-one feet.

Coal, three feet six inches.

Block shale and coal rash, one foot.

Fire clay, one foot.

Flaggy sandstone with calamites.

This coal lies very conveniently for mining, as it can be worked without being incommoded by water, which is apt to be the case with most of the coals in this part of Sebastian County.

On the northeast part of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 5 north, Range 31 west, is a four-foot coal, on Cherokee Creek. This coal is covered with three or four feet of gray shale, and dips nearly 45°.

Coal also shows itself on the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 5 north, Range 31 west; also on the southwest corner of Section 23, the same township, and can be traced for about half a mile, maintaining a thickness of about four feet. On the southeast of Section 9, Township 4 north, Range 32 west, coal is again visible, on the property of Timothy Bloodworth; also on Section 27, Township 5 north, Range 31 west. This latter bank is from twenty to twenty-five feet above the bed of the creek, and has never been properly opened so as to show its whole thickness.

It is probable that the whole of Hodge's Prairie, north of these coal out-crops, is underlaid by this bed of coal, which could be reached by shafts of moderate depth.

The following, which is supplementary to the foregoing, is copied from Mr. Carnall's "Notes on Western Arkansas:" We were acquainted with Mr. Owen, afforded him some facilities for finding the beds, and got from him much valuable information; but there are now five beds open, and their thickness and extent known, where there was one when he made his reconnoissance. Numerous banks near Jenny Lind, all four to seven feet thick, are now open, and where he speaks of a thick bed of coal on James' Fork, the whole country, mountain and valley, is found to be underlaid with coal four to eleven feet thick, and we sent a block six feet thick from there to the Louisville Exposition, so that instead of Jenny Lind being the most important locality, it may be near Sugar Loaf Mountain, twenty-five miles from Fort

Smith. Mr. Owen says if it can be mined free from pyrites and shale it is one of the most valuable kinds that can be offered in the market. We say it can be, and has been for twenty years, mined free from pyrites and shale, and there is no trouble to do this. Sometimes a piece of shale sticks to it, but in mining it is struck off and cast aside; and any pyrites, so far as our information extends, is in blocks or lumps, readily distinguishable by appearance and weight, and never comes to market with the coal. This coal is universally used by the people for fires, and hauled twelve miles it is cheaper than wood, if you have to cut the wood. It is used for making steam, and is, we believe, equal to the Pittsburgh coal for that purpose, and if there is any coal better for heating, steam, coking, etc., we do not happen to know it, and it has this advantage, unknown to us to be common to any other western coal, it has no smoke.

The following is an extract from the geological report of Prof. C. B. Gannaway, made in June 1883:

By reference to the table showing the mines opened, it will be seen that the coal extends throughout the entire county.

Coal banks opened are: Claybourn, thickness of coal (?) feet; Harris, 6 feet; Gwyn, 6 feet; Noblet, 3 feet; West, 3 feet; Patterson, 3 feet; Pulliam, 3 feet; Martin, 4 feet; Kersh,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet—200-foot tunnel, 8-foot vein, with two 3-inch shale partings; Edmonson, 6 feet; Spessard, 6 feet; Dale, 4 feet; Douglas,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet; Emor, 5 feet—shaft 50 feet to coal, hoisted by engine; Sparks, 5 feet; Petty,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet—two tunnels, 100 and 300 feet; Mendenhall, 5 feet; Smart, 4 feet; Bostic, 5 feet; Cambell  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Wells in which coal have been found: Brewster, thickness of coal, 7 feet; well near Chocoville, 8 feet; Parson Young, 4 feet; Gwyn, 16 feet; Gwyn's shaft, 7 feet; Anthony Lewis, 7 feet; Armstrong, 7 feet; James Chastine, 10 feet; Widow Clayton, 3 feet; Hackett City public well, 3 feet; Yount's, 5 feet; Izell's,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet; J. H. Kirby's, (?) feet; S. W. Dale's, 14 feet.

*Iron.*—The same authority gives the following pertaining to the iron ore deposits:

The iron deposits of Sebastian County are co-extensive with the coal. It is a rare exception to find a bed of coal that is not overlaid by numerous strata of spathos iron ore. These strata



often occur in great numbers, varying in thickness from one to eight inches at cropping. These strata are separated by from one-half to ten feet of ferruginous shale. A series of strata is reported on the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 5 north, Range 31 west, some numbers of which measure fourteen inches in thickness; number of strata not known. Skirting Mazzard Prairie is a succession of slate hills with heavy deposits of spathic iron; in fact this is the only mineral we may look to as a source of iron in this region, as iron in the presence of carbonaceous matter (coal) is invariably found in the form of carbonate. I have examined numerous specimens of clay iron stone (an argillaceous carbonate), but generally they are too poor in iron to attract the notice of an iron master. The spathos ore, occurring as black-band, is the prevailing ore, and owing to its property of easy reduction this ore is profitably worked in many sections."

*Building Stone.*—Prof. Gannaway further says: "The numerous ridges which traverse Sebastian County furnish the best of freestone (sandstone). In color it is from gray to blue in some localities, but the prevailing color is gray, sometimes tinged with yellow, from presence of quantities of peroxide of iron. This stone is compact, easily worked when first taken out, hardens on exposure to weather, suffers no disintegration when exposed to moisture and cold; in fact it is as staple for building purposes as the best granite. The point which attracts most universal attention is the regular form in which the stone occurs. At Greenwood, sixteen miles southeast from Fort Smith, a quarry has been opened, showing strata from one-half inch to one foot thick, having a perfectly smooth bed, requiring no dressing whatever. Each stratum is uniform in thickness, and may be taken out in regular forms containing 100 square feet of surface. Should a railroad penetrate this section flagging would be quite an item of export. Quarries have been opened south and east of Fort Smith, southeast of Salem, and, in fact, near every small town in the county."

There is on exhibition in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, in the city of Fort Smith, specimens of the different qualities of coal, iron ore, slate and other natural productions found in

Sebastian County, the site of which will well repay a visit to their rooms.

*Soil.*—The best information concerning the soil and its productiveness is furnished by Mr. John Carnall, an old and well posted citizen of Sebastian County, in his "Notes on Western Arkansas," as follows: "Our soil from the west line of the State, extending east, say 100 miles, and from the benches of the Boston Mountains on the north to those of Poteau and other mountains on the south, say forty to fifty miles wide, and through which the Arkansas River flows, and which we call the Arkansas Valley, is most generally a light yellow, called a mulatto soil, but in many sections it is a light red. It will ordinarily produce, with good cultivation an average of three-fourths of a bale of cotton, twenty-five to thirty-five bushels of corn, ten to fifteen bushels of wheat, twenty to forty bushels of oats, two to three tons of millet hay per acre.

"This, it is to be understood, is the general upland soil of the country, not including creek or river bottoms, and there is a great similarity in it all through this valley; the woodlands and the prairies not differing greatly in quality of soil, and the level, undulating and hilly is in soil much the same, the hilly having some rock intermixed.

"The river bottom lands on the Arkansas River are among the best in the world, and will produce, with good cultivation, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bales of cotton, 75 to 100 bushels corn, 30 to 40 bushels wheat, 3 to 5 tons millet per acre, and the creek bottoms will average a mean between the uplands and river bottoms. A peculiar feature of the uplands of this whole country is the remarkable retentive quality of its fertility. This is owing to the sub-soil of clay, which retains the fertilizing qualities, and at the same time prevents the lands from washing. \* \* \* Many of our farmers are now making two crops a year on the same land. This is quite noticeable in and around Fort Smith, where market gardening is carried on; two crops of potatoes, two of millet, or a crop of potatoes and one of turnips, of wheat or oats, and then peas or millet, etc."

## ORIGINAL OCCUPANCY.

*Mound Builders.*—It is believed by scientists and archæologists, that away back in the dim, shadowy past—"a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—in an age prehistoric, that this country was inhabited and occupied by a race of people known as the Mound Builders—this name being attributed to them on account of the various kinds of earthworks, and their contents which they left behind them. Evidences of the existence of such a race of people on the American continent, before it was occupied by the Indians, have been found in all portions of the United States, but the question as to whether they were a race of people that long ago became extinct cannot be discussed here, for the reason that it is not profitable to discuss a subject about which little or nothing can be definitely known. There are some earth formations in Sebastian County supposed by some to have been made by the Mound Builders, but so far as they have been explored nothing of interest leading to a certainty as to whether they were formed by nature or by man has been found.

*Indians.*—There is positive history, however, that the Indian or Red Man occupied this country when it was first discovered and encroached upon by the present race of white people. When the United States obtained title from France to the territory lying west of the Mississippi, it became necessary to treat with the Indians to secure their titles also, not that it was recognized that such savage, untutored beings had any title to the lands more than belonged to the wild animals that also inhabited them, but for the purpose of getting peaceable possession of them and to secure safety, if possible, for the early settlers.

That numerous and powerful tribe of Indians known as the Osages claimed the territory from the Missouri River on the north to the Red River on the south, and the Quawpaw tribe of Indians also inhabited and claimed Central or Western Arkansas, and after their removal from Georgia and other States the Choc-taws and Cherokees inhabited and claimed a part of Western Arkansas. The original Indian occupants, however, were the Osages and Quawpaws. These Indian titles were finally ex-

tinguished by treaties at the following times and places, to wit : With the Great and Little Osages on the 10th of November, 1808, at Fort Clark, on the Missouri; with the Quawpaws in August, 1818, for a portion of their claim, and again in November, 1824, for the balance; with the Choctaws on the 20th of October, 1820; and again with the Great and Little Osage tribes on the 25th of September, 1825, at St. Louis.

*Wild Animals and Game.*—When the settlement of the Territory composing Sebastian County began, all the wild animals native to this part of the continent were found roaming at large. The buffaloes, however, were not very numerous, and lingered only a few years after being pursued by the white hunter. Bears, wolves, panthers, catamounts, wildcats, deer, elk, antelopes and the smaller animals were here in great numbers. The bears were hunted and killed by the pioneers, who used their meat for food and their skins for bedding and raiment, but they have become almost extinct, except as one is now and then found strayed away from their mountain fastnesses in the counties farther south. The wolves have ceased to be troublesome, but still a few remain in the mountains remote from the settlements. Likewise with the other savage animals. Now and then a deer is found in the mountain retreats. In the early days they were extensively hunted and killed, and their flesh was extensively used for food, and their skins for men's clothing. The elk and antelopes have become extinct. The smaller animals remain in considerable numbers. Wild turkeys were originally very abundant, and were extensively used for food. They are now found only in limited numbers. Ducks and other wild fowl are still found along the water courses.

#### SETTLEMENT.

*Fort Smith Military Post.*—The authentic date of the first settlement of the territory now composing Sebastian County is that of the establishment of the military post at Fort Smith, in October or November, 1817. That there were white settlers, farmers and traders here before that time there is no doubt, but if so their names and history, except that of Capt. John Rogers, the first white settler on the site of Fort Smith, have not been

preserved. He came soon after the battle of New Orleans terminated the War of 1812, and was afterward appointed first sutler to this post. Some of the soldiers who first came to garrison the post became permanent settlers. Among them was Aaron Barling, the father of Mrs. Jerry Kannady, now living in Fort Smith. After leaving the garrison, about the year 1828, he settled on the military road nine miles east of Fort Smith, and there for many years kept a house for the entertainment of travelers. The following letter, addressed to the committee appointed to collect historical matter for the centennial celebration held at Fort Smith in 1886, and embraced in Col. Ben T. Duval's address on that occasion, is of much interest pertaining to the settlement of this part of the country:

BILLINGSLEY P. O., ARK., June 26, 1876.

*Sir:* In answer to your note of June 21, I have this to say: My father, with two other families, moved from Middle Tennessee—Charles Adams and Samuel Williams, six in each family, making in all eighteen persons. It was in 1814 we came to the post of Arkansas in a flat-boat. There we found a small French and Creole village. The Quapaw Indians lived on the south side of the river. There we exchanged our flat-boat for a keel-boat with an old Indian trader; there was nothing like steamboats on the Mississippi River then. We made our way the best we could until we got to the Cadron, where we found one of my father's brothers, who had moved from Kentucky in an early day. We stayed there one year, then there was a treaty made with the Cherokees. They then lived on the Illinois and Point Remove Creeks, on the north side of the river. Some of them lived also on the south side of the river, on Shoal Creek—that is Boal's Village. They moved to Texas, to Cherokee County. Then we moved to Big Mulberry in 1816. We numbered about eighteen families, and lived there two years, in all the luxuries of life that a new country could afford, such as buffalo and bear, deer and elk meat, and fish and honey. And we had pound-cake every day, for we beat all the meal that we eat in a mortar; and the first year our corn gave out about six weeks before roasting-ears came in; the substitute for bread was venison, dried by the fire in a mortar and made in small cakes and fried in bear's oil; that *hoap* us out until forward Irish potatoes came in. We had all things in common. We had no doctors nor lawyers in those happy days. The first Legislature was held at the post of Arkansas. My father was a member. We had no tax to pay but county tax, the General Government paid all the balance. About that time Maj. Bradford came to Fort Smith and set up that post, and we furnished him with buffalo meat for the soldiers, and then we got some flour from him, which was a great treat to us. All the way Maj. Bradford got the mail then was by sending a soldier to the post of Arkansas in a canoe, which took him about three weeks to make the trip. Then the Government made another treaty with the Indians, and we moved to the south side of the river, and commenced settling all along the river from Fort Smith to the present seat of government; first some in McClain's Bottom. some at Dar-

denelle, some on Shoal Creek, and so on. And we soon got strict enough to hold camp-meetings, and everybody went and left their houses for a week at a time, and when they came back everything was all right. We then generally built our chimneys up to the mantel-piece, and hung our meat outside on the ribs of the house.

If any man had a lock on any of his doors in those days he would have been looked on with suspicion. We, about this time, began to get some mail contracts, and soon after that some law mixt in. We had some old fashioned brake-downs on a dirt floor, and if any of us lost a toe-nail we never said anything about it. You must excuse bad writing, etc. In haste,

JOHN BILLINGSLEY.

N. B. I have a little more time, and will go a little further. The county of Crawford at that time contained all of Washington and Sebastian, and the first court that was held in Crawford was at Fort Smith, by Judge Bates, of Batesville. All offices were filled by appointment of the governor. The first clerk that was appointed was George Pickett, and the first sheriff was James Wilson, and the first esquire was McClane, of McClane's Bottom. Well, the way men dressed themselves in those days was by dressing their deer-skins and making full suits of the same. There was occasionally a French trader came up the river in large canoes and brought domestics, calico and checks, and some earthenware and cutlery. We paid them 50 cents per yard for calico, 87½ cents for domestics, and 40 cents for checks. I gave \$4 for the first set of teacups I ever owned, and very common at that; and \$2 for a small dish, such as you get now for 50 cents, and \$4 for a set of knives and forks, and common at that. We paid for all things in beaver, otter, bear and deer-skins and bear's oil and beeswax. The first settler was Capt. Rogers, and he got very rich. So I close at this time.

J. B.

*Other Settlers.*—In addition to the early settlers mentioned who settled in and around about Fort Smith were the following, viz.: Clark Landers, H. A. Quesenbury, the father of the eccentric genius, William Quesenbury, William Tichenal, Matthew Moore, Robert Sinclair, George S. and Charles A. Birnie, Matthew Moss, Gen. Nicks, Robert Gibson, Curry Barnett, James McDavid, Alfred Ray, Dr. David D. Williams, Stagner and William Duval, father of Col. Ben. T. Duval, who in 1825 came from Virginia, and ascended the Arkansas River in a keel-boat, and established a trading post on the land afterward owned by his son, Dr. Elias R. Duval. In 1829 he moved his family from Virginia to Fort Smith, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1851, from an attack of cholera. In the extreme early days of Fort Smith, William Quesenbury, W. H. Rogers and Ben. T. Duval were the only boys in and about the place. Maj. Ben. Moore, from Virginia, settled in 1821, at Moore's Rock, on the Arkansas River, about eighteen miles below Fort Smith, on the farm

now occupied by John B. Luce. At his own expense he cut a channel for the passage of vessels through the bed-rock which extended across the river at his place. He was the first individual who raised cotton and tobacco in this part of the county, and built the first grist-mill between Fort Smith and Little Rock. John Penn Dillard, a lawyer, came from Lynchburg, Va., in 1822, and settled at Old Crawford Court-house, and in his log cabin he entertained the lawyers who came there from a distance to attend court. In 1823 James Griggs settled near Sulphur Springs. Judge James Woodson Bates, brother of the renowned Frederick and Edward Bates, and who presided at the first court ever held at Fort Smith, settled on a farm near Moore's Rock about the year 1830, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1846. He married a daughter of Maj. Ben. Moore, and sister of Mrs. Dillard, now of Fort Smith. Judge Hugh Knox settled on what is known as the "Knox Farm," on the Arkansas River, about eight miles below Fort Smith. Gen. Matthew Arbuckle, who, as colonel of the Seventh United States Infantry, was the second commander of the post of Fort Smith, settled on Arbuckle's Island, on the Arkansas River, twenty-five miles below Fort Smith. William Moore and Ben. Moore, Jr., settled at Moore's Rock the same time that Maj. Ben. Moore settled that place. Jack Tittsworth settled on the Little Rock road, at Short Mountain, and kept a house for the entertainment of travelers, his being the first house of entertainment on that road next below Aaron Barrings. Judge Jesse Turner, who now resides at Van Buren, was an early settler of Old Crawford Court-house, and has followed the county seat of Crawford County from place to place to its final location.

Among the later early settlers of Fort Smith were Capt. Nat. Gookin,\* who was also one of the first school-teachers in the place; Jerry R. Kannady, who for many years was a prominent and much respected citizen, settled here in 1836, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 25, 1882. His widow survives him, and is still a resident of the place. Dr. Joseph H. Bailey and John Stryker were also early citizens of Fort Smith. Dr. J. H. T. Main settled here in March, 1838; and

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\*He married the Widow Kannady, mother of Jerry Kannady and sister of Capt. John Rogers.

the only citizens of the place of that date who now survive with the Doctor are John Stryker, Col. Ben. T. Duval, William H. Rogers and Mrs. Jerry Kannady, and perhaps one or two other ladies. Michael Manning, a resident of Fort Smith, now over eighty years of age, and who unfortunately has lost his sight, but still has a bright intellect and a wonderful memory, hired himself to a government agent in New Orleans to come here and work on the fort. He arrived May 10, 1840, and has resided here ever since. Col. Samuel M. Rutherford, the first representative in the General Assembly from this county, and afterward judge of the county and probate courts thereof, was also an early settler. He died April 1, 1867. Maj. Elias Rector was an early settler, and a citizen of the Fort Smith vicinity for over forty years. He died at his residence in 1878. Another old settler was Joseph Armorer, who came here some time in "the thirties." W. H. Mayers came from Maryland in 1841, settled in Fort Smith, and was for many years engaged with his brother, M. Mayers, in mercantile business.

Eaton Tatum, at whose house Sebastian County was organized, came from Missouri and settled at Jenny Lind in 1843; at that time there were settlements, in addition to those named, at Greenwood, Hodge's Prairie, Mazzard Prairie and in the Sugar Loaf Valley. The only settlers then at Greenwood were Reuben Coker and his two brothers, Henry and John, and Coleman Norris, and Dr. Allen was the only one in Sugar Loaf Valley. On Mazzard Prairie were Jesse Ross and Samuel Caldwell. James J. Baker, now a merchant in Greenwood, settled at Jenny Lind in 1845. His nearest neighbors were then Maj. Tatum, of that place; John G. Little, who lived less than a mile east thereof; the widow Welty and her sons, John and Henry, who lived on the Vache Grass, two and a half miles northeast; W. O. Hunter, who lived one mile east; — Donaldson, who lived two and a half miles east; Judge James Clark, who lived the same distance northeast; Henry Ross, who lived two miles north, and Jesse Ross (already mentioned), who lived four miles north on Mazzard Prairie; and between the latter and Long Prairie, and on Long Prairie, was a little colony of Germans: Christopher Grober, Peter Euper, Casper Euper, Gottlieb Ellichen and Julius



Richards. Perhaps these were not all there in 1845, at the date of Mr. Baker's settlement, but were either there then or came soon thereafter. The first settlers on Mazzard Prairie, in addition to those already named, were Jesse, Thomas and Seaburn Standifer and Samuel B. Stevens. The early settlers were very fond of horse-racing, and near the residence of Samuel Caldwell, on the south edge of Mazzard Prairie, they prepared and maintained a race-track on which they trained their horses for speed.

James Rogers settled one mile east of Greenwood, and Coleman Norris immediately south. Reuben Coker lived where Judge C. B. Neal now lives, at Greenwood; Henry Coker near by, and John, his brother, a little to the north. Anderson Tinker settled a short distance southwest of Greenwood, and John Miller two miles due south, and beyond him James Morris. The latter two were stock raisers. Jordan Smith settled one and a half miles west of Greenwood; James and Mason Fletcher three miles north; Leonard Spradling six and William McAllister eight miles north. Farther down on the Vache Grass were the settlements of W. L. Seaman, William Price, William Ward, Grandy Ake and Judge Charles Milor; the latter at the mouth of Vache Grass.

Among the early settlers in the vicinity of the present village of Salem (Witcherville) were Walter T. Woodson, who came from Virginia in 1846, and settled one-half mile southeast thereof; Ransom Pilley, who came from North Carolina in 1849, and settled one mile southeast thereof; George Maynard, a Baptist preacher, who came from Tennessee some time prior to 1850, and settled one and a half miles west of the site of the village; John Martindale, who came from Missouri, and settled one and a half miles northwest thereof; Churchill Jones, one mile south; Joel Allison, one mile northeast; John Robins, from Tennessee, two miles west, and Joseph Evans, from Alabama, between one and two miles west. All of these are dead except, probably, Joel Allison, who moved away. William J. Witcher came from Virginia in 1850, and settled on the site of Salem, and afterward established the village, and still resides there, and as a servant of Uncle Sam distributes mail to his subjects. The same year Thomas Powers came from Indiana, and settled near Witcher's

place, and afterward moved to California. Benjamin French and Thomas Sprouse, some time in "the forties," came from Alabama, and settled in the same neighborhood, and afterward moved to Texas. Also in "the forties," James T. Gillim came from Tennessee, and settled where he still lives, one and a half miles west of Salem.

In 1851 Levi Barrett came from Georgia, and settled on Horse Shoe Ridge, one the site of the present town of Huntington, where he and his aged wife still reside. Eli Shackelford, James Wilson, Charles Burton and Samuel Brown, all now deceased, were among the first settlers in this vicinity. Blany Harper, deceased, settled the place south of the ridge where Joseph Martin now lives. John Nelson, now deceased, came from Tennessee, and settled two miles west of the present town of Huntington. Squire Frazier came from North Carolina, and settled where he now resides, about three miles from Huntington. Abe West, now deceased, came from Tennessee, and settled between the present towns of Huntington and Mansfield. The early settlers of the extreme southern part of Sebastian County, in the valley between the Sugar Loaf and Poteau Mountains, known as the Sugar Loaf Valley, who settled there in "the forties," were James, Jack and Ned Tucker, who came from Mississippi; Earley Bales, Glenn, Fleming, Bloodworth, Squire Stafford, Dr. Allen, Daniel Dees, Rev. Snedley, Nicholson, Casey, Gist, Hart, O'Neal, Mayes and Norton. All of these, who settled there prior to 1846, are now dead. Dr. Walker, who lives in the same valley, but in the edge of Scott County, and who now practices law at Mansfield, settled there in 1846, and is the only surviving settler who resided there at that date. Later early settlers in the vicinity of the town of Hartford were C. E. Goddard, who came from Washington County in 1858; William Barnes, John Patton, Thomas Chronnister, William Woodson and Dr. J. D. Williams.

The early settlers of the vicinity of Hackett City and of the west central portion of the county were as follows: In 1839 William Tichenal settled at the place now called Jenson, and subsequently about a mile south of the present town of Hackett, where he lived until 1851, and then went to California, where he is believed to be still living. About the year 1830 William H.

McMurtry came from Missouri and settled near the line of the Indian Territory, and two miles west of the site of Hackett City, and near the same time William Fleming settled on the James Fork, two miles south of the latter place. Fleming moved away, and about the year 1851 his place was occupied by Matthew Moore. About the year 1839 Jacob Bender, formerly a soldier in the United States Army, settled one mile west of the site of Hackett City. James Green settled on the place where Mr. McMurtry, son of William H. McMurtry, now lives, at Hackett City. Thomas Patton, a blacksmith, settled on the site of this town, on the west side of the branch, some time prior to 1845. About the year 1843 a Mr. Pulliam settled a mile and a quarter southeast of the site of Hackett City, and Thomas Patton, the blacksmith, moved onto the same place about the year 1847, and lived there until he was killed in a cyclone a few years ago. Carbon Howell settled a little farther east. Samuel Sorrells and Lewis Brewer settled on Sorrells' Prairie over fifty years ago. Jeremiah Hackett came from Ohio in 1841, and settled on the place where he now lives, one mile southwest of Hackett City. In 1851 J. M. Hicks settled on the line five miles south of Jenson, and established a trading place for the Indians, the article mostly purchased by them being whisky. The Weltys and Reasoners and Ned Moore settled at the base of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the north side. In 1840 Harmon Mickell settled about seven miles south of Fort Smith, and about the same time John McMurtrey settled six miles north of Hackett City. Elzie Hano settled two miles northeast of the latter place, and P. Evans about a mile farther east. The latter was a soldier under Gen. Jackson in the battle of the Horseshoe, and during the late Civil War he was killed by a Confederate soldier after he had been captured.

By reference to dates it will be observed that the settlement of the territory of Sebastian County began at Fort Smith in 1817, and then followed down the river; that the portion bordering on the river was first settled, and that the central and southern portion of the county was not settled to any considerable extent until after the year 1840. Prior to 1850 the country was settled very slowly, after that more rapidly.

Referring to the early settlers of the county Col. Duval, in his historical address of 1876, said:

In those days there was a close sympathy and brotherhood among the people. Persons living fifty miles apart were neighbors in all the term implies. A camp-meeting, a funeral or a dance would bring them together. The ladies, young and old, would often travel over a great distance, on a visit or to a dance. They had to travel on horseback, for even in my day a buggy or carriage was unknown. The young ladies would pack their party finery in a satchel or saddle-bags, mount their steeds and joyfully ride fifty miles to a dance. There are some here to-day of both sexes who have attended parties under these circumstances, and they will tell you, with the sparkle of other days in their eyes, that those dances, often prolonged till "broad daylight," and repeated for several nights, on the rude puncheons, by the light of a tallow dip or pine knot, to the music of the fiddle and tambourine, were merrier and afforded more genuine pleasure than you can enjoy with the luxurious surroundings of a full band of music in a splendid hall.\*

### COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

*Creating Act.*—The act of the General Assembly creating the county of Sebastian was approved January 10, 1851, by Gov. John Seldon Roane. It provided as follows:

That all that portion of the county of Crawford lying south of the Arkansas River, and also all that portion of the counties of Scott and Polk included in the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the western boundary line of Crawford County at low water mark, on the south side of the Arkansas River, running south with said western boundary line to where said line intersects the northern boundary line of Scott County; thence south with the western boundary line of Scott County to where said line intersects the northern boundary line of Polk County; thence south with the western boundary line of Polk County to the base line; thence east with said base line to the range line between Ranges 30 and 31 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north with the said range line to where it intersects the Black Jack Ridge; thence in the middle of the top of said ridge, to where said ridge is crossed by the range line between Ranges 29 and 30 west; thence north with said range line to where it intersects the township line between Townships 5 and 6 north; thence east with said township line to where it intersects the range line between Ranges 28 and 29 west; thence north with said range line to the southern boundary line of Franklin County; thence west with the said boundary line of Franklin County to where said line intersects the eastern boundary line of Crawford County; thence north with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas River; thence west up the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas River to where the main channel of said river is intersected by the western boundary line of Crawford County; thence south to the place of beginning.

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\*For a description of the "pioneer's cabin," "pioneer weddings" and other customs of the settlers, see "History of Benton County" elsewhere in this work.

According to this description Sebastian County originally extended clear across, and included the western part of Scott, and also a small portion of the northwestern part of Polk County. The act creating the county was drawn up by the Hon. Ben. T. Duval, one of the original surviving settlers of Fort Smith, who was at that time clerk of the House of Representatives, and was presented by Harvey Steward, a member from Crawford County. In the convention of 1861 the southern boundary of the county was fixed, by ordinance, on the top of the Poteau Mountains, and the territory taken from Scott and Polk Counties was restored. A more definite description of the boundary lines of Sebastian County, as now recognized, is as follows:

Beginning at the point where the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas River intersects the western boundary of the State of Arkansas, thence running south on said western boundary line to the township line between Townships 8 and 4 north; thence east on said township line to the range line between Ranges 30 and 31 west; thence north on said range line to the township and correction line between Townships 4 and 5 north; thence west on said township and correction line (a mile and a quarter more or less) to the corrected range line; thence north on said range line to the middle of Black Jack Ridge; thence in a northeasterly direction along the middle of said ridge to the range line between Ranges 29 and 30 west; thence north on said range line to the township line between Townships 5 and 6 north; thence east on said township line to the range line between Ranges 28 and 29 west; thence north on the range line (five miles more or less) to the southern boundary of Franklin County; thence west with the southern boundary of that county to the middle of Range 29 west; thence north on section lines and on western boundary of Franklin County to the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to place of beginning.

*Seat of Justice.*—The act creating the county located the temporary seat of justice at the house of Eaton Tatum, who afterward laid out a town there, which, upon the suggestion of Charles A. Hinkley, a member of the bar, was named Jenny Lind, in honor of the celebrated songstress of that name. The county, as it was then composed, embraced Big Creek, Upper and Sugar Loaf Townships of the parent county, Crawford. The first election for county officers was held on the 27th of January, 1851, and resulted in the selection of James Clark as county judge, Samuel Brooke Stephens, sheriff, both of whom died many years ago, and John Carnall, formerly sheriff of Crawford

County, as clerk. At the same time two commissioners for the county at large, and one from each civil township, were elected to select a site for and locate the county seat. John D. Arbuckle and Reuben Coker were elected at large, John Jones from Big Creek, Samuel Edmondson from Upper, and William Stafford from Sugar Loaf.

These commissioners met at Jenny Lind in May, 1851, and located the seat of justice on forty acres of land lying in Section 12, Township 6 north, Range 31 west, and donated by Reuben Coker for that purpose. They also named the place Greenwood. Fort Smith was then a rival point for the county seat, and was preferred as such by its citizens, as well as by many citizens in the northwestern part of the county. A contest immediately arose between those preferring the respective places named, as to where the public buildings should be constructed. This contest resulted, the following year, in the removal of the county seat to Fort Smith, where it remained until 1854, when it was taken back, by a majority vote of the people, to Greenwood. The following quotations are taken from the historical address of Col. Ben. T. Duval, delivered at Fort Smith July 4, 1876:

The contest over, the location of the county seat increased in bitterness, and the town and country were arrayed in open hostility to the great detriment to the public interests. It engendered mutual hatred and distrust between the sections, and had its influence upon all the elections. In 1861 John T. London, who lived at Greenwood, and myself, then as now a resident of Fort Smith, were members of the House of Representatives, and Green J. Clark, who was also a citizen of Greenwood, was the senator. We agreed upon an act dividing the county into two judicial districts. The Fort Smith District to have two terms a year of the circuit court and four terms of the probate court, to be held at Fort Smith, and a like number of each at Greenwood. This act removed the sting from the vexed question, and was accepted as a fair compromise. The county organization, as to its revenue and general business, was left intact, and the county court for the whole county was still to hold its sessions at Greenwood.

After the reconstruction in 1864, under the proclamation of President Lincoln, the circuit court was held at this place for the whole county. But, after the restoration of peace in 1865, the courts were held at both Greenwood and Fort Smith, as provided for under the act of 1861. In 1868 the county seat question was again revived, and under an act of the Legislature of that year an election was held. After an angry and bitter contest over the result, the records were removed to this place, and all the courts for the county were held here for a short time. At the session of the General Assembly of 1871 an act was passed dividing the county into two districts, with separate revenue, and,

in fact, making two distinct counties in one. This act was declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional, and they also held that the act of 1861 was still in force, notwithstanding the election of 1868. The courts were again divided. The Constitutional Convention of 1874, by a provision inserted in the Constitution, provided that this county should be divided into two judicial districts, with separate county courts, separate revenue, and each paying its own expenses. So now we have two separate districts, with county, circuit and probate courts for each as distinct as of two counties, yet under one general organization.

As divided into districts Upper Township, including the city of Fort Smith, comprises the Fort Smith District, and the Greenwood District includes all the balance of the county.

*Public Buildings.*—The first court-house built by Sebastian County was erected on the public square at Greenwood in 1856–57. It was a two-story frame structure, fifty feet square, with the county offices on the first floor, and the court-room above. It was built by Peter K. Beam. Prior to that time the courts were held in private houses. This court-house was burned down in 1881. The county offices, and the records that were saved from the conflagration, were moved to a mercantile building standing on the east side of the street, a short distance north of the northwest corner of the public square. The following year this building was also burned. In these conflagrations many of the early records were entirely destroyed, and others so damaged as to render them nearly worthless. Soon after this the citizens of Greenwood contributed about \$2,500 toward paying for the construction of a new court-house, and the county court made an order for the erection of the present building, which cost, in its present unfinished condition, \$5,555. It is a two-story brick house set upon a rock foundation, and it is in size 50x54 feet. The first story contains the hall, stairs and county offices, and the second the court-room. About the time that the first court-house was erected, a jail eighteen feet square was built for the county by Coleman Norris, the contractor. It stood where the Harper House now stands. It was constructed with three walls made of logs, and stood upon a stone foundation. The logs of the outer and inner walls were placed in a horizontal position, and those of the middle wall in a perpendicular position. These three walls were closed together, thus making a combined wall of three logs in thickness. A jail constructed in this manner,

upon a rock foundation and floor, and ceiled with logs crossed in manner similar to the side walls, with the inside face of the walls and ceiling driven full of spikes, will hold prisoners as safely as any that can be composed of rock, iron and steel, and constructed with all modern facilities. This jail was used until about the year 1886, when it was abandoned, and at the present writing the county has no jail.

Prior to the building of the court-house and city hall, which is now under construction, the Fort Smith District of the county has erected no public buildings for county purposes. Prior to 1872 the officers of the district occupied rooms in a building on the corner of Walnut and Second Streets, and in 1872 this building burned down. The offices were then moved to a building on the corner of First Street and Garrison Avenue, where they remained until March, 1875, when they were moved to their present location in the Kannady Block, on the south side of Garrison Avenue. The new court-house and city hall, now nearing its completion, located on Block 515, South Sixth Street, is a two-story brick and stone building, with a basement and attic.

The walls of the basement story are made of Eureka (Ark.) stone, and the face of the brick walls above is made of St. Louis brick. The balance of the brick work is made of home-made brick. The entire building is 84x102 feet in size, and the tower extends to a height of 148 feet above ground. The tower clock has four dials, each four feet in diameter, and the dials are placed about 100 feet above ground. A massive bell on which to strike the time is attached to the clock. There are ten rooms in the first story above the basement, and eight in the second. The city of Fort Smith will occupy all of the first story except the offices of county treasurer and county recorder, and the county will occupy the balance of the building. There are three fire-proof vaults in the building for the protection of the public records. The building is to be heated by the Ruttan system of warm air. Messrs. Nier and Byram are the architects, and M. J. Brennen, Esq., is the contractor. The cost of the building completed will be \$55,000. It is a magnificent structure in appearance—made for the future as well as the pres-



ent—and will stand as a monument of beauty and utility, and an ornament to the city of Fort Smith.

Since the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas was located at Fort Smith, it has occupied the central building in the old fort, utilizing the basement story as a jail. In 1887 \$75,000 was expended by the Government in the erection of a handsome and commodious jail attached to the building used by the court, and at the present writing (fall of 1888) a magnificent new court-house and post-office is being completed by the Government. It stands on the west side of the street, directly opposite the new county court-house. The contract for its erection was let to Harris & Co., of Newport, Ky., for \$70,770. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the Government for its construction, all of which will be required to erect the building and provide the necessary plumbing, water works, heating apparatus, etc. The building is three stories in height, besides the basement and attic. The first story will be used for post-office, and the balance for United States Court purposes.

*Poor.*—The county of Sebastian has never purchased a farm and fitted it up as a "poor farm" or asylum for her dependent poor, yet the poor have been cared for. At present the county court appoints a commission, which provides for the support of the paupers by contracts with individuals, who care for them at a stipulated price; and upon the order of this commission the county clerk draws his warrant upon the county treasurer for the necessary funds.

*Taxation and Finances.*—The taxable property of Sebastian County, in 1880, was valued for taxation as follows: real estate, \$1,245,372; personal property, \$836,762; total, \$2,082,134.

The whole property for the year 1887 was valued for taxation as follows: Fort Smith District, real estate, \$3,354,867; Fort Smith District, personal property, \$788,449; total, \$4,143,316. Greenwood District, real estate, \$1,449,188; Greenwood District, personal property, \$784,666; total, \$2,233,854. Grand total of taxable property in the county, \$6,377,170.

The increase of taxable property in the Fort Smith District for the year 1888 is \$511,633. The amount of the increase in the Greenwood District cannot be ascertained at this writing, as the

books have not yet been footed, but it is presumed to be proportionate to the increase in the Fort Smith District. These figures by no means give the real value of the taxable property of the county, for the reason that it has been assessed for taxation at only about one-third of its actual value, so to ascertain the real value when it was assessed in 1887, the total, as then given, must be multiplied by three, which produces \$19,377,170, and this may be taken as a safe estimate of the actual value at that time, but the increase since makes it about \$21,000,000 for the year 1888. By comparing the total amounts for which the property was assessed for the years 1880 and 1887, it will be seen that in the time intervening, only seven years, the taxable property of Sebastian County more than trebled.

"The utmost limit of taxation is two and one-half per cent, and that upon an assessment which does not exceed one-third of the true value of the property, so that if the the full taxing power under the constitution of the State were put in force the total tax on true values would only be three-quarters of one per cent.

"This taxing power is limited by the constitution as follows:

"For all State purposes, one per cent; for all county purposes, half of one per cent; for all city purposes, half of one per cent; for all special school tax, half of one per cent.

"The latter tax can only be levied in the several school districts in which a majority of the electors vote for it at the annual school elections held in the month of May, at a time when there is no political election held. At the present time the State tax is only half of one per cent, two-fifths of which are for "school purposes. It will be seen that outside of cities and towns the taxes amount to only one and one-half per cent. From this it will be seen that the taxes in the country districts (presuming that all the school districts vote for the special school tax, and as a rule they do), are on real values but forty-five one-hundredths of one per cent.

"Arkansas, however, can go still further in the statement regarding taxation. This is not only the rule now, but so it must remain so long as the present constitution of the State remains in force, for it is provided in the constitution that no town, city or county can loan its credit, or issue any interest-bearing evi-

dences of debt. This provision prevents the counties, towns and cities from loading themselves down with debt, which the immigrant would have to contribute to pay off."

*The Bonded Debt.*—In 1880 the bonded debt of the county, as reported in the United States census, was \$61,034, and the floating debt \$17,337, making a total indebtedness of \$78,371. The sinking fund reported on hand was \$2,277, leaving a net debt of \$76,094. The bonded debt has all been cancelled, and nearly all of the floating debt. The financial condition of the two districts composing the county, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, was as follows: In the Greenwood District at the beginning of the year there were warrants outstanding, on account of the revenue fund, to the amount of \$7,199.20, and the amount of warrants issued during the year amounted to \$14,569.12, and the treasurer's fees amounted to \$326.12, making a total of the liabilities of \$22,094.44. There was received during the year, from taxation and other sources, the sum of \$16,316.19, all of which was paid out on the liabilities, thus leaving at the end of the year only \$5,778.25. In the same district at the beginning of the year there was on hand, of the common school fund, \$8,569.11, which, together with the sums received during the year, amounted to \$28,285.92. This was all expended for the benefit of the schools, except \$10,810.31, which remained on hand at the close of the year.

*The Permanent Funds.*—In the Fort Smith District there was on hand, of the revenue fund, at the beginning of the year, \$17,975.62, which, added to the receipts from taxation and other sources during the year, amounted to \$68,538.32. At the close of the year there was currency in the treasury to the amount of \$13,605.41, and the orders outstanding amounted to \$7,769.32, thus leaving net cash on hand, after redeeming the outstanding orders, amounting to \$5,835.09. In the same district the amount of common school fund on hand at the beginning of the year, and the receipts during the year, amounted to \$11,339.27, all of which was expended for the benefit of the schools, except \$2,440.62, which remained on hand at the close of the year. From these figures it will be observed that the only indebtedness of the county at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1888,

was the amount of the outstanding orders in the Greenwood District. By comparing the taxes collected with the vast amount of taxable property in the county, it is apparent that the rate of taxation is very low.

*Population.*—The population of Sebastian County at the close of the three decades prior to the present one, as shown by the United States census reports, was as follows: For 1860, white, 8,555; colored, 681; Indian, 2; total, 9,238. For 1870, white, 11,545; colored, 1,354; Indian, 41; total, 12,940. For 1880, white, 17,970; colored, 1,541; Indian, 49; total, 19,560. According to these figures it is seen that the colored population increased from 1860 to 1870 nearly 100 per cent, while the white population for the same time increased only a little over 33 per cent, and that for the next decade—from 1870 to 1880—the colored population increased a little less than 15 per cent, while the white population increased a fraction over 55 per cent. During the first decade mentioned there was a large immigration of negroes to the county, and during the latter a large immigration of white people. In 1880 the population of the county by townships was as follows: Bates, 1,090; Big Creek, 2,030; Center, 2,516; Cole, 1,100; Dayton, 975; Hartford, 1,040; Marion, 1,649; Mississippi, 671; Prairie, 927; Sugar Loaf, 1,338; Sulphur, 1,229; Upper (including Fort Smith), 4,292, and Washburn, 683, making the total of 19,560. The population of Fort Smith in 1880 was only 3,099.

The population of the county by townships and towns, as estimated and published last year in E. L. Hayes & Co.'s County Atlas, was as follows: Bates, 1,200; Beverly (unorganized), 500; Big Creek, 2,000; Bloomer (unorganized), 1,000; Center, 3,000; Greenwood (town of), 1,000; Cole, 2,500; Hackett City (town of), 1,500; Dayton, 1,000; Hartford, 1,500; Marion, 2,000; Mississippi, 750; Prairie, 1,000; Rogers (unorganized), 300; Sugar Loaf, 2,000; Sulphur, 1,500; Upper (including Fort Smith), 18,000, making an aggregate of 41,750, which is more than double the number given in the census reports of 1880. This estimate was made about a year ago, and was then probably a little too high, which would make it about right in the aggregate for the present time. The rapid developments

now being made in Sebastian County, and the many natural advantages which she possesses, is rapidly bringing in a foreign population, and the prospects are that this rapid increase of population will continue until the mineral, agricultural and horticultural resources of the county will be thoroughly developed, and she becomes a very wealthy county.

*Post-offices.*—The following is a list of the names of the several post-offices and of the postmasters, with the dates of their appointment, in the county of Sebastian, from its earliest settlement to the present time.

**Actus:** Lemuel B. Howard, April, 1880; Noah H. Stewart, November, 1880; George W. Harper, November, 1881; James R. Key, November, 1883; L. A. Greenlee, December, 1886; John W. Lambert, January, 1887.

**Auburn (late Langston):** Ethelbert Paddock, November, 1886.

**Backbone:** Henry A. Gouger, March, 1856; Dennis Frammel, April, 1857; discontinued June, 1866; re-established January, 1878, Wilson B. Manners; discontinued December, 1878.

**Beltville:** Joel C. McKinney, June, 1884; discontinued July, 1884.

**Bethell:** Ann Kelly, September, 1880; discontinued September, 1880.

**Beverly:** Thomas H. Carter, April, 1877.

**Black Jack:** L. P. Fuller, September, 1877; discontinued November, 1877.

**Bloomer:** Andrew J. Brooks, August, 1851; discontinued June, 1866; re-established September, 1867, Anderson Brooks; George H. Carson, April, 1887; Fleetwood Morris, February, 1883; John W. Washburn, October, 1885.

**Breckenridge:** William Bunch, May, 1858; discontinued June, 1866.

**Brunner:** John Eppler, March, 1852; J. C. Morgan, January, 1854; David L. Cormack, December, 1854; James G. Wootten, February, 1857; discontinued February, 1867.

**Burnville:** R. H. Crukmore, April, 1879; James T. Reding, August, 1883; W. S. Seamans, September, 1885.

**Cavanaugh:** Thomas S. Groover, July, 1886.

**Central (late Montrose):** Benjamin F. Campbell, May, 1883; Oliver H. Phillips, May, 1888.

**Chocoville:** Blancy Harper, July, 1852; William Chadwick, December, 1855; Blancy Harper, August, 1860; discontinued July, 1866; Joseph W. Harper, December, 1866; Mary S. Riley, July, 1867; Marion J. Watts, February, 1869; Blancy Harper, January, 1873; Peter M. Browning, February, 1874; Marion J. Watts, October, 1875; J. M. Pauley, August, 1876; Marion J. Watts, November, 1877; William Corlett, December, 1879; Dom C. Mickle, October, 1884; John M. Pauley, November, 1884; discontinued December, 1887.

**Dayton (late Hodges Prairie):** Thomas C. Miller, May, 1873; William H. Crawford, October, 1873; William Harp, March, 1874; Nancy E. Harp, February, 1877; Robert W. Ferguson, May, 1877; J. D. Benson, October, 1885; William A. Marquess, December, 1885; George W. Goodwin, June, 1888.

**Enterprise (late Long Prairie):** Robert S. McFarlane, December, 1871; Benjamin H. Bailey, February, 1876; John Dunn, August, 1877; John T. Booth, March,

1878; Robert S. McFarlane, May, 1878; discontinued September, 1878; re-established October, 1878, Benjamin H. Bailey; John Dunn, April, 1879; George Truschel, October, 1879; R. S. McFarlane, January, 1886; George Truschel, March, 1886; John Dunn, September, 1886; Henry McMurtry, February, 1887; William H. McMurtry, March, 1887; Abey S. Smith, August, 1887; Albert L. Nolen, November, 1887; William R. Booth, September, 1888.

Excelsior: W. J. McCheser, July, 1882; James T. Elmore, October, 1882.

Fort Smith (late in Crawford County): John Rogers, October, 1829; Samuel H. Montgomery, June, 1885; William A. Porter, March, 1857; Abraham G. Mayers, January, 1857; Francis E. Adams, February, 1864; re-appointed March, 1865; Francis M. Johnson, March, 1867; S. W. Murphy, September, 1867; James E. Bennett, April, 1869; Thomas G. Scott, July, 1870; Belle C. Shumard, February, 1873; Valentine Dell, December, 1873; J. H. Clendening, March, 1875; re-appointed January, 1879; James K. Barnes, February, 1883; William J. Fleming, May, 1886.

Greenwood: Lucas Willey, April, 1852; Samuel H. Payne, December, 1852; James Johnston, May, 1853; William Awalt, April, 1857; Isham T. Beck, May, 1857; Joseph W. Head, September, 1859; discontinued July, 1866; re-established August, 1866, Laurel Gee; Samuel H. Payne, May, 1867; Jonathan N. Hewes, December, 1867; Thomas McCord, April, 1869; John Bell, September, 1869; James S. Hukill, November, 1869; James A. Clemm, November, 1873; Mark T. Tatum, April, 1876; John M. Neal, April, 1881; Henry M. Tate, November, 1882; W. B. W. Heartsill, June, 1885.

Hackett (late Hackett City): Joel B. Mackey, June, 1887; George T. Harrel, September, 1887; Callie F. Stalcup, November, 1887.

Hackett City (late James Fork): William F. Belt, April, 1877; Thomas B. Bailey, May, 1878; Thomas P. Hackett, March, 1882; Joel B. Mackey, December, 1885; changed to Hackett June, 1887.

Hartford: Joseph B. Forrester, November, 1874.

Hodges Prairie: Samuel Johnson, September 1853; William G. Woodson, September, 1854; Rufus B. Woodson, May, 1857; discontinued February, 1867; re-established January, 1870, John M. Ferguson; Thomas C. Miller, April 1872; changed to Dayton, May, 1873.

Huntington: George S. Mahaney, October, 1887; Charles Knoble, July, 1888; Joseph W. Young, September, 1888.

Iris: David M. Jones, October, 1882; discontinued August, 1883.

Ipava: Ann Kelly, September, 1880; Henry N. Payton, June, 1881; James Y. Payton, December, 1882; William D. Kelly, April, 1886; Henry O. Wilcox, November, 1886.

James Fork (late in Crawford County): Jacob W. Bender, May, 1850; James W. Woodruff, December, 1853; A. B. Gaylor, May, 1854; Francis M. Moore, February, 1855; discontinued February, 1857; re-established April, 1858, Jacob W. Bender; discontinued July, 1866; re-established December, 1866, Eli N. Crawford; John Henderson, August, 1867; discontinued December, 1869; re-established January, 1870, Thomas B. Bailey; Daniel B. Johnson, December, 1873; William F. Belt, January 1877; changed to Hackett City April, 1877.

Jenny Lind: Thomas Yadon, May, 1851; James J. Baker, September, 1854; discontinued July, 1866; re-established May, 1868, George R. Fultz; Henry T. Caldwell, January, 1869; John H. Caldwell, December, 1870; Samuel Douglass, July, 1872; discontinued November, 1872; re-established April, 1873, John C. Yadon; John W. Venney, September, 1873; Benjamin F. Webb, February,

1874; discontinued February, 1875; re-established June, 1877, Maria A. Long; discontinued July, 1879.

Jenson: Jesse M. Duncan, January, 1887; Lewis A. Greenlee, June, 1888.

Langston: John P. Langston, January, 1886; changed to Auburn November, 1886.

Lavaca (late Military Grove): James B. Harwood, August, 1881; Albert Phillips, February, 1884; Eugene Bates, December, 1885; Charles F. Ivey, February, 1886.

Liverpool: Samuel H. Crow, April, 1887; Edmond B. Baker, September, 1887; Myron R. Cory, August, 1888; discontinued October, 1888.

Long Prairie: Alex. D. Scott, August, 1855; William Sigarson, July, 1856; Julius Reickerts, September, 1856; discontinued July, 1866; re-established September, 1868, Hubbard Stone; discontinued November, 1868; re-established April, 1871, Nathaniel B. McNabb; Robert S. McFarlane, October, 1871; changed to Enterprise December, 1871.

Mansfield (late Chocoville): John B. Pauley, December, 1887.

Mark: Bailey Tucker, September, 1885; J. J. Tucker, May, 1886; Bailey M. Tucker, July, 1886; discontinued August, 1887.

Massard: John D. White, June, 1877; discontinued January, 1885; re-established July, 1886, Joseph M. Moody.

Military Grove (late Myers Landing): George B. Harwood, February, 1879

Milltown: James H. I. Burke, August, 1880; Henry C. Earnest, November, 1883.

Milor: Volney V. Milor, February, 1860; discontinued July, 1866; re-established June, 1871, John W. Riggs; discontinued July, 1875.

Montrose: Bernard S. Seybert, May, 1876; Andrew D. Chaney, February, 1877; A. Phillips, April, 1878; changed to Central May, 1883.

Myers Landing (changed to Military Grove February, 1870): James B. Harwood, April, 1877.

Neal (late Rye): James H. Neal, March, 1888.

New Market: Daniel Williams, October, 1853; A. C. White, June, 1854; Thomas E. Stirman, August, 1854; B. F. Davidson, December, 1854; William M. Bradshaw, March, 1855; James D. Treadway, May, 1857; William Bunch, October, 1857; discontinued January, 1858; re-established April, 1870, Thomas F. Crossland; Jerry Bell, April, 1871; discontinued February, 1872.

Peoria: Francis J. Dean, April, 1878; Amos P. Robinson, March, 1887.

Randolph: Munsey Rogers, June, 1886.

Round Knob: Leonard Spradling, May, 1855; discontinued July, 1856.

Rye: Andrew A. Muse, June, 1886; Sallie Bourland, April, 1887; George Wood, May, 1887; changed to Neal, March, 1888.

Sugar Loaf (late in Crawford County): Francis W. Daniels, March, 1851; Charles W. Bishop, October 1860; Henry L. Brown, January, 1861; William H. Ware, February, 1861; discontinued July, 1866; re-established November, 1866, Samuel G. Benedict; Simon Stanton, June, 1867; George W. Sorrells, March, 1878; Charles W. Bishop, January, 1880; R. A. Bishop, January, 1880.

Vache Grass: Lawrence Thompson, July, 1858; discontinued July, 1866.

Valley: William Stafford, April, 1858; discontinued July, 1866.

Washburn: James McKelvy, April, 1875; G. N. McKelvy, August, 1876; James T. Elmore, September, 1876; Jeremiah Bell, September, 1878.

Witcherville: George W. Graves, September, 1875; Henry M. Graves, May, 1877; John H. Caldwell, April, 1880; George Fenry, March, 1881; Samuel E. Smith, July, 1885; William J. Witcher, February, 1888.

The number of post-offices now (1888) existing in Sebastian County is twenty-seven, as follows: Actus, Auburn, Beverly, Bloomer, Burnville, Cavanaugh, Central, Dayton, Enterprise, Excelsior, Fort Smith, Greenwood, Hackett, Hartford, Huntington, Ipava, Jenson, Lavaca, Mansfield, Massard, Milltown, Neal, Peoria, Randolph, Sugar Loaf, Washburn, Witcherville.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

*Clerks of the County Court.*—John Carnall, 1851–56; C. C. Burton, 1856–62; J. A. Brown, 1862–64; S. H. Payne, 1864–66; William Patterson, 1866–72; G. N. Spradling, 1872–74; J. H. McClure, 1874–78; W. J. Fleming, 1878–80; J. B. Forrester, 1880–82; J. H. McClure, 1882–88; Jesse A. Bell, 1888–.

*Clerks of the Circuit Court.*—A. Williams, 1872–80; W. J. Fleming, 1880–82; J. P. Stallcup, 1882–88; A. A. McDonald, 1888–.

*Sheriffs.*—S. B. Stephens, 1851–52; J. J. Baker, 1852–54; C. Norris, 1854–58; C. D. Pryor, 1858–60; W. A. Porter, 1860–64; V. V. Miller, 1864–66; G. F. Bethel, 1866–68; T. H. Scott, 1868–72; J. H. McClure, 1872–May, 1874; Henry Carnall, May, 1874–September, 1874; H. I. Falconer, 1874–84; J. F. Williams, 1884–88–.

*Treasurers.*—S. Norton, 1851–54; J. R. Kannady, 1854–56; J. M. Morrow, 1856–58; William Kersey, 1858–60; N. D. Osborn, 1860–64; George Wooten, 1864–66; Thomas Dunn, 1866–68; B. F. Hackett, 1868–72; H. M. Muekill, 1872–73; Jacob Baer, 1873–74; R. B. Morrow, 1874–84; Jesse A. Bell, 1884–86; J. P. Durden, 1886–88, 1888–.

*Coroners.*—William McAllister, 1851–52; H. E. Holliman, 1852–54; A. J. Singleton, 1854–58; T. H. Smith, 1858–60; W. H. Butler, 1860–62; M. J. Watts, 1862–64; J. B. Holliman, 1866–68; William Blaylock, 1868–72; Eli Leflar, 1872–74; Jesse Little, 1874–76; F. Luce, 1876–78; G. W. Dodson, 1878–80; William Green, 1880–82; A. J. Coleman, 1882–84; J. T. Booth, 1884–86; W. P. Graham, 1886–88; James Kelleam, 1888–.

*Assessors.*—D. E. Sutiliffe, 1864–66; W. A. Riley, 1866–68; J. A. Davey, 1868–74; T. F. Crossland, 1874–76; J. P. Durden, 1876–82; R. W. Gordon, 1882–86; W. L. Euper, 1886–88, 1888–.



*Surveyors.*—F. E. Williams, 1851–52; B. F. Davidson, 1852–54; J. R. Smoot, 1854–58; J. O. Brewer, 1858–62; J. R. Smoot, 1862–64; C. H. Drake, 1866–68; J. R. Smoot, 1868–74; B. H. Pearson, 1874–76; R. W. Gordon, 1876–80; S. F. Lawrence, 1880–82; G. H. Warren, 1882–84; R. H. Eliason, 1884–86; T. H. R. Johnson, 1886–88–.

*County Judges.*—James Clark, 1851–52; Samuel Wilson, 1852–54; S. M. Rutherford, 1854–56; Charles Milor, 1856–60; William McAllister, 1860–64; John Howard, 1864–68; C. P. Swift [date not given]; C. Perkins, 1874–78; R. B. Rutherford, 1878–82; B. J. H. Gaines, 1882–88; W. F. Blythe, 1888–.

*Representatives and Senators.*—Ninth Legislature (1852–53): Senate (Sebastian and Crawford), George W. Clark; House, S. M. Rutherford. Tenth Legislature (1854–55): Senate, J. J. Green; House, Samuel Edmondson. Eleventh Legislature (1856–57): Senate (Sebastian and Scott), Green J. Clark; House, Samuel Edmondson and R. H. McConnell. Twelfth Legislature (1858–59): Senate, Green J. Clark; House, R. H. McConnell, B. T. Duval. Thirteenth Legislature (1860–62): Senate, Green J. Clark; House, John T. Loudon and B. T. Duval. Fourteenth Legislature (1862–63): Senate, Green J. Clark; House, J. Carnall and C. B. Neal. Fifteenth Legislature (1864–65): Senate, Charles Milor; House, J. R. Smoot and J. Snyder. Confederate Legislature (1864): House, John Carnall and C. B. Neal. Sixteenth Legislature (1866–67): Senate, H. L. Holliman;\* House, J. Hackett and B. Harper. Seventeenth Legislature (1868–70): Senate, Eighth District, Valentine Dell; House, Eighth District, J. B. C. Turman, D. H. Divelbiss, A. J. Singleton and A. Gunther. Eighteenth Legislature (1870–72): Senate, Valentine Dell; House, J. M. Pettigrew, C. B. Neal, J. B. Stevens, J. P. Grady. Nineteenth Legislature (1872–74): Senate, J. D. Arbuckle; House, J. A. Davie, C. E. Berry, L. C. White, S. L. Strong. Twentieth Legislature (1874–75): Senate, Twenty-eighth District (Sebastian and Scott), J. F. Wheeler; House, R. H. McConnell and R. T. Kerr. Twenty-first Legislature (1876–77): Senate, R. T. Kerr; House, W. M. Fishback and C. Milor. Twenty-second Legislature (1878–79):

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\*Thrown out, and T. H. Scott seated.

Senate, R. T. Kerr; House, W. M. Fishback and R. H. McConnell. Twenty-third Legislature (1880-81): Senate, J. P. Hall; House, E. F. Tiller and Jesse Martin. Twenty-fourth Legislature (1882-83): Senate, J. P. Hall; House, R. H. McConnell and S. E. Smith. Twenty-fifth Legislature (1884-85): Senate, R. H. McConnell; House, W. M. Fishback and J. S. Little. Twenty-sixth Legislature (1886-87): Senate, R. H. McConnell; House, J. B. McDonough and James A. Williams. Twenty-seventh Legislature (1888-89): Senate, A. J. Washburn; House, James A. Williams and J. F. Weaver.

#### ELECTIONS.

Following are the returns of the election held in 1844 for State and county officers in that part of Crawford County which was afterward cut off to form the county of Sebastian. This territory was then subdivided into three municipal townships: Big Creek, Upper (or Fort Smith) and Sugar Loaf. For governor: Thomas S. Drew (Dem.), 165; Dr. Gibson (Whig), 144. For Member of Congress: A. Yell (Dem.), 176; D. Walker (Whig), 146. State senator: Hans Smith (Dem.), 161; Jesse Turner (Whig), 151. Representatives: A. G. Mayers (Dem.), 165; John S. Roane (Dem.), 167; W. J. Duval (Dem.), 163; J. F. McKinney (Whig), 141; J. A. Simpson (Whig), 137; — Collins (Whig), 120. Sheriff: Eli Bell (Dem.), 139; J. R. Kannydy (Whig), 166, Clerk: — Gibson (Dem.), 97; A. McLean (Whig), 207.

According to these figures it seems that the Democratic candidates, except for the offices of sheriff and clerk, were successful. There were 165 votes cast for the Democratic candidate for governor, and 144 for the Whig candidate, thus making 309 votes in all, which shows that the population was then very small. Multiplying the total vote cast by five, a result of 1,545 is obtained for the population of the county; but as the whole vote was not cast it is safe to say that the population of the county at that date numbered 2,000.

In consequence of the burning of the public records and papers, it is not possible to give the result of the succeeding elections of Sebastian since its organization, but the following,

which have been gleaned from the files of newspapers still preserved, will be given. In the published returns the first names of candidates have sometimes been omitted, and hence will be omitted here:

1858—For Congress: Rust, 387; Drew, 797. Prosecuting attorney: Gregg, 595; Mansfield, 424. Representatives: Mendenhall, 298; Pitman, 128; Mayers, 518; McConnell, 605; Duval, 668. For clerk: Burton, 649; Porter, 457; Awalt, 123. For sheriff: Morrow, 396; Pryor, 491; Bethel, 329. For county judge: Milor, 455; Drum, 376; Long, 342. For surveyor: Brewer, 527; Smoot, 407; Spaulding, 239. For commissioner: Jones, 552; Marshall, 452. For county treasurer: Osborn, 422; Kersey, 707. For county assessor: Coffee, 169; Tatum, 115; Allison, 402; Harper, 136; Hendry, 260; Payden, 87. For coroner: Baurbyte, 289; Smith, 492.

1860—Governor: H. M. Rector, 1,038; R. H. Johnson, 662. Member of Congress: E. W. Gantt, 1,123; C. B. Mitchell, 540. State senator: A. G. Mayers, 900; G. J. Clark, 736. Circuit judge: J. M. Wilson, 639; J. J. Green, 1,008. Prosecuting attorney: L. Gregg, 1,274; J. R. Cox, 375. Representative: J. T. Loudon, 1,126; B. T. Duval, 912; J. H. Mendenhall, 760; J. W. Vandever, 148; William Bunch, 68. Sheriff: W. A. Porter, 787; H. Young, 586; A. Chandler, 83; H. L. Holleman, 35; J. M. Morrow, 193. County judge: William McAllister, 641; G. W. Sorrells, 477; J. J. Baker, 224; Thomas McCarron, 173; M. W. Leonard, 92. County treasurer: William Kersey, 768; N. D. Osborn, 834. Surveyor: J. O. Brewer, 1,101; M. J. Wilcox, 74. Assessor: J. C. Allison, 344; G. F. Bethel, 684; W. Condry, 245; J. A. Eno, 299; F. M. Moore, 81. Coroner: William Deason, 330; W. H. Butler, 382; J. Donahoe, 372; William Ward, Sr., 350. School commissioner: John Jones, 736; C. H. Wheeler, 507; J. Long, 342.

1864—in favor of new constitution, 1,080 votes. Governor: J. Murphy (no opposition), 1,080. Lieut.-governor: C. C. Bliss (no opposition), 1,032. Congress: J. M. Johnson, 903; E. P. Perkins, 132. State senator: R. D. Swindell, 363; C. Milor, 328. Representative: J. R. Smoot, 518; H. L. Holleman, 344; J. W. Spradling, 225; G. W. Sisson, 352; Jacob Snyder, 440. Circuit

judge: S. Edmondson, 339; A. N. Hargrove, 384; I. Groves, 131; Thomas Pounds, 61. Prosecuting attorney: L. J. Barnes, 161; M. J. Leonard, 225; J. R. Steel, 142; — Williamson, 17. County judge: John Howard, 689; V. Dell, 189. County clerk: W. H. Lewis, 414; A. Hammersly, 110; L. Gee, 315. Sheriff: John H. Weir, 374; V. V. Milor, 409; A. J. Fry, 142. Coroner: M. J. Watts, 395; J. Holleman, 355; Ed. Murphy, 388; J. H. McClure, 384. Treasurer: A. J. Sleighton, 623; J. D. Treadway, 116.

*Soldiers' Vote.*—The following shows how the Union soldiers stationed at Fort Smith voted at the presidential election in 1864: Thirteenth Kansas Infantry: Lincoln, 347; McClellan, 3. Twelfth Kansas Infantry: Lincoln, 411; McClellan, 0. Second Kansas Cavalry: Lincoln, 211; McClellan, 0. Sixth Kansas Cavalry: Lincoln, 209; McClellan, 0. Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry: Lincoln, 179; McClellan, 0. Second Kansas Battery: Lincoln, 51; McClellan, 0. Detached men: Lincoln, 94; McClellan, 0. Eighteenth Iowa: Lincoln 404; McClellan, 0. Total: Lincoln, 1,906; McClellan, 3.

1866. The test oath prescribed by the Legislature of the State in 1864, to be taken by individuals as a qualification for voting, was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, so that in 1866 all persons over twenty-one years of age, not otherwise disfranchised, were allowed to vote. On July 7, 1866, the Republicans of Sebastian County held a convention at Greenwood and endorsed the civil rights bill, the policy of Congress on reconstruction, and favored the free-school system. The vote of the county for that year for the public offices stood as follows: For Congress: J. M. Johnson (R), 423; A. B. Greenwood (D), 324. Representative: B. Harper (R), 383; John Carnall (D), 344; Jerre Hackett (R), 456; John King (D), 339. County judge: John Howard (R), 448; William McAllister (D), 333. Sheriff: G. F. Bethel (R), 433; W. A. Porter (D), 378. County clerk: J. N. Spradling (R), 380; J. R. A. Hendry (D), 328; S. H. Payne (R), 84. Treasurer: T. Dunn (R), 402; N. H. Osborne (D), 321. Assessor: W. A. Riley (R), 453; J. H. Reid (D), 256; N. D. Osborne (D), 78. Coroner: John Holleman (R), 402; M. Bunch (D), 56. Surveyor: W. Condon (R), 326; C. H. Drake (R), 229.

*The Convention of 1866.*—On December 13, 1866, a State convention was held at Fort Smith in response to what was entitled: "A call to the Loyalists and Unionists of Arkansas," etc., signed by some forty or fifty persons in Sebastian, Scott, Crawford and other northwestern counties of the State. Four hundred delegates were present, and Hon. LaFayette Gregg presided. Resolutions were adopted approving the reconstruction policy of Congress, advocating the adoption of the proposed fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and advocating universal suffrage of loyal men, and the disfranchisement of a certain class of men who had opposed the government during the late war. On these questions political excitement was then at a high point. The Legislature of Arkansas failed to ratify the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. The feeling of many and probably the majority of the Republicans, then so familiarly called "Radicals," on the question of suffrage is best expressed in the following quotation from the Fort Smith *New Era* of the issue of March 13, 1867: "What we want, what the country wants, just what it wants, neither more nor less, is the disfranchisement of every man who has at any time voluntarily aided or abetted the Rebellion."

1870. The number of votes cast for the various candidates at the general election in Sebastian County, in the year 1870, was as follows: Congressman: Boles, 720; Edwards, 653. Representative: Fishback, 683; Neal, 528; White, 88; Pettigrew, 405; Hackett, 355; King, 92; Grady, 521; Abernathy, 584; Stevens, 755; Snider, 205; Patterson, 153; Pritchard, 16. Sheriff: Bethel, 370; Falconer, 305; McClure, 668. County Judge: Howard, 334; Hightower, 190. Coroner: Field, 204. Treasurer: Hendry, 235; Vaughan, 166; Tilles, 425; Rattafee, 255. The multiplicity of candidates for some of the offices shows that it was "a free for all race."

The following shows the vote of Sebastian County, by townships, at the presidential election in 1872: Upper (D) 181, (R) 354; Marion (D) 44, (R) 33; Sugar Loaf (D) 98, (R) 120; Washburn (D) 18, (R) 33; Bates (D) 11, (R) 47; Big Creek (D) 66, (R) 61; Center (D) 44, (R) 307; Mississippi (D) 53, (R) 12; Sulphur (D) 25, (R) 41; Cole (D) 30, (R) 26. Totals (D) 570, (R) 1,034.

The following table shows the result of the election for county officers in Sebastian County for the same year: Representatives: William M. Fishback, 539; L. C. White, 1,005; J. B. Stevens, 563; S. L. Story, 1,007; W. R. Felker, 528; J. A. David, 1,004; G. C. Alden, 537; C. E. Berry, 1,013. Sheriff: Henry Falconer, 534; J. H. McClure, 1,011. Clerk: B. F. Hackett, 551; G. N. Spradling, 1,007. County Judge: M. D. Frazier, 569; J. Howard, 1,002. Treasurer: B. H. Borling, 535; M. M. Hukill, 924. Coroner: J. C. Pettit, 533; Eli Leftar, 924. Surveyor: J. K. Burnham, 549; J. R. Smoot, 972. Assessor: T. F. Crossland, 516.

1876—For governor: W. R. Miller (D), 1,659; A. W. Bishop (R), 720. State senate: R. T. Kerr, (D) 1,264; S. D. McDonald (R), 884. Representatives: W. M. Fishback (D), 1,237; B. F. Hackett (R), 619; R. H. McConnell (D), 1,034; Charles Milor (R), 1,084. Sheriff: Henry Falconer (D), 1,638; W. S. Hood (R), 564; J. W. Buzan (R), 292. Clerk: J. H. McClure (D), 1,264; G. N. Spradling (R), 1,146. County judge: Charles Perkins (D), no opposition. County treasurer: R. B. Morrow (D), 2,001; B. H. Pierson (R) 219. Assessor: J. P. Durden (D), no opposition. Surveyor: R. W. Gordon (D), no opposition.

1880—For governor: T. J. Churchill, 1,833; W. P. Parks, 194. Prosecuting attorney: J. S. Little, 1,816; W. M. Melette, 1,290. State senator: J. P. Hall, 1,874; A. J. Simer, 127; B. Harper, 1,100. Representatives: E. F. Tiller, 1,929; Jesse Martin, 1,715; J. W. Price, 126; T. C. Miller, 1,182; J. Steven, 133. County and probate judge: R. B. Rutherford, 1,869; R. P. Claborn, 1,272. Circuit clerk: W. J. Fleming, 1,938; John Patterson, 1,283. County clerk: J. B. Forrester, 2,025; W. J. Seamans, 1,122. Sheriff: Henry Falconer, 1,882; J. H. Marshon, 1,246. Treasurer: C. O. Frye, 1,108; R. B. Morrow, 1,991. Assessor: J. P. Durden, 1,930; John M. Ferguson, 1,194. Surveyor: S. F. Lawrence, 1,947; J. R. Smoot, 1,169. Coroner: William Breen, 1,707; S. M. Turner, 1,021. Those receiving the largest votes were, perhaps one or two exceptions, Democrats, and those receiving the lowest vote, Republicans.

In 1884 the vote of Sebastian County for public officers stood as follows: For State senate: R. H. McConnell, 2,535; E. L. Compere, 1,935. Representatives: William M. Fishback, 2,584;

J. S. Little, 2,574; A. J. Webb, 76; H. H. Waters, 1,787; W. J. Branden, 1,810. County judge: B. J. H. Gaines, 2,612. Sheriff: John F. Williams, 2,604; W. H. Bell, 1,917. Circuit clerk: J. C. Stalcup, 2,638; B. P. Davis, 1,885. County clerk: John H. McClure, 2,601; J. D. York, 1,886. County treasurer: Jesse Bell, 2,641; E. P. Payne, 1,851. Assessor: R. W. Gordon, 2,316; J. C. Pettus, 1,919. Surveyor: R. H. Eliason, 2,598; W. R. Tatum, 1,923. Coroner: Dr. J. T. Booth, 2,608; J. J. Short, 1,920. Hon. Thomas Boles, of Fort Smith, was the Republican candidate in 1884 for governor of the State, against S. P. Hughes, the Democratic candidate, the latter being elected.

1886—For governor: S. P. Hughes, 2,760; LaFayette Gregg, 1,270; C. E. Cunningham, 56. Circuit judge: J. S. Little, 2,734. Prosecuting attorney: C. A. Lewers, 2,565; John J. Boles, 1,395. Representatives: James A. Williams, 2,511; J. B. McDonough, 2,651; C. M. Barnes, 1,262; H. W. Fannin, 1,240. Sheriff: John F. Williams, 2,652; B. F. Hackett, 1,339. Circuit clerk: J. C. Stalcup, 2,724; J. C. Floyd, 1,264. County clerk: John A. McClure, 2,668; E. Haglin, 1,239. County judge: B. J. H. Gaines, 2,772; G. F. Bethel, 1,157; Assessor: W. L. Euper, 2,720; Silas K. Robinson, 258. Treasurer: J. P. Durden, 2,464; J. M. Tate, 1,520. Surveyor: Thomas Johnson, 2,618; J. D. Foreman, 1,342.

1888—Governor: J. P. Eagle (D), 3,305; C. M. Norwood (R), 2,138.\* Secretary of State: B. B. Chism (D), 3,360; George W. Terry (R), 2,006. Attorney general: W. E. Atkinson (D), 3,352; W. J. Duval (R), 2,105. State treasurer: W. E. Woodruff (D), 3,469; ———, ———. Chief justice: S. R. Cockrill (D), 3,352; O. D. Scott (R), 2,007. Auditor: W. S. Dunlop (D), 3,351; A. W. Bird (R), 2,101. Land commissioner: P. M. Cobbs (D), 3,354; R. H. Morehead (R), 2,104. Superintendent public instruction: W. E. Thompson (D), 3,355; P. B. Baker (R), 2,101. Prosecuting attorney: J. B. McDonough (D), 3,311; J. H. Huckleberry (R), 2,140. State senator: A. G. Washburn (D), 3,340; Thomas Boles (R), 2,101. Representative: James A. Williams (D), 3,274; Thomas B. Latham (R), 2,119; J. F. Weaver (D), 3,322; R. P. Claborn (R), 2,100. County judge: W. F. Blythe (D), 3,274; James R. Norcott

\* State ticket nominated by the Wheelers, and supported by the Republicans.

(R), 2,159. Circuit clerk: A. A. McDonald (D), 3,367; I. M. Dodge (R), 2,102. County clerk: Jesse A. Bell (D), 3,419; Tom P. Hackett (R), 2,086. Sheriff: John F. Williams (D), 3,289; J. S. Hammer (R) 2,159. Assessor: W. L. Euper (D), 3,332; W. E. Gilleam (R), 2,092. Treasurer: J. P. Durdan (D), 3,182; W. G. Graves (R), 2,046. Surveyor: T. H. R. Johnson (D), 3,390; J. H. Kirby (R), 2,100. Coroner: Dr. James Kelleam (D), 3,452; Richard Stratham (R), 58.

For liquor license, 2,404; against liquor license, 1,350. For convention to amend State constitution, 1,268; against, 1,878.

### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

In reference to agricultural products in the Arkansas Valley in general, Judge John Carnall, of Fort Smith, speaks as follows, in his "Notes on Western Arkansas:"

The general products of this valley are corn and cotton. The staple production is cotton, but almost every farmer now raises wheat enough for home consumption. Oats is a universal crop; millet and sorghum are very generally raised, enough of the latter, or very nearly so, to supply the county with molasses. Tobacco is raised only to a limited extent, but we take this occasion to say, from our own personal knowledge, that it thrives very well here, and we believe it equal to Kentucky or Virginia to grow the weed. Of course, every vegetable from Maine to Texas grows and thrives here, and they are not cut short by \* \* \* chinch bugs or grasshoppers, which are not known to Arkansas. For grapes, Italy itself is not superior. The vines grow wild all over the ridges and tops of the mountains in this country, and many wild grapes are found equal in size to the Concord. There are thousands of gallons of wine made near Fort Smith, some farmers making 100 and 200 barrels, in this county, a year.

According to the United States census, there were in Sebastian County in 1880, 2,421 farms with 72,049 acres of improved lands, valued at \$1,500,976. The value of the farm implements and machinery was \$85,085, and the value of the live-stock was \$455,437, and the estimated value of all farm products for the year 1879 was \$867,130. The cost of building and repairing fences for 1879 was \$20,265, and the cost of fertilizers was \$521. The vegetable production for the county, for the year 1879, were as follows: Corn, 553,513 bushels; oats, 53,976; rye, 55; wheat, 31,157; hay, 574 tons; cotton, 11,112 bales; Irish potatoes, 6,053 bushels; sweet potatoes, 8,985; tobacco, 8,576 pounds. In the production of corn Sebastian



ranged as the sixth county in the State, and in the production of oats and wheat the eighth. According to the same census the number of head of live-stock in the county was as follows: Horses, 4,347, mules and asses, 1,627; working oxen, 157, milch cows, 6,486; other cattle, 11,835; sheep, 3,759; swine, 33,382. In the item of "other cattle," Sebastian County then ranked as the first in the State, and in milch cows and horses as the third.

*Stock.*—The raising of fine blooded horses was introduced here before Sebastian County was organized. The father of Col. Ben. T. Duval, an early settler, brought out from Virginia some thoroughbred horses. He was an ardent lover of fine stock, and was fond of regular turf racing. He laid out the race track near Fort Smith, and a jockey club was organized here. Similar clubs were organized at Van Buren and other places, at which regular spring and fall meetings, lasting several days, were held. Large purses were offered, and stables of fine horses were brought here from other States. Races of long distance were then in vogue. Maj. Rector, Col. Drennen and William Duval were then the principal raisers of fine stock in this section of country. Among the principal raisers of fine stock in Sebastian County, at this writing, are Paul Euper, J. C. Wilkinson and J. W. Pelley. An old paper published in 1843, and still preserved, contains an announcement of a race to be run on the race-course of the Fort Smith Jockey Club, on the 2d of May of that year, between horses owned respectively by A. Webster and T. G. Moore, for \$300 a side, distance two miles. The next day there was to be a three-mile heat race for \$1,000 a side, and on the 10th of the month a two-mile heat race was announced for sweepstakes for three-year-old colts. The announcements were signed by Samuel Caldwell. Horse racing is now usually carried on in connection with the fairs.

*Crops.*—The agricultural resources of Sebastian County have been but slightly developed. The virgin soil has generally yielded fair crops without having had much labor expended upon it. Shallow plowing and constant cropping, usually with the same commodity, constantly taking from the soil and returning nothing to it, has been the general practice among the farmers. When lands are not being used for cropping, they are allowed to

exhaust their fertility by growing weeds. This method of farming will wear out the best of lands in the course of time. In riding over the country the observer will frequently see tracts of land that have been thus worn out, abandoned and thrown out to public. The reason for this, in part, is because the lands have been so cheap, and have been owned in such large quantities, that the farmers, after exhausting a piece of land, abandon it, and cultivate a new piece instead, and in this manner get rid of keeping their lands in order. It is, however, an expensive way of farming. But little clean farming has been done; the fence corners are generally allowed to grow up with briars, weeds and bushes. Deep plowing, clean and thorough cultivation, a rotation of crops, and the growing of the grasses and clover for re-fertilizing the soil and the feeding of more stock thereon, is what is wanted. A few individuals have recently introduced and are now practicing scientific farming, and when the masses adopt their methods and practice them, the lands will be made to grow richer instead of poorer, will produce double in return for the labor expended, and give a satisfaction to the farmer that he cannot otherwise enjoy. It seems that the wonderful resources of the county have only been recently discovered, or at least their development has only recently been commenced. This is due in a great measure to the fact that, until recently, the people have had no railroads for shipping their products to market. The soil and the climate is here, railroads have entered the county and others are under construction, and the time is not far distant when she will be rich in agriculture and horticulture, as she is also in mineral wealth.

*Horticulture.*—Almost every settled farmer has his fruit trees. Large orchards are not as yet very common, because there has as yet been no way of disposing of the fruit profitably. Now, since the advent of the railroads, farmers are enlarging their orchards, and we have plenty of good nurserymen who keep up with the late varieties and best sorts, and are doing a thriving business. Fruit trees grow very rapidly in this country, attaining in one season a growth of two in Illinois or Pennsylvania, and bear much earlier. A year-old grafted peach set out in November or December, and cultivated next year, will bear fruit the second summer. Many of the farmers have, however, large and well-managed orchards of best northern and southern varieties. It having been ascertained that the winter apples grown north of the middle belt of the United States are more apt to drop in our long summer than those of the middle and southern, the latter are generally preferred, but all the summer and early fall apples of the north do well

here. Many new seedlings, indigenous to the southern country, and very fine and valuable, are now extensively grown in this region of the Arkansas Valley and south of here. \*

Since the above extract was written, fruit evaporators and canning factories have been erected at Fort Smith, Van Buren, Ozark and many other places in Western Arkansas, and thus the market for fruits has been largely increased. There are three varieties of leading winter apples in the North, the Ben Davis, Winesap and Northern Spy, which are also raised in Western Arkansas, and do equally well here. The Shannon, a native of Arkansas, and the most popular fall apple here, is a very large greenish yellow apple, of unexcelled beauty and flavor. It is scarcely known in the North. The writer, who has attended the State fairs of Michigan and Indiana, and many county fairs, attended the fair at Fort Smith this month, October, 1888, and is free to say that at the latter place he saw a display of the largest and handsomest apples that he ever beheld. Peaches, plums, pears and nearly all the varieties of smaller fruits, such as grapes, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc., can be raised in great abundance in Sebastian County. Grapes are raised in great abundance and extensively made into wine. Berries are also extensively raised and shipped to distant markets. The resources are here for the development of agriculture and horticulture to a limitless extent.

*Fair Association of Western Arkansas.*—This association was organized at Fort Smith in 1880, and on the 21st day of April, of that year, the following directors were elected, to wit: Gen. D. P. Upham, George Sengel, P. K. Roots, S. A. Williams, Frank Parke, J. R. Kannady, J. S. Williamson, R. S. McCarty, G. C. Falconer, G. D. Redwine, R. T. Kerr, J. H. Alexander, H. Stone, B. Baer and C. B. Neal.

P. K. Roots was chosen president; G. C. Falconer, vice-president; J. S. Williamson, secretary; H. Stone, treasurer, and Gen. D. P. Upham, superintendent. The territorial limits of the district were defined to embrace the counties of Crawford, Franklin, Logan, Scott and Sebastian, of the State of Arkansas, and the Indian Territory contiguous thereto. At the opening of the sixth

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\*Carnall's Notes on Western Arkansas.

annual fair October 13, 1885, Col. Duval delivered an address at the fair-grounds, from which the writer has obtained the above information. The first exhibition of the association was held in 1880, and annual exhibitions have since been held, the ninth having just closed. The present officers are Dr. J. H. T. Main, president; T. H. Barnes, vice-president; H. Stone, treasurer; C. M. Barnes, secretary; W. M. Fishback, superintendent of grounds. The directors, in addition to the officers named, are J. C. Wilkinson, S. A. Williams, John Matthews, J. H. Livingston, James A. Williams, William J. Johnston, Marshall Gaines, J. J. Little, B. T. Duval, C. M. Cook, William Breen, Thomas Rogers and Henry Kuper, Jr.

The Fair Association owns forty acres of land two and a half miles northeast from the center of Fort Smith, one-half of which is enclosed and fitted up with a first-class race track well fenced in, an ample supply of stables and sheds for animals, a large amphitheater, a large shed for the exhibition of buggies, wagons, and agricultural implements, a large art, floral and agricultural hall combined, a large octagonal hall especially for the display of fruits, and other necessary buildings.

## THE COURTS.

### COUNTY COURT.

*Preliminaries.*—Section 14 of the act of the General Assembly creating the county of Sebastian provided that the sessions of the county court should be held on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and that the sessions of the probate court should be held on the second Tuesdays of the same months. The general law provided that the judge of the county court should be judge also of the probate court, and such has always been the case with the exception of a period of less than two years, during "the seventies," when the judge of the circuit court was given probate jurisdiction. The county and probate courts were established in accordance with the provisions of the act creating the county, and for a list of the names of the judges of these courts, see elsewhere.

*Jurisdiction.*—The county court has "exclusive original jurisdiction of all matters relating to county taxes; in all matters

relating to roads, the appointment of viewers, receivers and overseers of roads; to order the erection of bridges, and directing the repairing of the same; to superintend all ferries, paupers, bastardy cases, vagrants and the apprenticeship of minors; to fix the places of holding elections; to designate apportioning justices; to audit, settle and direct the payment of all demands against the county; to have the control and the management of all property, real and personal, for the use of the county; to have full power and authority to purchase or receive by donation any property, real or personal, for the use of the county, and to cause to be erected all buildings and all repairs necessary for the use of the county; to sell and cause to be conveyed any real estate or personal property belonging to the county, and appropriate the proceeds of such sale for the use of the county; to disburse money for county purposes, and in all other cases that may be necessary to the internal improvement and local concerns of the respective counties." [Act February 5, 1875.]

#### PROBATE COURT.

The probate court has "original jurisdiction in the following cases:

"First. In all matters relating to the probate of last wills and testaments, the estate of deceased persons, executors, administrators, guardians and persons of unsound mind, and their estates.

"Second. In the settlement and allowances of accounts of executors, administrators and guardians.

"Third. To hear and determine all controversies respecting last wills and testaments, the rights of executorship, administration or guardianship.

"Fourth. To issue process and cause to come before such court all persons whom they may deem it necessary to examine, whether parties or witnesses, or who, as executors, administrators or guardians, or otherwise, shall be interested or in any wise accountable for any lands, tenements, goods, chattels, moneys or effects belonging to any minor, orphan, or person of unsound mind, or to the estate of any deceased person." [Act January 7, 1875.]

An act passed March 8, 1877, provided that the probate court for the Greenwood District of Sebastian County should be held on the third Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and that in the Fort Smith District it should be held on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

#### CIRCUIT COURT.

The sixteenth section of the act creating the county of Sebastian provided that the county should form a part of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and that the circuit court should be held on the third Mondays of January and July of each year. Afterward, from time to time, as population increased, the State was redistricted for judicial purposes, changing the number of counties embraced in the several districts, and also changing the number of the circuits. The act of March 8, 1877, above referred to, made the Twelfth Judicial Circuit consist of the counties of Scott, Sebastian, Crawford and Logan, and so it stands at this writing. The first judge of this new circuit was J. H. Rogers, who served from April 20, 1877, to October 2, 1882, when he was succeeded by R. B. Rutherford, who served until October, 1886. The latter was succeeded by John S. Little, the present presiding judge. Judge Little was the first prosecuting attorney for the present Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and served three terms, until September 20, 1884, when he was succeeded by A. C. Lewers. The latter served until October 30, 1888, and was then succeeded by James B. McDonald, the present incumbent.

*Time of Meeting.*—The county court for the Greenwood District meets, under the present law, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and for the Fort Smith District it meets on the second Mondays of the same months. At the October terms of the county court, each year, the full quorum court, consisting of all the justices of the peace, meet in each district for the purpose of levying taxes and making appropriations. The circuit court for the Greenwood District meets on the sixteenth Mondays after the last Mondays of February and August in each year, and for the Fort Smith District it meets on the sixth Mondays after the last Mondays of the same months.

## THE BAR.

The local bar of Sebastian County has always been noted for its ability and intelligence. Among its members are some of the ablest lawyers in the United States. Since the location of the Federal court, first at Van Buren and subsequently at Fort Smith, certain members of this bar have been the leading practitioners therein, and are there so constantly engaged that they have but little time to practice in the local courts. It is probably on account of the Federal court that so many lawyers are located in Fort Smith. Following is an alphabetical list of the names of the attorneys constituting the Sebastian County bar: A. H. Boles, J. J. Boles, Thomas Boles, James Brizzolara, J. K. Barnes, W. F. Blythe, T. W. M. Boone, T. L. Brown, J. C. Byers, E. C. Boudinot, P. D. Brewer, A. L. Brewster, William M. Cravens, J. H. Clendenning, W. H. H. Clayton, M. J. Casey, C. M. Cooke, W. A. Cooper, John Carroll, Ben. T. Duval, T. M. Downs, William Duncan, M. M. Edmiston, C. H. Eberle, C. J. Frederick, E. J. Fannin, J. B. Forrester, George A. Grace, J. A. Green, John T. Hurley, F. C. Humphreys, P. E. Hileman, J. L. Hendrick, T. H. Humphreys, J. M. Hill, W. J. Horton, John H. Holland, R. E. Jackson, W. C. Jackson, J. W. Johnson, R. T. Kerr, J. A. Kale, Campbell Leflore, T. B. Latham, B. Luce, Thomas Marcum, P. J. M. MacGreevy, W. M. Mellette, J. B. McDonough, W. R. Martin, W. S. Murphey, N. L. Marmon, D. C. Morgan, R. W. McFarlane, C. B. Neal, George E. Nelson, T. S. Osborn, R. T. Powell, R. B. Rutherford, James F. Read, W. B. Rutherford, James G. Ralls, R. A. Rowe, S. T. Rowe, M. H. Sandles, S. H. Sherlock, S. H. Scott (colored), Julius Silverman, B. H. Tabor, William Walker, T. P. Winchester, J. S. Wheelles, C. E. Warner, W. S. Wolfenberger, F. A. Youmans.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

Sebastian County has had her share of crimes and excesses committed within her borders, but in this respect she is no worse than the average counties in the State. A number of offenses are herein reported, but the killing of defenseless men during the war, and the fighting of duels herein mentioned, must not be charged against the character of the citizens of the county,

for the reason that the persons killed within the war period was the result of that unhappy struggle, and the duels were fought by non-residents outside of the county.

*Fighting Duels.*—In 1844 Mr. Borden, editor of the *Gazette*, published at Little Rock, and Solan Borland, editor of the *Banner*, published at the same place, the former a Whig and the latter a Democrat, got into an altercation, and Borden challenged Borland to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and the parties, after choosing their seconds, boarded a steamer and took passage for the Cherokee Nation, where, on the 6th day of May of that year, they fought a duel at a point across the river directly opposite Fort Smith. Both displayed unwavering coolness throughout the affair. Mr. Borden fought in his customary dress, but Dr. Borland threw off his outer garments. Borden's pistol was fired first, the ball falling short of his antagonist, while the latter's fire took effect in Borden's person, striking the breast, and making only a slight flesh wound, from which he soon recovered. The duel was fought at a distance of twelve paces. Several citizens of Fort Smith witnessed the affair.

Another duel was fought at the same place in August, 1848, between Albert Pike (since general) and John S. Roane (since governor). Both of them had been officers in the army in the Mexican War, and after returning home one of them severely criticised the military conduct of the other. A challenge was passed and accepted. Col. Robert W. Johnson and H. M. Rector were Roane's seconds, and Dr. Philip Burton, of Little Rock, was his surgeon. Luther Chase, of Little Rock, and a gentleman from Van Buren were Pike's seconds, and Dr. Thurston, of Van Buren, was surgeon and also a second for Pike. Roane, Johnson, Burton and Rector traveled to Fort Smith on horseback, and tarried two days for rest and recreation at the house of Maj. Elias Rector, who lived in the vicinity, before the duel was fought. Both parties were considered experts with the pistol. The morning was bright and balmy; the ground was stepped off, and the positions were chosen by lot. The distance between the combatants was ten paces. Both seemed cool and collected, and three shots were exchanged by them, but neither took effect. A reconciliation then followed, and all parties adjourned to a ban-



quet in Fort Smith. Pike and Roane were afterward friends and companions.\* Happily the barbarous custom, practiced even by men such as these combatants, of settling difficulties by fighting duels, has been abandoned.

*Murder of Seaburn Standifer.*—In September, 1847, a man named Hadley deliberately and in cold blood shot and killed Seaburn Standifer, a citizen of the county, living about seven miles south of Fort Smith. He was tried for the offense at Little Rock and acquitted.

*The Killing of Jesse Merritt.*—On the 19th of February, 1848, Jesse Merritt, a pardoned convict, was killed at Fort Smith by Samuel Edmondson. Some difficulty existed between the parties, and in the morning they met and quarreled, and about 3 o'clock p. m. Merritt walked into Edmondson's office to see Esquire Hudspeth, and after getting through with his business, and being in the act of leaving, Edmondson fired at him from the outside through the back door of the office. The ball entered his right breast, and came out under the right shoulder-blade. Merritt fell upon the floor, uttered one short groan, and was dead. Edmondson fled, and went to the residence of Maj. Elias Rector, about two miles from town, where he sent for the sheriff. He was afterward tried for the murder and acquitted.

*Killing of William Thompson.*—In 1859 Jacob Pittman was keeping a hotel in Sebastian County, and William Thompson was one of his boarders. Pittman became jealous of Thompson, and charged him with being unduly intimate with his (Pittman's) wife. A quarrel ensued, and Pittman shot and killed Thompson. The former was arrested, tried for the offense, and found guilty. An appeal was then taken to the supreme court, and, pending the decision, James Rudd and two or three others went to the jail ostensibly for the purpose of taking him out, but really for the purpose of shooting him as his head appeared above the trap-door. But instead of putting his head up he put up his hat, at which they fired, doing him no damage. He then climbed out and escaped. He was gone until 1862, when he returned and got his family, and with them went to Texas, where he was afterward captured by the Confederates for the purpose of forcing

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\*Hallam's History of Arkansas.

him into the army, and was there shot by a guard. Pittman had also killed a man in Fort Smith. The man attempted to shoot him, when he cut him down in self-defense.

*Killing of Barnes and Matthews.*—On one Sunday evening in 1859 or 1860 John Barnes and Daniel Matthews quarreled on the street in Greenwood, and shot and killed each other with pistols. Barnes was a cattle dealer on a visit to this county from Texas.

*Murder of Tyler, and Lynching of Dumas and Walls.*—In 1872 Thomas Walls was indicted for the murder of William Tyler, a farmer living twelve miles south of Greenwood. Walls and Tyler were together one evening, and went to the house of one of them, where they indulged in drinking spirituous liquors. Having thus crazed their brains, they became engaged in a quarrel, and Walls struck Tyler with a gun, and broke his skull, from the effects of which he died. Walls was arrested, and put into jail at Greenwood to await trial, and was there about twelve months. Meanwhile Charles Dumas, a negro, had been arrested and put into jail for striking an old man named Garner, at Fort Smith, on the head with a rock. Having by some means obtained the necessary articles, he dressed himself as a woman, and thus made his escape, securing and taking with him the jailor's pistol. In the fracas Walls also escaped with the negro. The latter fled into the "bottoms," and was followed by Jasper Blakely, who had just been appointed deputy marshal, and, being closely pursued, turned and shot his pursuer. Two negroes were then dispatched to capture and bring Dumas in, which they succeeded in doing that same evening. Meanwhile an alarm was given by firing guns, in response to which about 200 citizens assembled, took Dumas out after he had been returned to the jail, and dragged him about fifty yards to the rear thereof, where they hung him on the limb of a walnut tree while it was yet daylight. Walls remained out a day or two before he was recaptured and returned to the jail, and, on the second night after the hanging of Dumas, the crowd (or mob) re-assembled and took him out also and hung him, and this ended the whole tragedy.

*Killing a Prisoner.*—In 1874 a man named Barrett had

been placed in jail at Greenwood, on a charge of having stolen a suit of clothes in that town. On a certain occasion the jailor, R. T. Fuqua, took the prisoner out to empty some slops, and when the prisoner was engaged emptying the buckets the jailor shot him with a pistol. On trial before a jury of inquest the jailor claimed that the prisoner was trying to effect his escape. This was denied by witnesses, but the jury acquitted the jailor.

*Killing of Dr. Waters.*—A year or two after the foregoing transaction Dr. Waters, of Salem, was killed by William Belt, a merchant. Waters was a good physician, but was overbearing and troublesome when drinking. He made an attack upon Belt, who shot and killed him with a shot-gun. Belt was tried for the offense, but was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

*Other Crimes.*—The first execution that took place at Fort Smith under sentence of the Federal court occurred on August 15, 1873, when John Childers, a half-breed Cherokee, was hung for the murder of Reyburn Wedding on October 14, 1870. He was arrested soon after the murder, but made his escape and was re-arrested three months later. He was brought to Van Buren, but again made his escape, with six others, on May 3, 1871. He remained at Liberty until September, when he was brought to Fort Smith, arraigned in November, and admitted to bail. He reported promptly at the May term, but the case was not tried until the following November, when he was convicted.

On October 10, 1873, two Cherokees, Young Wolf and Tunagee, were executed for the murder of two trappers on Grand River in the Cherokee Nation, whom they killed for a few traps and some other worthless articles.

The third execution occurred on April 3, 1874, when John Billy, John Painter and Isaac Fillmore paid the death penalty, for three several murders. Billy, while under arrest at Muskogee, shot and killed Perry DuVal, a guard, shot Deputy Marshal J. C. Wilkinson through the body, and Deputy Marshal Willard Ayres through the wrist, in for which he received a shot in the head. Before his execution he made a profession of religion, and was baptized into the Episcopal Church. John Painter, a young Seminole, was convicted of being accessory to the murder of a drover on Canadian River, Choctaw Nation, in the fall of

1873. Isaac Fillmore was a Choctaw boy, not more than seventeen years old, who murdered an unknown white man near Fishertown, in the Creek Nation, in June, 1873.

On January 15, 1875, a young Indian named McClish Impron was hung for the murder of an unknown white man in 1873. He confessed his guilt, and asserted that his father had urged him to commit the deed. He was the first man Judge Parker passed sentence of death upon.

On September 3, 1875, William Moore, Samuel Fooy, William Whittington, Daniel Evans, all white except Fooy, who was part Cherokee, Smoker Mankiller, a full Cherokee, and Edward Campbell, suffered death in accordance with the sentence of the court. Moore killed William Spivey on November 9, 1874. Fooy killed a man named Naff, near Webster, on July 11, 1872. Mankiller killed William Short in Flint District, Cherokee Nation, September 1, 1874, and died protesting his innocence. Dan Evans killed a young man named Seabolt, near Eufaula. Whittington, while drunk, cut the throat of an old man named Turner, and robbed him. This occurred in the Chickasaw Nation. Edward Campbell and his half brother, Edward Butler, killed a negro man and woman in the Choctaw Nation. Butler was sentenced with the others, but when being taken from the court room made a bold dash for liberty, and was shot and killed just as he reached the gate of the inclosure.

The sixth execution took place on April 21, 1876. This time five unfortunates were shot through the death trap to eternity. The victims were Aaron Wilson, a negro, for the murder of an old man named Harris, and his little son, in September, 1875, near Washita Agency; Isham Seely and Gibson Ishtanubbee both full Choctaws, for the murder of an old Indian doctor called Funny, and his cook, a colored woman; Orpheus McGee, for the murder of Robert Alexander, in the Chickasaw Nation, on April 20, 1875, and William Leach, a white man, for killing Henry Watkins, in March, 1875, in the Cherokee Nation. On September 8, 1876, Osey Sanders, Sinker Wilson, *alias* Flyer Wilson, *alias* Acorn, Sam Peters and John Valley, all Indians, were sent to the happy hunting grounds, Sanders, for the murder of Thomas Carlisle, in the Cherokee Nation, on August 16, 1875;

John Valley, for killing Eli Hatchet, in 1873, and Sam Peters, for the murder of Charity Hanson, near Stringtown, Choctaw Nation, on October 15, 1875. Sinker Wilson was convicted of the murder of Datus Cowan, at Van Buren, on November 30, 1867, and was sentenced to be hung. On December 3, of the same year, he escaped from the jail and was at large until 1875, when he was again arrested, and tried on his identity. At the time of his escape he was only about sixteen years old.

On December 20, 1878, James Diggs, a negro, and John Post Oak, an Indian, were hung. Diggs' case was a remarkable one. In the summer of 1873 he was traveling through the Indian Territory, near the Kansas border, with his employer, J. C. Gould, a stock dealer, and a fellow workman, Hiram Mann. On the night of August 4 they encamped at a deserted cabin, and early on the following morning Diggs startled some people in the vicinity by stating that two mounted Texans came to the cabin in the night and killed his companions. The bodies of the murdered men were found, showing that they had been killed with an ax. No horse tracks were to be seen, and \$27 in greenbacks were found upon the negro. This led to his arrest, but as no witnesses appeared against him he was released. Five years afterward Deputy Marshal J. C. Wilkinson, hearing of the case, was convinced of Diggs' guilt, and set to work to get up evidence against him. He found that one of the supposed murdered men, Mann, after lying unconscious for thirty days, had recovered, and was living in Michigan, and upon his testimony Diggs was convicted.

On August 29, 1879, Henri Stewart and William E. Wiley, *alias* "Colorado Bill," were executed. The former was born in the Choctaw Nation, the son of a white man, was a graduate of Yale College and Harvard Medical College, and had traveled extensively as a ship physician. He was convicted of being accessory to the murder of Dr. Jones, at Caddo, C. N., on August 8, 1878. Wiley was an Ohian who came South during the Civil War, and led a reckless frontier life until he murdered a Cherokee named Brown, at Muscogee, on February 23, 1879. He was arrested and convicted at the following May term.

John Jacobs and Robert Massey were hung on April 13, 1883.

Jacobs, a full Choctaw, was convicted in November, 1882, of the murder of a Mexican, Lee Morralles, in December, 1881. The Mexican had stopped at Jacobs' house to spend the night, but had left before morning, taking a pair of boots belonging to his host. Jacobs and a companion followed and arrested him, but, to save the trouble of taking him back, shot him. Massey killed a young man, Edward P. Clark, in the summer of 1881. The two men went from Dodge City, Kas., to Dakota with a drove of cattle, and after making the trip started for their homes in Texas. While *en route* Massey killed his companion, concealed the body in a hole, burned up the clothing and saddle, turned his own horse loose, mounted his companion's horse and went on. Upon trial he put in the plea of self defense, but all the circumstances proved it to have been a cold-blooded murder.

On June 29, 1883, W. H. Finch and M. Joseph, colored, and Teolitse, a full Creek, were hung. Finch, in July, 1882, stole a horse at Fort Sill, and was arrested at Decatur, Texas, by the civil authorities. He was being taken back to Fort Sill by three negro soldiers, and on the way, while two of them were asleep and the third at a spring for water, he gained possession of a gun, killed the sleeping guards, and made his escape. He was re-arrested in Texas, and convicted at the March term, 1883. Joseph was hung for the murder of Bud Stevens and his wife in April, 1882, on Arbuckle Mountain. He had an accomplice, Henry Loftus, whom he also killed before his arrest. Teolitse killed a white man named Cochran in the Choctaw Nation, for the purpose of robbery.

Thomas L. Thompson, John Davis and Jack Womankiller were hung for murder. Thompson and James O'Haleran, neither of whom had a family, lived together near Stonewall in the Chickasaw Nation, and Thompson, to possess himself of the little property his companion had, killed him. Davis was a full Choctaw, who killed a white man named Bullock in June, 1883, for the purpose of robbery. The case of Jack Womankiller was similar. He was a full Cherokee, and killed a white man named Wyatt in the Cherokee Nation on May 10, 1883. He afterward, while drunk, boasted of the deed, and was arrested.

William Phillips, a white man, was hung for the murder of

his father-in-law, William Hill. The parties lived just across the river from Fort Smith, in the Cherokee Nation, and had had some prior quarrels. Phillips had attacked Hill, and was under indictment for an assault with intent to kill him, when he went at night to Hill's cabin, and, thrusting the muzzle of a shot-gun through a crack, blew his brains out.

On June 26, 1885, William Parchmeal and James Arcine, Cherokee Indians, were hung for the murder of Henry Feigel on November 25, 1872. Feigel was a Swede, and was killed and robbed near Tahlequah. For twelve years the assassins went unpunished, but "murder will out," and in 1884 they were arrested by Deputy Marshal Andrews. Upon trial they prosecuted each other. Each attempted to clear himself by charging the murder upon the other. They were tried twice, the first jury failing to agree.

In February, 1886, seven men were sentenced to be hung on April 23, 1886, but before that day arrived the sentences of all but two had been commuted. The two unfortunates were Joseph Jackson, a negro, convicted of killing his wife at Oak Lodge, Choctaw Nation, on March 9, 1885, and James Wasson, a white man, who participated in the murder of Henry Martin in 1872, but was not apprehended until he took a hand in the killing of a man named Watkins in 1884.

At the February term, 1886, there were three convictions of murder in the first degree. Calvin James, an Indian-negro, was found guilty of the murder of Toney Love, whom he killed for four gallons of whisky. The crime was committed in the Chickasaw Nation in August, 1885, and he was hung on July 23, 1886. At the same time Lincoln Sprole, a white man, expiated the murder of Ben Clark and his son, Alexander Clark, whom he killed on May 30, 1885, in Paul's Valley, Chickasaw Nation. Kit Ross, a Cherokee half-breed, was sentenced to be hung with James and Sprole, but was respited until August 6, 1886. He killed John Davis on December 20, 1885. Two years before he had attempted to ride into Davis' house, and had been forcibly ejected. On the day of the murder they met in a store at Chateau, and without a word Ross shot Davis in the back, and ran away, but was soon captured.

On January 14, 1887, the scaffold claimed four more victims, John Stephens, a mulatto, being one. On the night of May 28, 1886, he entered the house of Mrs. Annie Kerr, who lived in the Delaware Nation, brained her and her son, Louis Winters, then went to the residence of Dr. James T. Pile, and attempted to murder the entire family. He struck the Doctor and his wife on the head with an ax, and severely injured the other inmates of the house. All recovered, however, but the Doctor. The evidence against Stephens was circumstantial, but conclusive. J. T. Echols, who met his death with Stephens, killed John Pettenridge near White Bear Hill, Chickasaw Nation, on February 16, 1886, in a cruel and wanton manner. He was mad at Pettenridge about a horse-trade, and, going to the woods where he was at work, shot him without warning. James Lamb and Albert O'Dell, the other victims of this execution, were hung for the murder of Edward Pollard, in the Chickasaw Nation, on December 26, 1885. Each charged the murder upon the other, and thus assisted in their own prosecution.

Pat McCarty, an Irishman, was sentenced to be hung on January 14, but was respited until April 8, 1887, when he was duly executed. His crime was the killing of John and Thomas Mahoney. The Mahoneys were young men who had been at work on a railroad in the Territory, and were on their way to Kansas. They had a good team and wagon, and McCarty and a companion obtained permission to ride with them. While in camp, on the second or third night, McCarty and his accomplice killed the young men, and proceeded on their journey to Kansas, where they sold the team and divided the money. When arrested McCarty stoutly declared his innocence, but the evidence, although circumstantial, was conclusive.

On October 7, 1887, Silas Hampton, a Chickasaw youth, was executed for the murder of an old man, Abner Lloyd, about ten miles from Tishomingo.

April 27, 1888, was the day set for the execution of seven men, but before that day arrived four of them had been otherwise disposed of. The three unfortunates were Jackson Crow, Owen D. Hill and George Moss. Crow was convicted of complicity in the murder of Charles B. Wilson, of Kulla Chaha, on



August 7, 1884. The killing was done on the way home from an election, in the presence of some ten or twelve persons, all of whom, with two exceptions, were considered accessories. All were natives but Crow, and the Federal court had no jurisdiction over them.

Moss was a negro convicted of killing George Taff, in Red River County, Chickasaw Nation, on November 26, 1886. George Moss, Sandy Smith, Factor Jones and Dick Butler, all colored, conspired to steal a beef by killing and butchering it, but, before attempting to carry out their nefarious scheme, they entered into an agreement that they would kill whoever discovered them. Taff, a farmer of the neighborhood, chanced to ride through the bottom where the men had just killed a steer belonging to him. As he approached them Moss shot him. Jones and Butler were citizens of the Nation, and were shot by a mob there. Smith was shot while attempting to escape from the jail at Fort Smith, and died a short time before the trial.

Owen D. Hill, a negro, was hung for the murder of his wife, from whom he had previously separated.

Gus. Bogles, a white man, was hung on July 6, 1888, for complicity in the murder of J. D. Morgan, a coal miner, at Blue Tink, I. T., on June 28, 1887.

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The early history of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas is given in that of Crawford County, elsewhere in this work. Up to the second Monday of May, 1871, it was held in the town of Van Buren, and since that time it has been held in the city of Fort Smith. Prior to its removal to this city it was a small institution in comparison with what it is now. "This is the largest court in the world, and not only has jurisdiction over Western Arkansas, but also over the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. To run this court, with its vast array of deputy United States marshals, and posse without number, requires an annual expenditure of more than \$250,000, the greater portion of which is spent in Fort Smith. As a result of the large amount of criminal business done by this court, frequent executions occur, the news of which is heralded over the country

to the detriment of Fort Smith. But all the hanging done here is done by the Federal court, and the Indian Territory, which lies immediately to the west of us, furnishes all this ripe fruit for the gallows. We refer to this as it is not understood by a great many people who have not taken the trouble to investigate it, and is put down to the detriment of Fort Smith. Here life and property are secure, and the law is enforced as strictly as any place in the United States." [From Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce.]

In this connection it is proper to say that the county of Sebastian has never hung but one man, and that was a colored man named George Green, for the killing of his wife, which occurred about the year 1883. The records show that from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1886, there were seventy convictions in the Federal court for capital offenses, forty-two executions, three died in jail, twenty-one were commuted to imprisonment for life, and two to short terms, one unconditional, one shot while attempting to escape, and one pardoned after serving a short time. Of the prisoners confined in jail at this writing, thirty are charged with murder, forty for larceny, and fifty for peddling whisky, making 120 in all, and nearly all of them are from the Indian Territory.

The officers of the Federal court are as follows: I. S. Parker, judge; M. H. Sandels, district attorney; C. M. Cook, assistant district attorney; Stephen Wheeler, clerk; I. M. Dodge, deputy clerk; J. A. Hammersly, crier; John Carroll, marshal; W. H. Cravens, chief deputy marshal; J. C. Pettigrew, jailor.

#### REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Among the representative men who have been citizens of the territory composing Sebastian County it is proper to make especial mention of the following individuals, of eminent notoriety:

*Judge James Woodson Bates*, brother of Frederick and Edward Bates, of national notoriety, was born in Goochland County, Va., about 1788, and died at his home in Crawford (now Sebastian) County, Ark., in the year 1846. He was educated at Yale and Princeton Colleges, and graduated in the latter about 1810. When quite young he attended the trial of Aaron Burr, at Rich-

mond, for treason. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of law, and not long after the organization of the Territory of Arkansas, in 1820, he located at the post of Arkansas, and there commenced the practice of his profession. Soon thereafter he was elected first territorial delegate to Congress. In 1823 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by the Hon. Henry W. Conway. After leaving Congress, Bates removed to the newly settled town of Batesville, which was named after him, and there resumed the practice of law. In November, 1825, President Adams appointed him one of the territorial judges. On the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, his commission expired without renewal, and soon thereafter he removed to what is now Sebastian County, and there married a daughter of Maj. Moore, and settled on a farm, where he remained until his death. In the fall of 1835 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and contributed his ability and learning in the formation of the organic law of the State of Arkansas. Soon after the accession of John Tyler to the presidency he appointed Judge Bates register of the land office at Clarksville. He discharged every trust and all the duties devolved upon him with the utmost fidelity. He was a most gifted conversationalist, and a writer of unusual vigor. His mind was richly stored with classical learning.

*Maj. Elias Rector*, the youngest son of Wharton Rector, one of the nine Rector brothers who were brave soldiers in the War of 1812, was born in Virginia, September 28, 1802, and died at his home in Fort Smith, Ark., on the 22d of November, 1878. Though born in Virginia he was reared in St. Louis County, Mo., and educated at Lexington and Bardstown, Ky. He came to Arkansas in 1825, as surveyor under his uncle, Elias Rector, the surveyor-general of Illinois and Missouri, and in 1837 he moved to Fort Smith, where he resided until his death, save an interim of four years during the Civil War. He was appointed by President Jackson as United States marshal of the Indian and Arkansas Territories, and successively held the position for sixteen years, being first succeeded in 1846 by his cousin, Gov. Henry M. Rector, under President Tyler's administration. He was again appointed marshal by President Pierce.

One of his greatest achievements in life was the removal, as the agent of the Government, of the Seminole chief, Billy Bowlegs and his followers from Florida to the Indian Territory, for which service Congress voted him a resolution of thanks and \$10,000. He was superintendent of Indian affairs for many years, and held that position when the Civil War broke out. Being opposed to the dissolution of the Union, and also to the taking up of arms against the people of his own section, he sought refuge in Texas, where he found shelter until the war closed, and then returned home to find a fortune lost in the wreck of war, and the Federal authorities in possession of his once princely home. Age and accumulated misfortunes came, in the winter of life, to chill his declining years, yet he met the inevitable with a moral heroism, which imparted a charm to his manhood. In the discharge of his official duties he was ever distinguished for his fidelity, his scrupulous integrity, and although millions of public money passed through his hands no one could ever say that one cent was misappropriated, or used for selfish purposes. He lived respected, and died lamented by all who knew him.\*

*Gen. Bonneville.*—Among the most noted of the officers of the infantry stationed at the post of Fort Smith was Maj. B. L. E. Bonneville. He was of French parentage, and had been educated at West Point. His service upon the frontier had brought him into contact with Indian traders and mountain trappers, and he became so excited by their tales of wild adventure, and their accounts of vast and magnificent regions as yet unexplored, that an expedition to the Rocky Mountains became the ardent desire of his heart, and an enterprise to explore untrodden tracts the leading object of his ambition. In August, 1831, he obtained a leave of absence until October, 1833, in order that he might carry into execution his design of exploring the country to the Rocky Mountains and beyond. On the 1st of May, 1832, he took his departure from Fort Osage, on the Missouri, with a party of 110 men. He was the first to use wagons for transportation on these great inland expeditions, instead of mules and pack-horses.

On the 27th of July of the same year he reached the head-

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\* The sketches of Bates and Rector are compiled mostly from Biographical History of Arkansas, by Hallum.

waters of the Colorado of the West, which emptied into the Pacific. He was the first to cross the Rocky Mountains with a wagon train, and was justly entitled to the credit of the discovery of the Southwest Pass. Fremont, however, afterward was accredited with its discovery. Capt. Bonneville remained in the mountains several years, and nothing was heard from him; his name was dropped from the rolls. He was subsequently restored to the army, with his proper rank, and served with distinction until he was retired with the rank of brigadier-general.

He entered a large body of valuable land near Fort Smith at an early day, and after his retirement returned to Fort Smith, where he married a young lady, a native of the city. He built a handsome house on an eminence on the prairie, beautified the grounds, and then enjoyed life with his young wife, surrounded by a large circle of pleasant and devoted friends. In 1878 he closed his long career by a peaceful and happy death, leaving his wife a large and ample fortune. His adventures in the Rocky Mountains were written by Washington Irving, and published under the title "Bonneville." It is an interesting book. In speaking of himself, upon his return from this expedition, he said: "He who, like myself, has lived almost from boyhood among the children of the forest, and over unfurrowed plains and rugged heights of the western wastes, will not be startled to know that, notwithstanding all the fascinations of the world on this civilized side of the mountain, I would fain make my bow to the splendors and gayeties of the metropolis, and plunge again amidst the hardships and perils of the wilderness." Gen. Bonneville, however, did not make another expedition. In 1849, when the first immigrants to California assembled at Fort Smith, he was assigned to the command of the troops to escort them across the continent. He came here full of pleasant anticipations of retracing the steps of his early life, but before the expedition started he was supplanted by another, and his high hopes were dashed to the ground. He was greatly beloved by the people among whom he lived, for his charity and scrupulous integrity, and his death was deeply mourned, although his life had reached beyond the allotted period.

*Dr. Joseph H. Bailey*, another army officer, acquired large

property in and around Fort Smith, and for many years identified himself with the community. His son, also a physician, still lives there. The Doctor was a splendid physician, took an active interest in everything for the improvement of the town and country, and died respected by all who knew him.

*Gen. Zachary Taylor*, whose history is familiarly known by every intelligent school-boy, commanded the United States troops at the post of Fort Smith for two or more years, and left here to take command of the troops which invaded Mexico in 1846. Of him Col. Ben. T. Duval, in his historical address of 1876, spoke as follows: "Many of our citizens remember him well. He was remarkably plain and unpretending in his manners. His social and hospitable habits made him generally popular. No one, judging from his appearance, would take him for a military man. I remember a circumstance that will show how little of the pomp and circumstances of the military there was in his dress and deportment. A couple of young brevets, fresh from West Point, were attached to the army in this department, and arrived here on a steamboat about daylight. Gen. Taylor, being an early riser, went on board the boat about sunrise, as was his custom to go to the boats when they arrived to hear the news, he being a large planter in Louisiana, and our mail facilities then were limited to a semi-weekly mail. The young men had just arisen, and seeing the old gentleman, whom they took for a farmer, accosted him as follows: 'Good morning, old fellow, how's the crops?' Gen. Taylor responded, 'Purty good.' They pressed him to take a drink, and amused themselves at his expense for some time, and as he left they sung out, 'Give our love to the old woman and the gals,' which he promised to do. You can judge of their surprise when later in the day they called, in full dress, to pay their respects to the commanding general, and found him to be their 'old fellow' of the morning. Gen. Taylor presented his wife and his daughter, Miss Bessie, remarking to them, 'Here are the old woman and my gal.'"

#### MILITARY.

*The Mexican War.*—Sebastian County has not been behind in furnishing her quota of soldiers to participate in the wars of

the country. A few of her early settlers were among the United States troops that garrisoned the post of Fort Smith in an early day, and two companies of soldiers for the Mexican War were raised in her territory before she became a county. One of these was organized at Fort Smith, under Capt. Felch, and joined Yell's regiment, and with it served through the war. The other was raised mostly in what was then Big Creek Township, and was organized under Capt. Brooks. The quota for the army being full, it was not received.

#### THE CIVIL WAR.

*Preparations.*—At the outbreak of the Civil War great excitement prevailed in Sebastian County, and naturally enough the great majority of the people were in full sympathy with the Southern cause. The first actual operations, or the beginning of hostilities, in this part of the State was the seizing of the United States post at Fort Smith by the State troops. On the night of April 23, 1861, the steamers "Frederick Nortrebe" and "Talequah" arrived at Van Buren from Little Rock, with about 300 State troops on board, eight pieces of artillery, and fully prepared with all the munitions of war necessary for taking possession of the post at Fort Smith, all under the command of Col. Solon Borland. He had with him a demand from Gov. Rector to Capt. Sturgis, the commander of the post, to surrender it to the State of Arkansas. Adj.-Gen. Burgevin accompanied the expedition, as did also Capt. C. C. Danley, of Little Rock. On the arrival of these boats at Van Buren the company already organized, and known as the Frontier Guards, began active preparations for joining the expedition, and, after being diligently employed all night in fitting themselves for the service, left next morning for Fort Smith. Capt. Perkins' Company of cavalry also left, or passed through Van Buren, *en route* to Fort Smith. The boats with the troops on board started there some time in the night, but before reaching their destination Capt. Sturgis, who had anticipated the movement, and who had kept a spy, or spies, concealed on the south side of the river below Van Buren, to inform him of the approach of any vessel or vessels with State troops on board, evacuated the fort with the garrison, and took with him all the

arms and other munitions of war that he could, crossed the river and fled into the Indian Territory on his way to Fort Washita. The State troops arrived some three or four hours after the fort was evacuated, and took quiet possession, and continued to hold it. Another boat, the "Lion," arrived early on the morning of the 24th, with a body of State troops, and others soon followed, so that by that night Fort Smith was occupied with several hundred soldiers, in armed opposition to the Government of the United States.

On this same day (April 24), in response to a previous call, a large number of citizens of all parties met at Greenwood, in Sebastian County, and organized a meeting to consider what course they should pursue in connection with the war then already commenced. On motion of Mr. Fishback the Hon. Francis Dunn was called to the chair, and James A. Brown was made secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. William Fishback, Joseph W. Head, J. T. London, M. T. Tatum, J. H. Treadway, W. J. Witcher, J. H. Mendenhall, Dr. Swindell and J. R. Smoot, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After due deliberation the committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The administration of Lincoln, with a spirit of duplicity equaled only by its total disregard of every patriotic duty, has inaugurated a policy of coercion and subjugation by force of arms, arraying brothers against brothers: therefore be it,

*Resolved*, By the citizens of Sebastian County, of all parties, in mass assembled, that we will resist such policy on the part of the administration even to the death! And to this end we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor!!

Following this meeting men flew to arms as if by magic, and soon several companies of soldiers were organized within the county, and as time passed, and the war progressed, the excitement increased and the bitter feeling against the Federal administration became more and more intense, as evidenced by the following article, which appeared in the Fort Smith *Herald* of June 17, of that year:

"It behooves every man to be ready, as all of the fighting men of the State will be needed. Get all your rifles ready, and if possible have the molds made conical and shaped like the minie



ball, as the rifle will carry twice the distance with more than double the force. Let every gun and pistol in the land be put in good order, and organize guerrilla bands throughout the mountains and swamps, so that the enemy can be removed if they invade the State. Don't delay; be ready!"

*Gen. McCulloch's Proclamation.*—On the 27th day of June, 1861, Gen. Ben. McCulloch, the Confederate general, then in command of the Arkansas department, issued the following proclamation:

Citizens of Arkansas, rally to the defense of your frontier! The troops of Missouri are falling back upon you. If they are not now sustained your State will be invaded and your homes desolated! All who can arm themselves will at once rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will await further orders. All those who have arms belonging to the State will march to the scene of action, or give their arms to those who will not desert their country in this hour of danger. All organized companies of infantry and cavalry which report at Fayetteville will be accepted, and at once formed into regiments and battalions. The necessary subsistence stores will be forwarded from this point. Rally promptly, then, citizens of Arkansas, and let us send this Northern horde back from whence it came!

(Signed)

BEN. McCULLOCH,

*Brigadier-General Commanding.*

In response to this call for troops the volunteer companies then under organization soon filled up, and the formation of others began. The first company raised in Fort Smith was known as the "Fort Smith Rifles," commanded by Capt. J. H. Sparks, with W. J. Walton as first lieutenant. The next company was the "Belle Point Guards," a German company, commanded by Capt. Hertzog. Then came "Reid's Battery," commanded by Capt. Jack Reid, assisted by — first lieutenant; M. S. Wilcox, senior second lieutenant, and James H. Reed, junior second lieutenant. About the same time another company was raised, and commanded by Capt. W. C. Corcoran; a company of cavalry was also raised, and commanded by Capt. Thomas Lewis. All of these five companies joined the State troops. The "Fort Smith Rifles" and Capt. Corcoran's company joined the Third Arkansas Infantry. "Reid's Battery" was attached to the Third Louisiana Infantry, commanded by Col. McCulloch. Capt. Lewis' company joined Col. DeRosey Carroll's regiment. All of these companies were organized in full before the close of July, 1861, and the citizens of Fort Smith and vicinity had subscribed

\$1,000 per month for the support of the soldiers' families. The city then claimed a population of only 2,500; but that was probably an over-estimate. The following tribute to the ladies was published at that time in the *Parallel*: "Too much praise cannot be ascribed to the patriotic ladies of Fort Smith, for their untiring perseverance and zeal in the cause of Southern independence. They have made the uniforms for seven companies, and for a part of these companies they have made two suits, besides repairs and additions to uniforms of other companies. They have given every attention to the sick that ladies could personally give; they are willing to do more when an opportunity is offered."

Another company in addition to the foregoing was raised for the State service; it was a company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. H. C. Minehart. Capt. John Griffith organized a company of soldiers at Greenwood early in 1861. It went to Fort Smith in a short time after the evacuation by the Federal troops, and took charge of the fort. It belonged to the Third Arkansas, State troops. This regiment participated in the battle of Oak Hill (Wilson's Creek) August 10, 1861, and there suffered a considerable loss. Of the Fort Smith Rifles, Lieut. Walton and Privates D. Holdesby, R. Woodson, L. D. Harper, Meyer Levy, H. Goodchesux and J. C. Emmert were killed. In Capt. Corcoran's company Lieut. Donahoe was wounded; and in Capt. Griffith's company Lieut. Inge was wounded, and Henry Vought and R. J. McCytur were killed. Some other companies of this regiment suffered greater loss. J. R. Gratiott was the colonel of this regiment. The Second Arkansas State troops (Col. De-Rosey Carroll's regiment), was also in the battle of Oak Hill, and Capt. Thomas Lewis' company lost two men killed. Soon after this battle was fought the State troops were disbanded, and some of those belonging to Sebastian County, afterward, in 1862, volunteered in the organization of Capt. J. M. Ward's company of Col. Rector's, subsequently Col. King's, regiment of Arkansas volunteers in the Confederate service, and others joined various other commands.

In December, 1861, Gen. Ben McCulloch was in command of the Confederate army at Fort Smith. The following table shows the several commands composing his army, together with the

strength of each and the number present for duty on the 21st day of that month:

COMMANDS.	STRENGTH.	PRESENT.
P. O. Hebert, Third Louisiana Infantry.....	757	584
E. McNair, Fourth Arkansas.....	587	397
Mitchell, Fourteenth Arkansas.....	937	391
Churchill, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles.....	882	682
McIntosh, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles....	722	558
E. Greer, Third Texas Cavalry.....	1,020	747
B. Warren Stone, Sixth Texas Cavalry .....	985	865
Whitfield, Texas Battalion, Cavalry.....	339	315
McRea, Texas Battalion, Infantry.....	858	228
Good, Texas Battalion, Artillery.....	109	108
Hart, Arkansas Battery, Artillery.....	75	75
Province, Arkansas Battery, Artillery.....	73	73
Bennett, Texas Company of Cavalry.....	83	78
Nine companies Arkansas Infantry being organized .....	585	585
Ten companies Arkansas Infantry being organized .....	650	650
Sim's Texas Cavalry (not reported) .....		
Yound, Texas Regiment Cavalry.....	850	850
Total strength, present and absent.....	8,964	
Total strength present.....	7,676	

FRANK ARMSTRONG, *Adjutant-General of Division.*

The foregoing is a recapitulation of the "morning reports" made by each respective command for that day. Such reports are made daily when an army is in camp, so that the commanding general may at all times know the number of men he has present for duty. After Capt. John Griffith's company of State troops was disbanded, he entered the First Arkansas Volunteers, and, after the battle of Elkhorn, became colonel of that regiment. Capt. Thomas Lewis, who commanded a company in Col. De-Rosey Carroll's regiment of State troops, afterward commanded another Sebastian County company, in Col. Arthur Carroll's regiment of cavalry.

*Other Troops.*—In May, 1862, a company was organized at Greenwood with the following officers: Elisha Meers, captain; J. O. Hawkins, first lieutenant; N. H. Osborn, second lieutenant; M. T. Tatum, third lieutenant; Jesse Crosby, orderly-sergeant. It became Company D, of the Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry. About the same time another company was organized at Fort

Smith, of which John Dillard was captain, and James Ward, first lieutenant. It also joined the Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry, and was designated as Company G. Company H, of the same regiment, W. A. Parks, captain, was raised in Franklin County, but had a number of its men from Sebastian County. Capt. James Newhitt's company, of this regiment, was raised at Dardanelle, and Capt. John Wallace's at Van Buren. The other companies composing the regiment were also raised mostly in this part of the State.

The Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry was organized at Fort Smith in July, 1862, with the following officers: H. M. Rector, colonel; James George, lieutenant-colonel; James King, major. Col. Rector resigned in July, 1863, and Lieut.-Col. George was promoted colonel. About September following he resigned, and Maj. James King became colonel. King remained until the spring of 1864, when the regiment was re-organized, and new field officers were elected as follows: John Wallace, colonel; H. J. McCord, lieutenant-colonel; M. T. Tatum, major.

This regiment, upon its organization, remained at Fort Smith about two months, and then marched to Elkhorn (Pea Ridge), and remained there in camp about three months; then moved by way of Huntsville to Mulberry, on the Arkansas River, then back to Washington County, and there participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, then fell back to Fort Smith, thence to Little Rock, and from there by boat to Pine Bluff, and thence back to Little Rock, where it remained several months, and then went to Helena, and participated in the battle fought there July 4, 1863. It then moved to a point about 120 miles west of Jacksonport, but returned at once to Little Rock, where it remained until September 10, 1863, when that place was evacuated. It then moved to Arkadelphia, and thence to Camden, where it went into winter quarters. The next spring it went to Shreveport, La., thence back to Camden, thence to Jenkins' Ferry and participated in the fight at that place, losing about seventy-five in killed and wounded; then returned to Camden, and thence to Louisville, Ark., and remained there until the spring of 1865, when it went again to Shreveport, La., and thence to Marshall, Tex., and there surrendered to the Federal forces, the war having closed. Soon

thereafter the regiment returned home in a body. It contained over 1,000 men when it entered the service, but returned home with only about half that number.

Other companies were raised in Sebastian County for the Confederate army, among which was one raised in June, 1863, and of this Benjamin Neal was captain, and another raised about the same time, of which J. H. Council was captain; the latter company was raised mostly in the southern part of the county. These companies both joined their regiment at Lee's Creek, in Crawford County. James Fitzwilliams, of Fort Smith, was first a captain and afterward lieutenant-colonel of a regiment which broke up at Prairie Grove. He then returned to Sebastian County, and raised a company of independent scouts. Capt. Joseph Head also raised a company of independent scouts, and the two companies ranged mostly together. Company F, First Arkansas Infantry, was partly raised in Newton County, and finished in Sebastian about August 1, 1863. John McCoy was the captain; G. W. Raymond, first lieutenant, and ——— Edmundson, second lieutenant. Company C, of Col. Brook's regiment of Arkansas Infantry, was raised in the vicinity of Salem, William J. Witcher being captain.

The foregoing companies were all in the State and Confederate service, and many individuals of the county served in companies not here enumerated. The State and Confederate forces held possession of Fort Smith from the time they occupied it in April, 1861, until September 3, 1863, the day on which the Federal troops under Gen. Blount first took possession of it. From this time until the close of the war it remained in the hands of the Union army.

The first Federal troops raised in Sebastian County was a band of forty men, who were enlisted in February, 1863, and taken to Fayetteville under Capt. G. N. Spradling, of Greenwood. The most of these men joined Company E, First Arkansas Federal Infantry, and the balance of them joined Company A of the same regiment. This regiment was raised and organized partly at Fayetteville, Ark., and partly at Springfield, Mo. The colonel was James M. Johnson, of Madison County, Ark. After being organized it moved to Fort Smith, where it was encamped most of the time until the close of the war. It was, however, en-

camped at short intervals at Greenwood, Waldron, Jenny Lind and Van Buren. A great many men, in addition to the forty enlisted by Capt. Spradling, subsequently enlisted in other Arkansas Federal regiments, and many joined the regiments of other States — Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, etc. There were several hundred in all who joined various commands of the Union army. The details of the part taken in the Civil War by the citizens of Sebastian County, and of the incidents that occurred here during that period, would fill a separate volume, and hence cannot be fully given here. Soon after the Union army occupied Fort Smith, on the 30th day of October, 1863, an "Unconditional Union" mass-meeting was held there.

F. W. Wolfe was called to the chair, and C. G. Foster, was made secretary. On motion, Valentine Dell and twelve others were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After deliberation the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of prosecuting the war as long as there is a rebel found in arms against the United States.

*Resolved*, That we will, to the full extent of our ability, support the administration in all its measures, past and present, to suppress the existing rebellion.

*Resolved*, That we recommend that delegates be chosen to a State convention, to be holden at Little Rock, for the purpose of re-organizing the State government. And,

**WHEREAS**, The institution of slavery is an incubus upon the welfare and material interests of the State, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Arkansas should take her place in the Union as a Free State, and that all laws tending to establish or perpetuate the institution of slavery should be abolished.

Judge C. Milor and Dr. R. D. Swindell were then appointed delegates to the proposed State convention.

*Skirmish on Mazzard Prairie.*—On the 27th day of July, 1864, a force of Confederate troops under Gen. Gano, consisting of the Thirtieth and part of the Thirty-first Texas Cavalry, Col. Wells' Battalion and Folsom's and Walker's regiments of Choctaws, of Cooper's brigade, all estimated to be about 2,000 strong, made an attack on a battalion of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, consisting of about 200 men, commanded by Maj. Mefford of that regiment, on Mazzard Prairie, about seven miles from Fort Smith. The Union soldiers fought well, retreating slowly

toward town, but were at last completely surrounded and overpowered, and a number taken prisoners. In this engagement the Federal troops lost ten killed and fifteen wounded, and the Confederates twelve killed and twenty wounded. As soon as news of the fight reached headquarters Col. Judson, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, hastened to the scene of action with the balance of his regiment, but on arriving there found that the enemy had departed.

*Execution of Copland and Others.*—In April, 1864, A. J. Copland, John Norwood, William Cary, James Rowden and twenty others, dressed in Federal uniform and pretending to belong to the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, approached a party of ten Union soldiers, who were herding horses near Fayetteville, Ark., and, when within convenient distance, rushed upon and killed eight of them. The four persons here named were afterward captured, and put into confinement at Fort Smith, where they were finally tried by a United States military commission for the aforesaid crime, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot.

Early in the morning of July 29, 1864, the day appointed for their execution, Chaplain Francis Springer visited them in their place of confinement, and, when the hour arrived for their execution, they were taken out, released from their irons, and seated upon their coffins in wagons. A solemn procession was formed, Capt. C. O. Judson, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, provost marshal of the district, with his staff, taking the lead; then followed the music, and the firing party, consisting of sixty-four soldiers of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, the two wagons with the culprits and chaplains, and lastly a guard. Large crowds of people, in a state of subdued excitement, assembled to witness the affair. On reaching the place of execution, which was outside of the rifle-pits, the prisoners were arranged in a line, each one by the side of his coffin. Three sides of a hollow square of infantry had already been formed to keep spectators at a proper distance. The judge advocate of the district then read the charges and finding of the military commission, after which the men knelt, and the chaplain offered prayer; then all retired except the judge advocate, who remained until the eyes of the unfortunate men were bandaged, their hands tied, and all preparations

completed. At the command, forty-eight of the sixty-four muskets, were discharged, and the four victims fell dead upon the ground. One-half of the guns of the firing party were loaded with balls, and the other half with blank cartridges, and no man knew whether his gun was loaded with a ball or a blank. The sixteen men who did not fire their muskets were held in reserve to complete the work in case either of the prisoners had been left standing after the forty-eight muskets were discharged. The prisoners were young men, who had deserted from the Confederate army and gone to "bushwhacking."

*Skirmishes near Fort Smith.*—On Sunday, July 31, 1864, a considerable force of Confederate troops appeared about four miles south of the town, and drove in the Federal pickets. A brisk fire was kept up for some time by the skirmishers, and the Confederates threw a number of shells from howitzers. A part of the Second Kansas Battery, under Capt. Smith, promptly took position about a mile in advance of Fort No. 2, supported by two companies of the First Kansas, colored troops, just in time to prevent the Confederates from occupying the same hill with their battery. The firing from Smith's guns was effective, and killed a number of the enemy, and all their battery horses except one. The Confederates then retired to the dense thickets of the Poteau bottoms, from whence they continued firing until the next day, and then left. The Union loss was one killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner. Confederate loss not ascertained.

On the first day of September, following, the Federal pickets on the Texas road were attacked by a Confederate force consisting of about 300 Indians, and one Union soldier, Henry Hirsch, was killed. On the 28th day of the same month a forage train belonging to the Federal army, supported by a portion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, was attacked at a point fourteen miles out on the Little Rock road, by a body of Indian guerrillas, and eight men of the escort were killed and one, Captain Henry, was severely wounded. Being overpowered, the balance were obliged to retreat, leaving the wagons and dead upon the ground. The dead, when found, had been stabbed and robbed.

*Last Execution.*—The last authorized execution that took place in Fort Smith during the war was that of Private Alexan-



der McBroom, of the First Arkansas (Union) Infantry, who was executed April 21, 1865, for desertion, as per sentence of a court martial. He was executed under the direction of Provost Marshal Lieut. Thomas A. Pollock, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, witnessed by many people and the troops off duty.

*Men Killed.*—In the atrocities of war a number of defenseless men were killed in Sebastian County, among which were the following: Gus Rutherford, a Union man, was hung by some State or Confederate troops at or near Greenwood. One McGoins, a Union soldier, who lived in the eastern part of the county, was caught and hung near Greenwood, while in the county recruiting soldiers for the Federal army. He was charged with having led a company of Union men, who had hung a Southern sympathizer by the name of Martin, because he was reporting Union men. Logan, a boy sixteen years old, Bridges and two men named Robins, all young men, were hung. After the Union army took possession of Fort Smith, John J. Johnson, a citizen thereof, and a Confederate, was called from his house and shot in his own yard. John Roland, who lived within three miles of town, was killed by a Confederate bushwhacker lying out and watching his opportunity. John Looman and Daniel Norton, Union men, while in camp one night about a mile from Fort Smith, were killed by Confederate scouts. In June, 1864, Capt. Turner and two men belonging to the Home Guards were killed near Greenwood by bushwhackers. The same month A. Paden, Thomas Paden and George H. Hill, Union men, were killed by bushwhackers near Fort Smith, and Patrick McKinzie, an original secessionist, but who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, was killed eight miles southeast of Fort Smith by a bushwhacker. Jasper Kersey was shot near Salem because he had joined a company in the Nation, and came out to see his folks. Other persons not herein named were also killed. Some desperate outlaws were executed by the citizens for their mutual protection.

*Execution of Capt. Hart and Lieut. Hays.*—These men were Texans, and had, as it is claimed, become outlaws, and, at the head of a band of men dressed in Federal uniform, were carrying on a sort of guerrilla warfare. They and their party were

surrounded and captured by Confederate forces, and brought to Fort Smith. Hart and Hays were charged and tried by a military commission, for the killing of Col. Carroll and a Mr. Richardson, both citizens of Franklin County, and both of whom were killed at or near their respective residences. According to the evidence they were found guilty as charged, and were executed early in 1863, by order of Col. Phil. Crump, then in command of the Confederate forces at Fort Smith. They were hung to the limb of a tree at the old fort. Afterward an account was published in a Union paper to the effect that Hart and Hays were loyal Texans, who were on their way to Texas to recruit soldiers for the Federal army when captured, and were executed as Federal spies. Good citizens of Fort Smith now living, who had opportunities for knowing the truth, claim that the latter account is not correct, but that Hart and Hays, at the time of their capture, did not belong to either army, and that the first account above is correct.

#### CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

##### FORT SMITH.

The following is from the records of the War department: \* A military post was established at Belle Point, Missouri Territory, in October or November, 1817, by Brevet-Maj. William Bradford, commanding Company A, rifle regiment. The site for the post was selected by Maj. Stephen H. Long, topographical engineer, and is thus described in his report to Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Smith, commanding the Ninth Military Department, dated May 16, 1818: "This place (Belle Point) is situated in north latitude 35 degrees, 23 minutes, 12 seconds, at the junction of Poteau, 460 miles from the mouth of the Arkansas, pursuing its meanderings, and about twenty miles above the Osage boundary line.

"The situation selected for the garrison is secure and healthy, and affords a complete command of the rivers above mentioned. Its elevation is about thirty-five feet above the water, from which it is accessible by an easy ascent. The point is supported upon a basis of stratified sandstone, well adapted for building, and is

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\*Address of Col. B. T. Duval.

surrounded by a woodland affording an abundance of excellent timber. The soil of the adjacent country is exuberant, producing corn, cotton, etc.

"In selecting the position a particular regard has been paid to your instructions, which required a site as near to the point where the Osage boundary line strikes the Arkansas as circumstances would permit."

Maj. Long's report was forwarded by Gen. Smith to the adjutant and inspector-general of the army, under date of May 16, 1818, with the following remark:

"The season being so far advanced, at the time of Maj. Bradford's arrival at the point fixed on for the occupancy of his command, that he was unable to do more than erect huts for his men last season. It is, however, to be presumed that he has by this time made considerable progress in the work, but of this I have not yet been informed." In December, 1818, the post was named Fort Smith, and July 4, 1819, the southern part of the Missouri Territory (embracing Fort Smith) was constituted the Territory of Arkansas.

The post was continuously occupied from the date of its establishment in October or November, 1817, to April, 1824. Re-occupied March 22, 1833; troops withdrawn June 16, 1834; re-occupied July 27, 1838; troops withdrawn July 2, 1850; re-occupied March 14, 1851; troops withdrawn March 1, 1858; re-occupied December 18, 1858; troops withdrawn June 10, 1859; re-occupied September 19, 1860; troops withdrawn April 23, 1861; re-occupied September 1, 1863; troops withdrawn September, 1871.

The military reservation was relinquished to the Interior Department for disposition under act of Congress approved February 24, 1871, by the War Department letter of March 25, 1871. The cemetery tract is, however, still held as a national cemetery.

#### COMMANDERS OF THE POST.

Maj. William Bradford, Rifle Regiment, Nov., 1817, to Feb., 1822.  
Col. Matthew Arbuckle, Seventh Infantry, Feb., 1822, to March, 1822.  
Maj. A. R. Wooley, Seventh Infantry, March, 1822, to June, 1822.  
Col. Matthew Arbuckle, Seventh Infantry, June, 1822, to Jan., 1823.  
Capt. William Davenport, Seventh Infantry, Jan., 1823, to May, 1823.  
Col. Matthew Arbuckle, Seventh Infantry, May, 1823, to April, 1824.

Capt. John Stuart, Seventh Infantry, March 23, 1838, to June 16, 1834.  
 Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, Seventh Infantry, July 27, 1838, to Oct. 24, 1838.  
 Capt. W. G. Belknap, Third Infantry, October 24, 1838, to Sept. 25, 1840.  
 Capt. W. W. Lear, Fourth Infantry, Sept. 25, 1840, to Sept. 17, 1842.  
 Capt. William Hoffman, Sixth Infantry, Sept. 17, 1842, to May 15, 1843.  
 Capt. J. D. Searight, Sixth Infantry, May 15, 1843, to Nov. 16, 1843.  
 Capt. William Huffman, Sixth Infantry, Nov. 16, 1843, to Aug. 30, 1845.  
 Maj. B. L. E. Bonneville, Sixth Infantry, Aug. 30, 1845, to Dec. 21, 1845.  
 Capt. William Hoffman, Sixth Infantry, Dec. 21, 1845, to Jan. 4, 1846.  
 Maj. B. L. E. Bonneville, Sixth Infantry, Jan. 15, 1846, to July 13, 1846.  
 Capt. E. B. Alexander, Asst. Q. M., July 13, 1846, to Oct. 13, 1846.  
 Lieut. I. W. T. Gardner, First Dragoons, Oct. 13, 1846, to May 10, 1847.  
 Lieut. F. F. Flint, Sixth Infantry, May 10, 1847, to Nov. 3, 1848.  
 Capt. C. C. Sibley, Fifth Infantry, Nov. 3, 1848, to July 2, 1850.  
 Capt. C. C. Sibley, Fifth Infantry, March 14, 1851, to June 7, 1851.  
 Capt. R. C. Gatlin, Seventh Infantry, June 7, 1851, to May 24, 1852.  
 Col. Henry Wilson, Seventh Infantry, May 24, 1852, to Oct. 14, 1852.  
 Maj. George Andrews, Seventh Infantry, Oct. 14, 1852, to May 18, 1853.  
 Col. Henry Wilson, Seventh Infantry, May 18, 1853, to July 18, 1853.  
 Capt. H. J. Hunt, Second Artillery, July 18, 1853, to Aug. 7, 1853.  
 Capt. T. H. Holmes, Seventh Infantry, Aug. 7, 1853, to Oct. 1, 1853.  
 Lieut. Franklin Gardner, Seventh Infantry, Oct. 1, 1853, to Nov. 26, 1853.  
 Col. Henry Wilson, Seventh Infantry, Nov. 26, 1853, to May 5, 1855.  
 Lieut. J. H. Potter, Seventh Infantry, May 5, 1855, to May 22, 1855.  
 Capt. S. G. French, Asst. Q. M., May 22, 1855, to Dec. 8, 1855.  
 Capt. R. C. Gatlin, Seventh Infantry, Dec. 8, 1855, to Jan. 27, 1856.  
 Maj. Isaac Lynde, Seventh Infantry, Jan. 27, 1856, to March 3, 1856.  
 Capt. R. C. Gatlin, Seventh Infantry, March 3, 1856, to Dec. 19, 1856.  
 Maj. Isaac Lynde, Seventh Infantry, Dec. 19, 1856, to June 23, 1857.  
 Capt. R. C. Gatlin, Seventh Infantry, June 23, 1857, to Aug. 1, 1857.  
 Capt. Lafayette McLaws, Seventh Infantry, Aug. 11, 1857, to Sept. 11, 1857.  
 Capt. S. G. Simmons, Seventh Regiment, Sept. 11, 1857, to Feb. 8, 1858.  
 Lieut. E. J. Brooks, Seventh Infantry, Feb. 8, 1858, to March 1, 1858.  
 Capt. D. D. Sackett, First Cavalry, Dec. 18, 1858, to June 24, 1859.  
 Capt. W. W. Burns, Com'ry Sut., June 24, 1859, to July 21, 1859.  
 Lieut. E. W. Crittenden, First Cavalry, July 21, 1859, to Sept., 1859.  
 Capt. S. D. Sturgis, First Cavalry, Sept. 19, 1860, to April 23, 1861.  
 Col. William F. Cloud, First Kansas Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1863, to Dec. 1, 1863.  
 Col. John Edwards, Eighteenth Iowa Inf., Dec. 1, 1863, to March 21, 1864.  
 Lieut.-Col. A. W. Bishop, First Ark. Cav., March 21, 1864, to May 19, 1864.  
 Col. W. R. Judson, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, May 19, 1864, to Jan. 3, 1865.  
 Lieut.-Col. J. B. Wheeler, Thirteenth Kan. Inf., Jan. 3, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1865.  
 Brig.-Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U. S. Volunteers, Feb. 1, 1865, to Sept., 1865.  
 Col. M. M. Trumbull, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Sept., 1865, to Feb., 1866.  
 Col. Paul Harwood, Fifty-seventh U. S. C. T., Feb., 1866, to May 9, 1866.  
 Capt. R. W. Barnard, Nineteenth Infantry, May 9, 1866, to Sept., 1866.  
 Capt. S. S. Culbertson, Nineteenth Infantry, Sept., 1866, to Nov., 1866.  
 Col. William J. Lyster, Nineteenth Infantry, Nov., 1866, to Jan. 14, 1867.  
 Col. James B. Mulligan, Nineteenth Inf., Jan. 14, 1867, to Feb. 25, 1867.  
 Col. Delancy Floyd Jones, Nineteenth Inf., Feb. 25, 1867, to Oct. 23, 1867.  
 Lieut.-Col. Pinckney Lugenbeel, Ninth Inf., Oct. 23, 1867, to April, 1869.

Capt. John J. Upham, Sixth Infantry, April, 1869, to June, 1869.  
 Capt. Montgomery Bryant, Sixth Infantry, June, 1869, to Nov., 1870.  
 First-Lieut. F. W. Thibaut, Sixth Infantry, Nov., 1870, to Jan., 1871.  
 Capt. Montgomery Bryant, Sixth Infantry, Jan., 1871, to July, 1871.  
 Lieut. F. W. Thibaut, Sixth Infantry, July, 1871, to Sept., 1871.

## GARRISON OF POST.

Company A, Rifle Regiment, Nov., 1817, to Feb., 1822.  
 Companies B, C, G, H and K, Seventh Infantry, Feb., 1822, to April, 1824.  
 Company C, Seventh Infantry, March 22, 1833, to June 16, 1834.  
 Company F, Seventh Infantry, July 27, 1838, to Jan. 9, 1839.  
 Companies B and H, Third Infantry, Oct. 24, 1838, to Sept. 25, 1840.  
 Company D, Third Infantry, Dec. 28, 1839, to July, 1840.  
 Companies F and K, Third Infantry, Dec. 28, 1839, to Sept. 25, 1840.  
 Company E, Fourth Infantry, Sept. 25, 1840, to Sept. 19, 1842.  
 Companies D and F, Sixth Infantry, Sept. 17, 1842, to July 13, 1846.  
 Company D, First Dragoons, Aug. 10, 1846, to May 10, 1847.  
 Detachments, May 10, 1847, to Oct. 31, 1848.  
 Company B, Fifth Infantry, Oct. 31, 1848, to May 6, 1850.  
 Company E, Fifth Infantry, Oct. 31, 1848, to July 2, 1850.  
 Company E, Fifth Infantry, March 14, 1851, to June 7, 1851.  
 Company F, Seventh Infantry, May 14, 1851, to May 8, 1854.  
 Company M, Second Artillery, July 9, 1853, to Aug. 16, 1853.  
 Detachment Seventh Infantry, May 8, 1854, to Dec. 8, 1855.  
 Companies B and F, Seventh Infantry, Dec. 8, 1855, to Aug. 1, 1857.  
 Companies D and H, Seventh Infantry, Aug. 11, 1857, to Feb. 8, 1858.  
 Detachment Seventh Infantry, Feb. 8, 1858, to March 1, 1858.  
 Companies A and B, First Cavalry, Dec. 18, 1858, to June 10, 1859.  
 Detachment First Cavalry, June 10, 1859, to Sept., 1859.  
 Company E, Second Artillery, Sept. 30, 1860, to Oct. 3, 1860.  
 Company F, Second Artillery, Sept. 30, 1860, to Oct. 15, 1860.  
 Companies D and E, First Cavalry, Sept. 19, 1860, to April 23, 1861.  
 Volunteer Troops, various States, Sept. 1, 1863, to May 9, 1866.  
 F, Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, May 9, 1866, to Oct., 1866.  
 Company G, Second Battalion, Nineteenth Inf., June, 1866, to Nov., 1866.  
 Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, Nov. 13, 1866, to May, 1867.  
 Company F, Nineteenth Infantry, Jan. 14, 1867, to April, 1869.  
 Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, Oct. 9, 1867, to April, 1869.  
 Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, Oct. 15, 1867, to April, 1869.  
 Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, Dec. 4, 1867, to April, 1869.  
 Company G, Nineteenth Infantry, Dec. 4, 1867, to April, 1869.  
 Company K, Nineteenth Infantry, Dec. 24, 1867, to April, 1869.  
 Company I, Sixth Infantry, April 26, 1869, to Jan., 1870.  
 Company K, Sixth Infantry, April 26, 1869, to Jan., 1870.  
 Company D, Sixth Infantry, June 9, 1869, to July 18, 1871.  
 Detachment Company D, Sixth Infantry, July 18, 1871, to Sept., 1871.

The original fort was located on the bluff just below the junction of the Poteau with the Arkansas River. It was inclosed with a wooden stockade and protected by large log block houses.

Scarcely a trace of this old fort can now be discovered. It was inside of the line of the Choctaw Nation, for in the treaty with the Choctaws, in 1825, it was provided that the line between that Nation and the United States should begin "on the Arkansas 100 paces east of Fort Smith and run thence due south to the Red River." In 1838 commissioners were appointed to select a site for a new walled fort. They chose the location where the walls and other remains of Fort Smith now stand. In the same year Capt. W. G. Belknap, of the Third United States Infantry, with two companies of his regiment, built on Section 16, in Township 8 north, Range 32 west, it being the land afterward conveyed to Bishop Byrne of the Roman Catholic Church, and is now a part of the site of the city of Fort Smith. The quarters on this land were called "Camp Belknap," and were used and occupied by the troops until about the year 1842, when the buildings in the new fort were completed. After the site for the new fort was chosen, the Government purchased of Capt. John Rogers 300 acres of land, including the site. This, save the lands inclosed within the walls of the fort and the National Cemetery, has long been known as the Reservation. In 1871 it was transferred from the "War Department" to the "Interior Department," and finally, by an act of Congress approved May 13, 1884, it was donated to the city of Fort Smith "for the use and benefit of the free public schools of the single school district of Fort Smith." [For further mention of it refer to the Fort Smith schools.] Of the original buildings erected inside of the walls of the fort, the only one that has escaped destruction by fire is the one now used by the United States District Court.

"Soon after the sale to the United States of the land upon which to erect the new fort, Capt. Rogers laid off the original town. The first buildings were erected on Front Street, which was on the river bank, and for several years all the business houses were on Front Street, or Commercial Row, as it was then called. Since then the original town has been enlarged by additional surveys of lots by Capt. Rogers, Griffith & Nicks, Dr. Elias R. DuVal and Bishop Fitzgerald. The business has extended up Garrison Avenue back from the river, and most of the residences are built on the high ground lying in the rear of the

original town plat. The store-houses of Front Row have been long abandoned and gone to decay."\*

The surveyor who laid out the town for Capt. Rogers was Herald, the county surveyor of Crawford County. The original town extended from the river along the line of the reservation to La Fayette or Seventh Street, thence out La Fayette to the section line, and thence to the river, and thence with the river to the place of beginning. Since the address of Col. Duval was delivered, in 1876, several additions to Fort Smith have been laid out, among which is Fishback's Addition, the Reserve Addition and others. The original town, together with the several additions thereto, now covers about three full sections of land. Among the early merchants and business men of the town were John Rogers, sutler of the garrison, William Duval, Lewis and Edward Cznarnikow, George and Charles Birnie, J. R. Kannady and George and Henry Beckel. Capt. Rogers kept the first, and for a long time the only, house of entertainment. The first church edifice (a frame building on a stone basement) was erected in 1847 as a union church, on the corner of Washington and Mulberry Streets. It finally went into the hands of the Presbyterians, who occupied it until their present church was erected. This old union church is still standing, and is now designated "Cleveland Hotel." When the town was first laid out there were various large ponds bordering on Garrison Avenue, where many business houses now stand. In winter these ponds were filled with wild geese, ducks and other wild fowl, and the early settlers had much amusement in killing them.

For many years Fort Smith controlled the principal trade of the whole Indian Territory, and was the chief depot for the supplies of western forts, and had the benefit of the trade of the officers, soldiers and employes of the garrison. However, the growth of the town was slow until some time during "the fifties," when it began to grow more rapidly. In 1852 it contained only from 400 to 500 people. Johnson & Grimes were then in the mercantile business, in a house where the railroad depot now stands. Sutton & Griffith, William J. Weaver, Michael Manning, Dotson & Lynch, R. M. Johnson and Michael Henry were mer-

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\*Address of Col. Duval.

chants about that time. The latter was a wholesale merchant. R. M. Johnson was a dealer in skins, and William Walker was a leading lawyer. From this time forward to 1860 the town grew much more rapidly, as will appear from the following business directory of that year, to wit: General merchandise, Sutton & Spring, M. Sparks, Bostick, Griffith, Pennywitt & Co., Reutzel & Emrich, J. & H. Beckel, O. C. Ward & Co., E. B. Bright, Lewis & Navra, Speier & Shane, D. W. Heard, J. B. Gridley and Brooke & Latham; groceries, Lynch & Dodson; clothing, J. N. Slosson & Bro.; drugs, Hamilton Cline; furniture, A. Haglin; boots and shoes, A. M. Callahan & Co.; liquors, Walton & Bourne, J. B. Gridley, John Horn and Cullum & Robinson; jewelry, James Battersby and W. H. Seward; hardware, J. C. Atkinson and Charles A. Birnie; house painter, Fred Gerber; hotel, City Hotel by J. K. McKenzie; manufacturers of carriages and wagons, Jerry R. Kannady, Poteau Mills, Boyd & Massey; livery, — Gardners; harness and saddles, John Gardner; Fort Smith Female Seminary, N. E. Shepard, principal; Fort Smith Academy, J. M. Ward and J. C. Stanley, principals; Fort Smith Male and Female Seminary, Valentine Dell, principal; select school, Mrs. P. E. Gardner; photography, G. W. Sisson; lawyers, Ben. T. DuVal, John King, J. W. Vandever, J. H. Sparks and Josephus Dotson; physicians, J. H. T. Main, N. Spring, E. R. DuVal, J. E. Bomford, William L. Beall and A. Dunlap; dentist, J. N. Perkins; press, Fort Smith *Times*, by Wheeler & Sparks. In addition to the foregoing there were several mechanics' shops.

During the war the business of Fort Smith, aside from what was occasioned by the military, was generally suspended. Much of the town was destroyed, and when the war closed it presented an appearance of general desolation. During that unhappy struggle many of the citizens sought refuge in the South, and upon their return beheld the spectacle of ruined homes. This desolation, coupled with the enormous prices of the various articles of food, was enough to discourage "the bravest of the brave." The following is a list of prices current, published in the Fort Smith *New Era* of January 28, 1865, to wit: Flour, when there is any, \$50 to \$75 per barrel, or as much more as the seller's conscience will allow him to ask; other articles per pound—corn,



12 to 15 cents; corn meal, the same; sugar, \$1; coffee, \$1.50; bacon, \$1; salt, \$1; candles, \$1; soda, \$1.50; tobacco, 50 cents; dried apples, per bushel, \$10; shoe blacking (small box), \$1; whisky, 50 cents a thimble full (some say this consists three-fourths of Arkansas water); gin, same as above; beef, per pound, 7 to 10 cents; wood, per load, \$3 to \$5. In view of these facts, it is a wonder that the people escaped death by starvation. None but those who experienced these privations can tell how they did it. However, the town soon recovered and began to grow and prosper, but its growth was not rapid until recently. In 1880 the population of the place was 3,099, and since then it has increased to 15,000, and the principal business houses, instead of being confined to the streets near the river, as they formerly were, are now located on Garrison Avenue. This avenue is 120 feet in width, and its fine business blocks compare favorably with those of much larger cities. There are located on the avenue, and on the cross streets near by it, the following number of business houses, to wit: Grocery stores, 46; dry goods stores, 22; clothing and gents' furnishing stores, 7; drug stores, 10; hardware stores, 10; furniture stores, 6; jewelry stores, 5; wholesale flour and feed stores, 6; wholesale liquor houses, 4; saloons, 37; restaurants, 22; boot and shoe stores, 4; auction store, 1; dollar store, 1; queens-ware, 2; merchant tailors, 3; harness and saddle horses, 4; undertakers, 2; meat shops, 8; hotels—Main, Le Grande, McKibben, City, Avenue, Walton, Commercial, Iowa, West Point and a number of others; musical instrument stores, 2; livery stables, 5; barber shops, 11; gun-shops, 2; hide stores, 1; wall paper, paints, etc., 1; marble works, 3; book stores, 2; toy store, 1; book bindery, 1; bakeries, 2; lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., 3; banks—Merchants, National and American National; express offices—Pacific and Adams; telegraph office—Western Union. In addition to the foregoing, there are a number of smaller business houses in the suburbs of the city, and also several cigar and confectionery stores and fruit stands. The boarding houses are "too numerous to mention;" real estate and loan offices are also numerous. There are also a number of millinery stores, several photograph galleries and many other business houses.

*Manufactories.*—Chief among the manufactories are the

works of the Fort Smith Oil and Cotton Compress Company. This company was organized in 1880, with a capital stock of \$225,000, and immediately commenced the erection of its buildings. The cotton compress and oil mill is a huge stone building, 800 feet in length and 175 feet in width. The average number of bales of cotton compressed and prepared for shipment annually is 40,000. During the working season, usually from 1st of September to the 1st of April following, the company employs about 115 men. The building, containing the company's cotton gin, is also made of stone, and is 50x500 feet in size. The company gins from 10,000 to 12,000 bales of cotton per year, and in the manufacture of oil and meal they consume about 10,000 bushels of cotton-seed. The number of bales of cotton compressed by this company each year represents the amount of cotton annually handled at this point, the greater part of which is grown in Sebastian County. There are several large "cotton yards" in the city for the storage of the cotton as it is brought in from the country. One of these yards near the cotton compress reaches from First to Second Streets, and is inclosed with a high stone wall.

The Border City Ice and Coal Company was organized about 1882, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The building in which they manufacture ice is made of stone, and is 60x90 feet in size, with a frame addition for the furnace and coal room. It stands between the railroads near the cotton compress. Twenty tons of ice per day are here manufactured, and sixteen men are employed during the season for manufacturing it, which is from April 1 to November 1.

The Ketchum Iron Company was organized in 1886, with a capital stock of \$15,000, and their buildings were completed the same year. This establishment manufactures steam engines, boilers, saw-mills, sorghum mills, elevators, drills for boring for oil and gas, and all kinds of architectural iron work, and deals in all kinds of machinery, and gives employment to about thirty men. In consequence of the great demand for steam engines the company has begun the manufacture of fifty of these machines, ranging in capacity from twelve to thirty horse-power, to enable them to supply the increasing demand for the next few months.

On the 1st of January, 1889, the company intends to increase its capital stock to \$35,000. Thomas Ketchum is president and N. L. Wickwire is secretary and treasurer. Their trade extends through Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. The city is also supplied with four large saw-mills, three planing-mills, and several extensive lumber yards aside from those connected with the mills, three furniture factories, flouring mills, and many smaller manufacturing establishments and mechanical shops.

*Other Items.*—The city is well supplied with gas and electric lights by the Fort Smith Gas and Electric Light Company. It also has a complete system of water-works, and a fine sewer system is under construction. It has about eighteen miles of street railways built and building. Its sidewalks are principally made of flagstone. It has the largest and finest opera-house in the Southwest. It has also a large fruit evaporator and a large canning factory.

In addition to its numerous churches and religious societies it has a Young Men's Christian Association. This association has a gymnasium, reading room and parlor, all well furnished. The reading room is supplied with a valuable library of choice works and periodicals.

*Natural Gas.*—For some months past a company has been boring for oil or gas on Mazzard Prairie, at a point about five miles southeast of Fort Smith, Ark., and finally their hopes have been realized by finding what is believed to be an abundant supply of gas. The well was fired on Saturday evening November 24, 1888, in the presence of a multitude of the citizens of Fort Smith and the surrounding country. The citizens of Fort Smith are rejoicing in anticipation of utilizing the gas to light their city, and for other purposes. It is impossible to state the supply of the gas at this writing.

*A United States Signal Service Station* was established at Fort Smith in June, 1882, and is still continued there. Corporal R. Q. Grant, a competent and obliging young man, is the observer. The city is in the latitude 35° and 22' north, and in longitude 94° and 24' west.

*The Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce*, recently established, occupies rooms in the second story of a building on the south

side of Garrison Avenue. Here may be seen specimens of the mineral, horticultural and agricultural productions of Northwestern Arkansas, the sight of which well repays the visitor to these rooms.

*St. John's Hospital*, at Fort Smith, was founded and established in the early summer of 1887, by Rev. George F. Degen, rector of St. John's Parish. It is under the control of a hospital guild, composed of citizens generally embracing all religious denominations, as well as having members outside of the religious denominations. "The officers of the hospital guild constitute a board of management. Any one can become a member of the guild by paying 25 cents a month, and all members have the privilege of attending its meetings and discussing its affairs. Jews and Gentiles, Roman Catholics and Protestants of every denomination represented in the city, are found in the list of members." The first annual report of the hospital was published in July, 1888, showing that the efforts of its founder and supporters were rewarded with eminent success, there having been sixty-seven patients treated during the year. A training-school for nurses is now connected with the hospital. Mrs. Florence Wilton is general manager of the hospital and school. The officers of the hospital guild are as follows: Rev. George F. Degen, master; Mrs. Edith M. Degen, superior; Miss Laura Mitchell, secretary; Mrs. Alex. Walker, treasurer.

*The National Cemetery*\* at this place includes the original burying ground selected when the post was first established. It is beautifully located upon a hill overlooking the Poteau. Here rest in fraternal proximity the dead of both armies in the late struggle, as well as many of the citizens whose bones lie there. The cemetery is surrounded with a substantial brick wall, has a comfortable house for the quarters of the officer in charge. Under the management of a war-worn sergeant it is kept in perfect order; the graveled walks, bordered by beautiful flowers, make it a fit resting place for the heroes who lie there entombed. The quiet which hallows that lovely spot, where those who wore the blue and gray sleep peaceably side by side, should admonish the living that the war is over, and that hands and hearts should be joined in

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\* From Col. Duval's Address.

oblivion of the unhappy strife. The ex-Confederates, by the permission of the Secretary of War, have recently erected a monument over the graves of Gens. McIntosh and Steen, both of whom were killed in battle. [Gen. McIntosh was killed March 8, 1862, in the battle of Elkhorn, and Gen. Steen was killed December 7, 1862, in the battle of Prairie Grove. The Confederate soldiers were mostly buried there before the United States Army took possession of the place in September, 1863. The officer in charge makes no distinction in his care of the graves. Of the Union soldiers buried in this cemetery, 521 are known, and 1,304 unknown.]

*Incorporation.*—Fort Smith was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly in 1842, and the first mayor or chief officer (according to the best information now attainable) was Smith Elkins, and John R. A. Hendry, Sr., was the first recorder. The records were lost or destroyed during the Civil War, thus making it impossible to give the names of the early municipal officers in the proper order. Mr. Birnie, Joseph Bennett, John Striker, Jerry R. Kannady, R. M. Johnson, W. H. Rogers and R. P. Pulliam are remembered as having at various times held the office of mayor. The town was re-incorporated March 9, 1867, and the corporate limits were extended so as to include the additions laid out by Capt. Rogers, Dr. E. R. DuVal, and Griffith & Nicks. Since that time, as the city has improved, the corporate limits have been extended. Under a general act of the Legislature approved March 21, 1885, the city was changed from a second to a first class city. It contains four wards, and its board of aldermen consists of two from each. The present city officers are as follows: Samuel A. Williams, mayor; James H. Hamilton, city clerk; Mat. Grey, police judge; John R. McBride, city collector; J. C. Peel, city attorney; John Kennedy and W. J. Johnston, board of public affairs; Henry Schneider, city weigher; T. H. R. Johnson, city engineer; A. C. Wyman, chief of police.

*Transportation.*—The Arkansas River is navigable from its mouth to Fort Gibson, sixty miles above Fort Smith, but it is only navigable for boats of ordinary size for from four to six months in the year. From the early settlement until a recent date the river afforded the only means of transportation, aside from pack-

horses and the slow process of hauling on wheels. Prior to 1858 the mail service was very poor, as the boats did not make regular trips, even when the river was navigable. In that year the great Butterfield California Stage Line was put in operation, and thus the mail facilities were much improved. Afterward the Star Route lines were made available. Before railroads penetrated the Arkansas Valley the goods were shipped by water to the river towns, and from thence conveyed on wagons to the towns in the adjacent country. In 1876 the railroad was completed from Little Rock to Fort Smith, and thus the river towns between these points were furnished communication by rail with the "outside world." From Van Buren this railroad swung around the bend of the river, entered the Cherokee Nation, and terminated at a point on the opposite side of the river from Fort Smith. The goods and passengers were then ferried across the river to the city. A depot was built at the terminus of the road. After crossing the Cherokee line the railroad ran a distance of about a mile within that nation, the officers of which objected to its location in their territory, consequently in January, 1879, the railroad company took up the rails from Van Buren to its terminus, and moved the road to the line it now occupies on the south side of the river. They also moved the depot from the former terminus of the road to its new terminus in the city of Fort Smith. The trains were then transferred on a boat across the river at Van Buren.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was completed to Fort Smith in 1883, and for the next two years, until the bridge was built at Van Buren, the trains crossed the river on a boat. In 1887 this road was extended south to Paris, Texas, and the Mansfield branch of it was built from Jenson to Mansfield, in Sebastian County. The Kansas & Arkansas Valley Road gives Fort Smith connection with Wagoner, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, giving connection with Kansas and the great Northwest. The Missouri Pacific system is building a line from Fort Smith southeast to Gurdon, on the Iron Mountain Road, and has the grading nearly completed from Fort Smith to Greenwood. The St. Louis & San Francisco has commenced building another line south of Arkansas River to Little Rock, and the Fort Smith &

Dardanelle Road is also being built. In a short time Fort Smith will be a railroad center. Several mails now arrive and depart to and from the city daily, and the Western Union and railroad telegraph lines give it "lightning" communication with all parts of the country. It also has telephonic communication with all near surrounding towns.

*The Press.*—In June, 1847, John F. Wheeler issued the first number of the Fort Smith *Herald*, a weekly newspaper, and continued its publication as sole editor and proprietor for a number of years. In 1852 he sold it to an association to be converted into a Democratic paper, and as such its publication was continued until the approach of the war. After the war it was issued again for a time as a tri-weekly, by its original founder, John F. Wheeler, and then changed back to a weekly. Mr. Wheeler remained with it until 1870, when he sold his interest to Frank Parke. Its publication was suspended in June, 1879, for want of sufficient patronage. In 1858 the Fort Smith *Times* was established by John F. Wheeler and William Perkins, and in March, 1861, it was consolidated with the *Herald*, and the new paper, the *Times and Herald*, was continued until some time during the war by John F. Wheeler. The latter died in March, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. At the time of his death he was connected with the *Independent*.

The *Thirty-fifth Parallel* was established October 4, 1859, upon material of the Arkansas *Intelligencer*, previously published at Van Buren. The war coming on this paper also had a short life. Its editor was A. J. Mayers. About this time, or soon thereafter, the Fort Smith *Daily Argus* was established, but it suspended in October, 1861. Its editor was George M. Turner. On the 8th of October, 1863, which was soon after the Federal forces occupied Fort Smith, the first number of the Fort Smith *New Era* was published by Valentine Dell. This number was printed on the back of a sheet containing Washington's farewell address. Sometimes, until the lines of communication were opened up after the war, the paper was printed on foolscap paper, and on various other sizes. This was the first Republican paper published in the State of Arkansas. Mr. Dell continued its publication up to his death, which occurred October 10, 1885.

He was born November 8, 1829, in Baden, Germany, came to America in 1846, settled at Fort Smith in 1859, and soon thereafter opened a high-school, and continued teaching until he established his paper. After the war he held many positions of trust, among which were State senator, postmaster at Fort Smith, and United States marshal for the Western District of Arkansas. In 1861 he married Miss A. A. Hunt, who, with nine children, survives him.

The Fort Smith *Standard*, a Union paper containing four pages of seven columns each, was established April 2, 1867, by James V. Fitch. Its publication was not long continued. In 1872 the *Herald* and *New Era*, both tri-weekly, and the *Patriot* and *Western Independent*, both weekly, were published in Fort Smith. In March, 1873, the *Herald* suspended as a tri-weekly, and continued as a weekly until its final suspension, in 1879. Another paper of recent publication in Fort Smith was the *Times*, which suspended in October, 1888. The only papers now published in the city are the Fort Smith *Elevator*, the Fort Smith *Journal*, the Arkansas *Volksblatt* and the *Golden Epoch*. The *Elevator* was established by John Carnall & Co., and its first number was published November 1, 1878. It is now published weekly by Weldon & Weaver. It is a nine-column folio, and advocates Democratic principles. The *Journal*, issued both daily and weekly, was established in November, 1887, by the Journal Publishing Company, of which J. H. Clendening is president; Stephen Wheeler, vice-president; F. R. Conway, treasurer and manager, and James A. Miller and W. C. Van-Antwerp, editors. It is an eight-column folio, and advocates Republican principles. The *Volksblatt* is an independent, eight-column folio, published weekly. It was established in 1885, and is now published by Ernest Pope. The *Golden Epoch*, a weekly paper published more especially for the colored people, was established some years ago, at Helena, Ark., and was moved to Fort Smith in June, 1888. Messrs. Fisher & Clark (colored) are its editors and proprietors. It is a six-column folio, and advocates Republican principles.

*Celebrities.*—Fort Smith was once the home of the celebrated artist and sculptor, Miss Vinnie Ream. Before the Civil War



her father, Robert L. Ream, was a member of the real estate firm of Carnall & Ream, at Fort Smith, Judge John Carnall being the other member. Miss Ream worked in this office and colored maps for the firm. It was here that her artistic skill was discovered, upon which Judge Carnall advised her father to send her to Italy to take lessons in the art of painting, etc. Her talents, however, were not limited to the art of painting, as she also turned her attention to sculpture, and afterward, as it is well known, made a bust of President Lincoln, for which Congress paid her a handsome price.

In 1860 Messrs. J. M. Ward and J. C. Stanley taught the Fort Smith Academy, as has been mentioned in the business directory of the city for that year. Afterward this same Stanley became captain of Company A, in Carroll's (subsequently Gordon's) Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry, and deserted therefrom at Roseville, Ark., about February, 1863. Good citizens of Fort Smith, some of whom are well posted, believe and claim that he was the veritable H. M. Stanley who has since gained so much renown for his explorations in Africa; but this, for various reasons, is extremely doubtful.

*Societies.*—The greater portion of the following Masonic history is taken from a pamphlet compiled by E. R. Duval and Henry Reutzel in 1871. On or about the 1st of December, 1847, A. L. 5847, a meeting of the Master Masons of Fort Smith was held at the house of Dr. Joseph H. Bailey, assistant surgeon United States army, and, after due consideration, it was determined to apply to the M. W. G. M. of the State of Arkansas for a dispensation to work. A petition was accordingly drawn up, and signed by the following Master Masons: W. Claude Jones, Leopold Loewenthal, Joseph H. Bailey, Samuel L. Griffith, John G. Reed, John Rogers and F. W. Daniels.

This petition was acted upon by Van Buren Lodge No. 6, and recommended to the Grand Master, who accordingly issued his dispensation, dated December 10, A. D. 1847, A. L. 5847, designating it Belle Point Lodge No. 20, and appointing the following officers: W. Claude Jones, W. M.; Leopold Loewenthal, S. W., and Samuel L. Griffith, J. W.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 18th day of December,

1847, at the Presbyterian Church, Deputy Grand Master Thomas L. Johnson installed the officers, viz.: W. Claude Jones, W. M.; Leopold Loewenthal, S. W.; S. L. Griffith, J. W.; J. G. Reed, Secretary; George S. Birnie, Treasurer; Joseph S. Bailey, S. D.; F. W. Daniels, J. D.; C. F. L. Henne, Tyler.

The lodge held its first regular communication at the house of Joseph H. Bailey, then living in the brick quarters at the post near the town. On Tuesday, January 4, 1848, at a regular communication of the lodge, Dr. Nicholas Spring, Mitchell Sparks and Jeremiah R. Kannady were initiated.

It appears from the records and tradition that the appointment of W. Claude Jones as W. M. was unsatisfactory; so much so that the Grand Master, through his deputy, Thomas L. Johnson, authorized the lodge to make another selection; and by such authority on the 21st of March, 1848, the brethren unanimously elected Samuel L. Griffith for the position. From December 18, 1847, to November 7, 1848, the lodge met in the Quartermaster's Building, Garrison, and from the latter date until January 1, 1853, in the third story of the St. Charles Hotel, at the corner of Ozark and Walnut Streets. On January 1, 1853, the hall in the Rogers Building on Washington Street was occupied, and on May 2, 1871, the lodge room was removed to Kannady's Block. On Monday, October 29, 1888, Grand Master Gee, assisted by Belle Point Lodge, laid the corner-stone of Baer Masonic Memorial Temple, now under construction on the corner of Sixth and Sycamore Streets. When completed the building will be three stories in height, the second and third to be used by the Masons. For the construction of this temple \$10,000 was donated by Bernard Baer, now deceased; \$4,000 by Dr. J. H. T. Main, \$500 by the First National Bank of Fort Smith, \$500 by P. K. Roots and \$2,000 by various members of the Masonic fraternity.

Bellevue Royal Arch Chapter No. 8 was organized on January 28, 1853, and received a charter on the 15th of November following. The first officers were R. P. Pulliam, M. E. H. P.; A. Montgomery, E. K.; R. M. Johnson, E. S.; Thomas Vernon, C. of H.; Samuel Reed, Principal Sojourner; Thomas Sparks, R. A. C.; S. L. Griffith, M. 3d V.; W. W. Perry, M. 2d

V.; F. H. Wolfe, M. 1st V. On February 3, 1853, the following members were initiated: Nicholas Spring, W. J. Weaver, C. F. L. Henne, George E. Bomford and Solomon F. Clark, and during the year there were admitted eleven others, viz.: H. McDonald, Francis N. Page, Jeremiah R. Kannady, Marcellus DuVal, W. W. Fleming, F. E. Williams, Asa Clark, Leonard Spradling, John Pearson, Nicholas Williams and A. J. Singleton.

Osiris Council No. 5, R. and S. Masters, was chartered by the Supreme Council, Twenty-third Southern Jurisdiction, on November 23, 1858, A. Dep. 2858, with the following members: R. P. Pulliam, Th. Ill. G. M.; S. L. Griffith, D. Ill. M.; N. Spring, P. C. W.; W. W. Perry, J. R. Kannady, William J. Weaver, Thomas Vernon, R. M. Johnson, C. F. L. Henne, Alex. Montgomery, F. H. Wolfe, George E. Bomford. No communications of the council took place from its organization until reorganization, December 26, 1866, but a charter was granted by the Grand Council of Arkansas on November 6, 1860. The officers at the reorganization were E. J. Brooks, Th. Ill. G. M.; R. M. Johnson, D. Ill. M.; H. E. McKee, P. C. W.

Jacques de Molay Commandery was organized under dispensation in Fort Smith, January 25, 1869. This dispensation was granted December 30, 1868, by Sir Knight William S. Gardner, Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, upon the petition of Sir Knights H. F. Thomason, S. L. Griffith, J. R. A. Hendry, William Byers, R. M. Johnson, A. McDonald, E. J. Brooks, H. T. Morton and S. P. Crawford, and the following officers were named by the Grand Master: Sir Edward J. Brooks, Eminent Commander; Sir Hugh F. Thomason, Generalissimo; Sir R. M. Johnson, Captain General.

Sir Knight E. H. English, Post E. C.; with Sir Knights S. L. Griffith, James A. Dibrell, Samuel W. Williams, J. M. Oliver, R. L. Dodge and Fred Kramer, of "Hugh de Payens Commandery" No. 1 of Little Rock, kindly visited Jacques de Molay," and aided in the organization of the new commandery, fully exemplifying the work in the various degrees. The first officers installed were E. J. Brooks, Eminent Commander; Hugh F. Thomason, Generalissimo; Raphael M. Johnson, Captain General; John H. T. Main, Prelate; James W. Donelley, Senior

Warden; John W. Cunningham, Junior Warden; Thomas Lanning, Treasurer; John R. A. Hendry, Recorder; Constant F. Bocquin, Standard Bearer; Jonathan Vaile, Sword Bearer; Benjamin F. Atkinson, Warder, and Franklin Rounds, Sentinel.

The origin of the foregoing Masonic societies has been given for the reason that the Masons were the first to organize lodges in the county, and many of them were prominent among the early settlers.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the next to organize, and among them were also many prominent early settlers of Fort Smith and vicinity. The other societies have all been organized within the last few years, and are so numerous that space will not admit of an extended mention of each. Aside from the Masonic societies already named there are now the following lodges: Amity Council No. 555, American Legion of Honor; Oklahoma Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias; Fort Smith Lodge, Independent Order of Bnai Brith; Border City Lodge No. 1050, Knights of Honor; Fort Smith Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W.; Fort Smith Legion No. 2, S. K. A. O. U. W.; Border City Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W.; Humbolt Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W.; Robert Emmett Branch Irish Land League; Thomas Williams Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Catholic Knights of America.

#### GREENWOOD.

This town originated with the selection of its site for the location of the seat of justice, as heretofore stated. The land on which it was located was entered by Reuben Coker, and was in its natural uncleared state when chosen for the county seat. The first house in the town was erected by John Carnall and James J. Baker, for the office of the county clerk, Mr. Carnall occupying that position. It was a log cabin sixteen feet square, the logs being hewed flat on the outside and inside. A double log house was built in 1852, on the corner of Center and Front Streets, on the northeast corner of Block 8, and was used for some time as a court-house. Thomas Kersey opened the first store in the town, in a log building on the northeast corner of the public square. The first "tavern" was kept by John Martin, in a log house where Mrs. McDonald now lives. Betts and Phillips

each had stores on the west side of the square, and Awalt & Clark had a family grocery. W. B. Manuel, Turner & Young and Hall Bros. were also early merchants in Greenwood. Dr. S. H. Payne was the first physician in the place. He was soon followed by Dr. W. F. Blakemore, who still resides there.

The growth of Greenwood was comparatively slow, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War it had attained some importance as a business point, being the next largest town to Fort Smith in the county. During the Civil War, up to September, 1863, it was occupied frequently by Confederate troops, being all that time within the Confederate lines. From that time to the close of the war it remained within the Federal line, and was occupied part of the time by Union troops. Scouting parties of both armies entered the town from time to time and burned buildings, so that at the close of the war only eighteen houses, including dwellings, were left standing. The best houses were all burned. The town has been rebuilt, and its present business directory is as follows: General merchandise, M. T. Tatum, M. S. Gaines & Co., Thomas McCord, John T. Bell, Moses & Fieble and G. N. Spradling; drugs, Dr. J. W. Nichol, J. M. Tate; groceries, R. Morrow, R. Hocott, J. J. Baker; furniture and undertaking, Cawthorn & Tatum; groceries and hardware, Meek Bros.; Thomas Kersey and M. T. Tatum are the proprietors of the Greenwood Mills, cotton gin and carding machine; J. Burton & Co. are proprietors of a grist and saw mill and cotton gin; hotels, Central House by W. P. Graham, Harper House by Thomas Harper, Capitol House by G. Loomis; livery, G. Loomis, C. A. Davis; also three blacksmith and wood shops, and some other enterprises; physicians, W. F. Blakemore, Charles Davenport, J. W. Nichol; dentist, Charles Richardson; attorneys, C. B. Neal, R. T. Fowler, R. W. McFarland, R. A. & S. T. Rowe, John Holland. In addition to the foregoing, the town contains two churches and the public school.

Greenwood was incorporated November 13, 1884, including within the corporate limits the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 6 north, Range 30 west.

*Societies.*—Greenwood Lodge No. 131, A. F. & A. M.—Upon petition of Green J. Clark, C. Norris, L. Spradling, J. Hackett, E. Spradling, John Henderson and Charles C. Burton, recommended by Belle Point Lodge No. 20, at Fort Smith, a dispensation was granted November 27, 1857, by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas to Greenwood Lodge. Under this dispensation the first meeting of the lodge was held April 20, 1858, with John Pearson, P. M., of Belle Point Lodge, presiding as W. M. The lodge continued to work under dispensation until it received its charter, dated November 10, 1859. The first officers elected under the charter were as follows: Green J. Clark, W. M.; John C. Head, S. W.; W. McAllister, J. W.; N. D. Osborn, Treas.; James A. Brown, Sec. The following is a list of the Worshipful Masters from receipt of the charter to the present time: Green J. Clark, 1859; C. B. Neal, 1860; Elisha Meers, 1861; Clark and Neal, *pro tem.*, 1862 to 1863 (no meetings from August, 1863, to December 21, 1865); William Blalock, 1865–67; C. B. Neal, 1867–72; M. M. Hukill, 1872 to December; W. F. Blakemore, December, 1872; G. N. Spradling, 1873; W. H. Bell, 1874; M. T. Tatum, 1875; Samuel Dunn, 1876; James W. Breedlove, 1877; M. T. Tatum, 1878; J. W. Breedlove, 1880; C. B. Neal, 1881; G. N. Spradling, 1882; J. B. Forrester, 1883–84; C. B. Neal, 1885; G. N. Spradling, 1886–88. In February, 1870, a committee, consisting of M. M. Hukill, Samuel Dunn, W. F. Blakemore and Thomas Kersey, was appointed to select grounds and solicit subscriptions for the erection of a hall. The hall, consisting of a two-story frame building, the first story being for a school-room and the second for the lodge-room, was completed in 1871. Prior to this time the lodge held its meetings in the court-house. For some time the different religious denominations held their services in the school-room, but now it is used exclusively for schools. Greenwood Lodge has now about fifty members, and the present officers are G. N. Spradling, W. M.; R. T. Powell, S. W.; R. S. King, J. W.; R. Hocott, Treas.; J. M. Tate, Sec.

Greenwood Lodge No. 3184, K. of H., was instituted on July 15, 1885, by M. Futrell, with the following named officers: W. B. W. Heartsell, D.; M. D. Howk, V. D.; C. C. Stalcup, Asst.

D.; John S. Little, P. D.; R. W. Gordon, Rep.; G. N. Spradling, F. R.; W. L. Lyles, G.; T. E. Little, Guard; J. M. Davis, Sentinel; W. F. Blakemore, Med. Ex. The lodge was organized with sixteen members, and on the 1st day of January, 1888, there were twenty-three members, and at this writing there are forty-three. They have lost but one member by death. They hold their meetings in the Masonic Hall. The present officers are A. A. McDonald, D.; T. E. Little, V. D.; M. L. Gaines, A. D.; R. W. McFarland, P. D.; W. B. W. Heartsell, R.; C. C. Stalcup, F. R.; J. P. Durden, Treas.; M. T. Tatum, Chaplain; R. A. Meek, G.; R. B. Morrow, Guardian; H. M. Tate, Sentinel; Heartsell, Tatum, McFarland, J. S. Little and McDonald, Past Dictators.

Owens Post No. 20, G. A. R., was organized in 1886, with the following officers: W. J. Seamans, Post Commander; G. N. Spradling, S. V.; John A. Nichols, J. V.; J. H. Kerby, Adj.; T. J. Hanna, Q. M.; J. H. Claunts, Chaplain; F. H. Bridges, O. D.

*The Press*.—The Greenwood *Argus* was established about the year 1872 by Mr. Powell, who continued its publication a short time, and then sold it to George W. Rice and his son, P. H. Rice, lawyers. These gentlemen, in June, 1873, changed the name of the paper to the *Standard*, and published it about one year, and then sold it to Mr. Allison, who moved it, together with the press on which it was printed, to Waldron. The next paper was the *Western World*, moved from Waldron to Greenwood by W. W. Woods, who, after publishing it a short time, sold it to Messrs. Leake & Lyles, and they changed the name to that of *The Plaindealer*, and soon thereafter the office was burned. J. P. Leake then established the *Greenwood Times*, and soon thereafter sold it to Reese & Embra, who continued its publication about three years, and then sold it to R. W. McFarlane, who, in 1886, sold it to H. T. Hampton. On the first day of January, 1887, the latter changed its name to the *Greenwood Democrat*, and in September following he sold a half interest to Jesse A. Bell, and together, under the firm name of Hampton & Bell, they continue to publish the paper. It is a seven-column folio, Democratic in politics, and is a well-edited and neat local newspaper. The press of Greenwood has always been Democratic.

## HACKETT CITY.

This town is situated in the municipal township of Cole, on the Mansfield branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, thirteen miles south in a direct line from Fort Smith, and one and a half miles from Jenson Junction. The first store on the present site of the village was opened about the year 1860, by A. B. Merrill. Another store was opened in 1872, or thereabouts, by B. F. Hackett and Christopher Swisher. At this time B. F. Hackett, who owned the land on which most of the town is located, conceived the idea of establishing a permanent town, and to this end he began to give away lots to individuals who would agree to erect buildings thereon, and continued thus to donate lots until about 1886, or until the town was permanently established. In 1872 the prospective town contained only one dwelling-house, one store and one blacksmith shop, and had only one mail per week, and that came from Fort Smith. In 1886 the town had a population of from 200 to 250, and it now has a population estimated by the best authority (the mayor) at 1,200. A general survey and plat of the town has recently been made by the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, now operating the coal mines of Hackett City.

Following is the present business directory of the town: General merchandise, Kansas & Texas Coal Company, McMurtrey, Akin & Co., Upchurch & Sons, Hale & Co., P. B. Cole, J. C. Welch, Doyle & Co.; groceries, by Nutter, Howell, M. W. Christopher; drugs, Savage & Son, Forbes Bros.; hardware, Buck Williams; furniture and undertaking, W. T. Quinley & Co.; restaurants, Samuel Beaty, C. T. Wilson; millinery, Mrs. McAllister and Mrs. Murphy; dress-making, Mrs. Williams; meat markets, Samuel Goode, Pruett & Son; saloons, W. L. Walker, Irvin & Co., Al. Belt, J. F. Surratt; livery, T. J. Jorden; hotels, Hackett City Hotel by J. F. Surratt, Southern Hotel by Mrs. Jorden; physicians, Gorden & McGinty, Savage, Watson, W. J. Brinks, H. W. Fannin, Forbes; dentist, J. Cash; attorneys, P. D. Brewer, J. A. Hale; real estate agents, Williams & Harrell; also one barber shop, two blacksmith and wood shops, the flouring mill and cotton-gin of Medlin & Miller, the post-office, and the planing-mill of the Bloomburg Lumber Co., who



are also dealers in lumber, doors, sash and blinds. The town contains three frame church edifices, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Baptist, each erected at a cost of about \$800, and two public school-houses.

The most important business of Hackett City is that carried on by the Kansas & Texas Coal Company. This company commenced operations early in 1887, opened up a mine and sunk a shaft 150 feet deep on the west side of the town. They employ about 125 men at this mine, and excavate and ship from ten to fifteen car loads of coal per day. They have at this writing (October, 1888) from fifteen to twenty men engaged opening a slope to another coal mine about one mile east of the town. The pay-roll of this company for the month of September last, not including the expense of running their general store, was \$6,500.

Hackett City was incorporated as a town September 18, 1886. The officers at present are B. F. Hackett, mayor; M. W. Christopher, recorder; J. E. Hale, treasurer, and L. P. Davenport, marshal. The board of aldermen consists of P. D. Brewer, J. D. Bender, Thomas Eskridge, P. J. Medlin and A. H. Gorden. The financial condition of the town is good, its scrip being at par.

*Societies.*—Amity Lodge No. 267, A. F. & A. M., received its charter, dated November 8, 1871, from Grand Master S. W. Williams. The officers named on the charter were John McClure, W. M.; William H. Shoemaker, S. W., and Ezaas Baker, J. W. Other charter members were R. P. Pulliam, H. H. Mouser, William C. Brewer, T. A. Parrish, Samuel K. Smith, J. E. McBride and J. Windham. The present officers are James A. Williams, W. M.; P. D. Brewer, S. W.; Asa Perdue, J. W.; C. M. Bagwell, Secretary; J. D. Bender, Treasurer; I. S. Ray, Tyler. The lodge has seventy-seven members in good standing, and is out of debt and has money on hand. They own their hall, but contemplate building a new one soon.

Lone Five Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F., was organized April 17, 1888, with Hugh Hetherington, N. G.; A. H. Gorden, Vice G., and John Milling, Secretary. It has about twenty members, meets in the Masonic Hall, and is in good financial condition.

Oklahoma Lodge No. 3362, Knights of Honor, was organized December 1, 1887, with the following named officers, to wit: H.

Clay, D.; L. W. Bryant, Past D.; W. L. Walker, V. D.; G. A. Belt, Asst. D.; M. W. Christopher, Reporter; T. F. Patterson, F. R.; E. W. Harper, Treasurer. The lodge has now twenty members, and its financial condition is good.

Horse Shoe Assembly No. 10685, Knights of Labor, was organized August 27, 1887, with E. A. Holden as Master Workman, and John M. Kelley as Secretary. It has now about 100 members.

Prairie View Agricultural Wheel, No. 596, was organized recently. It meets on the second Saturday in each month, at 1 o'clock p. m., at Roxanna Hall. James J. Short is president, and J. W. Clark, secretary.

Excelsior Wheel, No. 1749, meets at the Christian Church on the first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m. W. J. Tramell, president; J. W. Loudermilk, secretary.

The Hackett City Building and Loan Association was organized May 2, 1887, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Forty thousand of this amount has been taken up, and is being paid in. The officers of the association, are T. F. Patterson, president; J. D. Bender, secretary, and B. F. Hackett, treasurer. The board of directors include the officers, and P. D. Brewer, James A. Williams, G. A. Belt and W. T. Quinley. The association is meeting with good success, and several of its members are securing homes of their own through its operations.

*The Press.*—The Hackett City *Horse Shoe* was established May 7, 1886, by Capt. James A. Williams, who still continues its publication. It is an eight-column folio, neatly printed and ably edited in the interest of Hackett City and the surrounding country. In politics it is Democratic.

#### HUNTINGTON.

This is a mining town, and is situated on the Mansfield branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, nine miles south in a direct line from Greenwood. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Company bought the site, 120 acres, of L. P. Barrett, the original owner, and surveyed and laid out the town in August, 1887. So it is only a little over a year old at this writing. Samuel Fellows, superintendent for the coal company, built the

first house at Huntington, before it was laid out, in June, 1887, and opened up the coal mining works. Slope No. 19 and some surface mining was opened in August, and Slope No. 21 was commenced in December, following. Mine No. 24, one-half mile west of the town, was opened in the spring of 1888, and an addition to Slope 21 was commenced in August, 1888. Slope 19 extends into the bank nearly eighty rods. The company is now (October, 1888) working from 400 to 500 men, and ship on an average about thirty car-loads of coal per day. The vein of coal is six and a half feet, in alternate layers of slate, as follows: 1st. Coal, 2 feet; 2d. Slate, 6 inches; 3d. Coal, 6 inches; 4th. Slate, 1 foot; 5th. Coal, 4 feet.

The first store-house in Huntington was built by the coal company in the fall of 1887. It is 120 feet long by forty-eight feet wide, and forty feet of the rear is "double decked," thus making in all 160x48 feet of floor. It is constructed of stone, and is claimed to contain more store-room than any other store in the State. In addition to this store the town contains the following business houses, to wit: General merchandise, George Bros., Ben. Wolf & Co., John McKamey; groceries, J. W. Young, J. N. Lockett; drugs, McConnell & Brewster, J. W. Young, J. W. Riley, Dr. Callicoatt; hotels, "Fellows Hotel," containing twenty-six rooms, and built expressly for a hotel, Samuel Fellows, proprietor; Drummers' Home, J. N. Lockett, proprietor; clothing, J. W. B. Appleby; restaurant, kept by Mr. McGovern; restaurant and bakery, J. Renfro; meat shops, John Dagan, Vinton Goff; billiards, A. Belt & Co.; livery, R. A. Bonham; real estate agents, F. W. Tilley & Co; attorney, A. L. Brewster; physicians, T. N. Callicoatt, A. C. Brewster, R. M. Osborn. In addition to the foregoing there are two blacksmith and wood shops, two barber shops, five or six boarding houses, one boot and shoe shop, two church edifices under construction, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, South; and R. L. West & Co. have a planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory and lumber yard, and last, but not least, the Farmers' Alliance have established headquarters at Huntington, and have a "cotton yard" inclosed, containing a space of 200x300 feet, on which is erected a shed 14x300 feet and ten feet high, also an office, and an ele-

vated platform on which to unload the cotton from the wagons. The Alliance have their own agent and ship their own cotton, and thus save the profits usually given to "middlemen." The cotton yard was fitted up and is owned by the coal company, but the farmers have and will have the use of it free of rent so long as they continue to use it for the purpose intended. The yard is connected with the main line of railroad by a side-track.

*The Press.*—The *Huntington Hummer* was published at Huntington from June 4 to August 20, 1888, by Charles Noble, and then suspended. The *Huntington Herald* was established in October, 1888, by Bedwell & Wilson.

*Miscellaneous.*—Martin's addition to Huntington occupies the ridge above the business part of the town, and is being rapidly built up with residences. From this ridge a splendid view of the surrounding mountains and country is obtained. Huntington has several good business buildings, some of them made of stone, and a large number of comfortable residences; its population is estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500, many being miners.

#### HARTFORD.

This village is situated in the municipal township of Hartford, on Section 17, Township 4 north, Range 32 west, being in the valley between Poteau and Sugar Loaf Mountains. It was established about the year 1868 by Dr. J. D. Williams. William J. Fleming and William Stevenson opened the first store in the place. It now consists of the following business houses, to wit: General merchandise—J. D. Williams & Son, J. B. Forrester, R. Y. Baldwin, J. C. White & Co.; four blacksmith shops, one boot and shoe shop. There is also a grist-mill and cotton-gin owned by J. B. Forrester, a union church edifice used respectively by the Methodists, Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians, and a public school-house. The physicians are Drs. S. A. Brown and J. D. Williams. The population of the village is between 200 and 300. It lies in what is called the Upper Sugar Loaf Valley, and like other Sebastian County towns it is surrounded with beautiful mountain scenery. It is distant two miles from the western and three miles from the southern boundary of the county.

*Society.*—DuVal Lodge No. 249, A. F. & A. M., was instituted July 1, 1871, by Dr. E. R. DuVal, with the following officers: J. L. McCracken, W. M.; Sanford Berry, S. W.; W. J. Fleming, J. W.; N. A. Jackson, Treas.; C. E. Goddard, Sec.; S. M. Griffith, S. D.; W. P. Guyon, J. D.; J. P. Landers and C. H. Davis, Stewards; G. S. Tatum, Tyler.

#### MANSFIELD.

This town is situated at the present terminus of the Mansfield branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and at the corner between Townships 4 and 5 north, and Ranges 30 and 31 west. A portion of it lies in Scott County. It was surveyed and laid out in July, 1887, by John P. Hely, C. E., for the railroad company, and J. W. Harper. The latter was the original proprietor of the land on which the town is located, but sold 100 acres to the railroad company before the town was laid out. Mansfield is in plain sight of and only two miles distant from Huntington. The first business house in the town was built in October, 1887, by J. W. Harper, and the same month D. B. Johnson opened the first store in the place. Soon thereafter McKamey & Bonham and S. E. Smith opened their stores. Other enterprises soon followed, more buildings were erected, and the new town has already grown to contain the following business houses: General merchandise, D. B. Johnson, S. E. Smith, McKamie & Bonham, J. R. Frazier, J. R. Lane; groceries, Charles Humphrey, Parks & Bryan, B. Robinson; drugs, George Remley, T. B. Richardson; millinery, Mrs. F. J. Weymouth & Co.; livery, Thomas F. Martin; blacksmith and wagon shop, William Harp & Co.; planing mill, James Sloan; hotels, Barnett House, by T. B. Barnett, Frisco House, by C. H. Hackett; boarding houses, by Thomas Cherry, William Morris; sewing machines, W. O. Martin. In addition to the foregoing Hart & Hodges have a steam power flouring and grist-mill and cotton-gin; George E. Otis & Co. are wholesale dealers in flour, salt and all heavy produce; James W. Harper deals in cotton and real estate, and Jesse Martin is a farmer and real estate agent.

Bowman Hall stands on the Scott County side of the line, as does also a large portion of the town. It was erected about the

year 1874, and is a large two-story frame building, well finished, with a Masonic hall above and a church room below; the former is used by Reed Lodge No. 163, A. F. & A. M., of which mention is made in connection with the history of Salem, and the latter by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mansfield has one physician, Dr. J. W. Gray, and one lawyer, Hon. E. T. Walker. The latter is also a physician, but devotes his attention mostly to the law. Mansfield is situated on an even plain, inclining slightly toward the east, in Sugar Loaf Valley, and is 600 feet above sea-level. The Poteau Mountains are in full view on the south, the Sugar Loaf on the west, Huntington to the north-west, and the Black Jack Ridge to the northeast, the whole constituting a magnificent view of scenery. If Mansfield continues to be the terminus of the railroad it will remain an important distributive point of trade for several towns and villages lying south, east and west of it, and will undoubtedly become a large and prosperous town. The extensive beds of coal lying near and around it will, when utilized, add much to its prosperity.

#### SALEM (WITCHERVILLE POST-OFFICE).

This is a very pleasant village, located in the south-central portion of the county, five miles south on a direct line from Greenwood, and near Hodge's Prairie. It is very pleasantly located, and from it a magnificent view of the Poteau and Sugar Loaf Mountains and of the Back Bone and Black Jack Ridges is obtained. William J. Witcher, the original proprietor of Salem, came from Virginia in 1850, and settled on the land where the village is located, and has resided there ever since. In 1868 he laid out the town of Salem, and he and W. Simpson erected the first store-house and opened the first store in the place. William Belt built the next house and opened the next store. In 1870 Mr. Witcher put up the first steam grist-mill and cotton-gin in the place, and in 1880 John F. Williams erected a steam flouring mill and cotton-gin.

The following is a directory of the business of Salem at the present writing: General merchandise, W. G. Graves, George A. Graves, E. M. Davenport, J. F. Marshall; groceries, J. W. Johnson, B. A. Cross; drugs, N. D. Woods; hardware, John Caldwell;

grist-mill and cotton-gin, B. A. Cross; two blacksmith shops; one church; Buckner College; post-office, William J. Witcher, post-master; physicians, J. H. Foster, L. C. Greer, E. M. Davenport; attorney, J. M. Hudson; hotel, Isaac Davis. [For history of Buckner College, see article on Education.]

*Societies.*—Reed Lodge No. 163, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1855, about a mile and a half southeast of the present site of Salem, and the same year a church and hall was erected there conjointly by the Masons, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. It was a two-story frame, and the church room was below and the hall above. Soon after the war this lodge moved across the line into Scott County, and located at the present site of Mansfield, where it still exists.

Pulliam Lodge No. 133, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation dated in January, 1875. The first officers were George W. Graves, W. M.; George H. Council, S. W.; J. K. Bell, J. W.; J. W. Sorrel, S. D. *pro tem.*; J. R. Ford, J. D.; R. P. Pulliam, Sec'y; W. J. Williams, Treas.; M. L. Spessard, Tyler. About the time this lodge was organized they erected a hall at Salem, consisting of a two-story frame building, with the first story fitted for a school-room and the second for the hall proper. The present officers of the lodge are J. W. Young, W. M.; G. H. Council, S. W.; J. J. Holland, J. W.; W. G. Graves, Sec'y; J. H. Caldwell, Treas. The membership of the lodge is twenty-five in good standing.

### EDUCATION.

For full information pertaining to the Arkansas school system the reader is referred to that subject in the history of Benton County. No adequate system for the education of the masses existed in Arkansas before the inauguration of the present school system, consequently the children of the poor in Sebastian County, as well as those of all other counties of the State, were compelled to grow up into manhood without an education. Only the children of parents able to hire teachers on the "subscription plan" were furnished with school facilities. Fort Smith, being the first place settled in the county, opened and supported the first schools. Col. Duval, in his historical address, says: "Our

first school-master was a little Irishman. He was a cripple, but of genial nature. I can well remember him, and even now fancy I can see him as he limped, singing 'Ye banks and braes o' Bonny Doon.' His name was Graham. In 1840 John Carnall, who ever since that time has been a prominent and honored citizen of the county, opened a school on the corner of Third Street and Garrison Avenue, and after teaching there for some time he opened his school in his own house, on Lot 8, in Block 17, and next he taught in a house built for the purpose on Block 22, near the present Episcopal Church. This house was afterward converted into a dwelling, and is still standing. Mr. Carnall taught from 1840 to 1846, inclusive. During the last two or three years of this time he was assisted by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Pearce. In an old paper has been found one of his advertisements published in 1845, which reads as follows:

FORT SMITH ACADEMY.—The second term of this institution will commence on Monday, September 30, 1845, and continue twenty-two weeks. The instruction of the younger pupils, male and female, will be by Mrs. Mary Pearce.  
\* \* \* It has been and shall be the subscriber's endeavor to see that each pupil is thoroughly versed in everything he undertakes before he is suffered to leave it.  
JNO. CARNALL.

In the spring of 1844 Prof. Melvin A. Lynde took charge of the Cane Hill School, and following Mr. Carnall he and his sister, Mrs. Sabine, taught for a time in Fort Smith.

Prairie Female Seminary was located in the country between Van Buren and Fort Smith, and was taught by Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Townsend. The third session of this school opened in September, 1846. Soon after this Rev. Townsend taught school in Fort Smith. He was at one time chaplain of the garrison at Fort Gibson. He was a minister of the Episcopal Church, and as such did a great deal of missionary work. He preached for his denomination in Fort Smith, the first services being held in the buildings in the fort. His first sermon in Fort Smith, however, was preached in the dining-room of the old City Hotel, then kept by Capt. John Rogers. The most noted individual in connection with the schools of Sebastian County, and who is entitled to the most extended notice, is Mrs. Martha J. Walker, who has recently retired from the profession of teaching, and who is



still living, at an advanced age, in Fort Smith. In the spring of 1838 she came from Tennessee and located at Mulberry, in Crawford County, where she commenced teaching in the fall of that year. After remaining there about two years she moved to Beatty Prairie, in Benton County, and taught there other two years. She was then employed to teach the Union Mission School in the Cherokee Nation, at a point twenty miles above Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, where she remained four years. She then went to Newton County, Mo., and taught two or three years, and in the spring of 1851 she moved to Fort Smith, when the dreadful disease of cholera was prevailing there, and, not being able then and there to open a school, she went to Biswell Springs, on the Little Rock road, and there taught a school during the summer of that year. In the fall she returned to Fort Smith, and opened a school in a log house on North Fifth Street. This house was then surrounded by pecan trees and vines, and was then in the suburbs of the city. It has since been weather-boarded and enlarged, and is now occupied by Mr. Givens. Miss Armorer, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Main, was teaching in Fort Smith at this time. The following year Mrs. Walker (then Mrs. Dr. Ake), bought lots and built a residence and school-house combined on the corner of Fifth and Ash Streets. Here she taught until 1859, having meanwhile lost her husband, and subsequently married Calvin Walker, her last husband. She then moved with her husband to Bee Prairie, on the Little Rock road, and there built a school-house, and taught there and at Charleston, in Franklin County, for the next two years, and then returned to Fort Smith.

She then leased the Christian Chapel for ten years, and taught school in it from 1861 to 1870. After this she taught several terms at Oak Grove, near Greenwood, then returned again to Fort Smith in 1876, and opened a school and taught for a time in her own house again. She also taught the first public free school in the city. Her assistants in this school were Miss Bettie Wegman (now Mrs. Henry Birnie), her own daughter, Miss Pinkie Ake (afterward Mrs. Pennington), Miss Henriette Byers and Miss Katie Wolf. Only two of these assisted her at a time. The school then consisted of over 300 pupils. It was

taught in the Christian Chapel. Later Mrs. Walker taught in the public schools in the country until 1887, when she retired from the profession. Among other early teachers in Fort Smith were some of the ministers of the different churches.

On the 17th day of September, 1875, when the authorities were prospecting to establish public schools in accordance with the new law, an election was held in Fort Smith on the proposition of voting a five-mill school tax, resulting in 170 votes in favor of the tax and 120 against it. The free school system then began to grow into favor. Prior to this time, viz., in 1870, the school board had purchased of John Carnall the Belle Grove property. The house on this property then was a large dwelling, which had been built by W. H. Morton, a former owner. It was converted into a school-house, and used as such until a short time before the present building was erected, and it was then torn down and removed.

In 1869 there were but two public schools in the city, one white and the other colored. The white school was taught by Prof. Burnham, with four assistants, and the colored school by Prof. Lyman.

The following letter, recently published by the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce, is here inserted by permission of its author.

*To the Chamber of Commerce:*

I cheerfully comply with your request to submit an article for publication relative to the affairs of the city schools of Fort Smith. By an act of Congress the Government donated to the city of Fort Smith, for school purposes, the military reservation adjoining the city limits on the southwest. The munificence of the gift will be duly appreciated when it is understood that up to the present time, sales of lots in accordance with the act of Congress have reached the sum of \$259,220.17, the number of lots sold being 582, or not quite half of the whole number as laid off by direction of the city government. Considering the fact that the property has steadily enhanced in value, and that some of the choicest lots remain on hand, I think it is no extravagant estimate that \$500,000 will be realized from future sales. The special act of our State Legislature, creating the school district of Fort Smith, restricts the directors to the use of the interest arising from the reservation fund, the idea being to create and preserve a permanent endowment. After paying for school sites and buildings we have had sums loaned at 8 per cent per annum sufficient to realize \$15,189.82 interest for the year ending July 1, 1888. Our school sites and buildings are as follows: Belle Grove, \$60,000; Belle Point, \$30,000; Peabody, 10,000; Howard (colored) \$20,000; total, \$120,000.

Besides these we have now under contract and in course of erection, DuVal School building, to cost \$20,000 for the building alone, and plans are maturing for finishing at least four additional rooms for colored children. There were employed in the schools last year one superintendent and twenty-seven teachers, at a cost of \$19,479.82.

We think our corps of teachers will compare favorably with any in the country, the policy of our board having been to secure the best talent that could be had for the salaries we were able to pay; and while in order to keep pace with the progress of the age we have drawn largely upon our sister States for teachers, home talent has not been neglected, but duly appreciated and employed wherever found. Relying upon the opinions of practical school men, with many of whom my position has brought me in contact for the past year, I do not hesitate to say that for efficient practical instruction, firm though kind government, coupled with good and sound moral influences our schools are unsurpassed by any in the West or South. Appreciating the importance of other information than that contained in text books, the initial steps have been taken for the establishment of a public school library. Our congressman (Hon. John H. Rogers) having succeeded in having this designated as a depository for public documents, many of these have been received, which, being supplemented by purchases made by the board of directors, gives us already the nucleus for a good collection of books. Beside the public schools we have two convent schools, one Lutheran school, a business college, and several other private schools.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

JOHN L. HENDERSON,

*Secretary Fort Smith School Board.*

All of the school buildings mentioned in the foregoing letter, except the DuVal building, were erected in 1885 and 1886, and about \$100,000 of the principal of the reservation fund was expended in their construction. The balance of this fund, about \$159,000, is now accumulating interest, to be used in payment of teachers. The writer is familiar with the school systems of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee, and with amounts of permanent school funds controlled in the several counties in each of these States, but has never found a county having over \$70,000 under its control, but here is a single school district, containing the city of Fort Smith, with \$159,000 of a permanent school fund, and a prospect, as stated in Mr. Henderson's letter, for the additional sum of \$500,000, making in all \$659,000. This magnificent sum, if realized and properly managed, will in future years annually pour into the school treasury at Fort Smith, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the large sum of \$52,720 for the benefit of the schools. All this will be realized if Fort Smith continues its present rate of growth and prosperity. It is proper to say, in this connection, that the idea of securing the military

reservation to the school district of Fort Smith, for the benefit of her schools, originated with Judge John Carnall, who, with a few others, labored for many years to secure the passage of a bill by Congress to make the donation.

At this writing there are twenty-eight teachers and one superintendent, Prof. N. P. Gales, employed in the schools of this district. Seven of them are in the grade and four in the high-school department of the Belle Grove school, eight in the Belle Point school, four in the Peabody school, four in the grade and one in the high school department of the Howard (colored) school. According to the last enumeration there are 2,727 children of school age in the district, 2,138 being white, and 589 colored.

There are three school districts aside from Fort Smith District in Upper Township, or the Fort Smith District of the county, and in the Greenwood District there are over seventy school districts. In some of the districts there are more than one school, so that there are outside of the city of Fort Smith upward of 100 schools in the county. "Provision is made in the constitution of the State for the support of public schools, requiring an annual tax of 20 cents upon each \$100 of taxable property, to be levied and collected for that purpose, in addition to a per capita tax of \$1 upon each adult male inhabitant. In addition to the amount raised by State tax, each school district, by vote, can levy a tax not to exceed 50 cents upon the \$100 for the support of its school. A large portion of the districts vote the full amount allowed by law, paying in the aggregate for this laudable purpose 70 cents on the \$100 of taxable property, together with a poll tax of \$1." The public fund thus raised in the country districts sustain the schools from three to four months, while in the towns and densely populated and richer districts it sustains them for a longer period. When the public funds are exhausted in the towns and villages the people usually subscribe enough in addition to maintain their schools for from six to ten months. The school district in the extreme northwest part of the county has a decided advantage over all other country districts by reason of a considerable income from the tax on the two railroads passing through it and on the rail-

road bridge across the Arkansas. This advantage enables the district to maintain its school six months in the year with its public fund.

*Buckner College.*—This college is situated at Salem (Witcherville) in a beautiful grove at the edge of Hodge's Prairie, and from its location the magnificent scenery of the Poteau and Sugar Loaf Mountains, and of the surrounding country, is beyond description. The college was founded in 1875 by Rev. E. L. Compere, a Missionary Baptist preacher, and named after Rev. Buckner, a missionary to the Cherokees. In 1883 the present college building, being a frame structure 60x120 feet in size, and three stories in height, was erected at a cost of \$15,000. The money was raised upon subscription by the citizens of this and adjoining counties. The first school was opened in 1883 by Dr. A. S. Worrell, who taught four sessions. He was succeeded in 1885 by Dr. Reynolds, who taught one session. Following him Dr. R. S. James taught three sessions, and Dr. David McDonald one session, the latter closing in June, 1888. The college was erected under the supervision of the Missionary Baptists, but its use was transferred in 1887 to the Episcopal denomination. It has capacity for seating 200 students. Huntington, on the Mansfield branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, lies in full view three miles south from the college site. Salem is a very pleasant and healthful village, and has none of the vices and allurements common to large towns or cities, and is, consequently, a very desirable location for a college. It is also sufficiently near to railroad communication.

### RELIGION.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Upon the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in 1844, and the organization of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May of the following year, the Methodist Episcopal Church found few adherents in Northwestern Arkansas, or, indeed, anywhere in the State. Nevertheless, there were a few ministers who refused to join the new conference. Among them were Thomas Norwood, J. K. West and James Hanan. These men, with a few of the faithful in Missouri, held a convention on

Spring River, in that State, on December 25, 1845, and decided to do what they could to re-establish the Methodist Episcopal Church in these States. The next year Rev. Mark Robertson, from Missouri, attended a camp-meeting in Arkansas, and there it was agreed that J. K. West should preach on what was styled Washington Circuit, and James Hanan, on the Van Buren Circuit. In 1848 these circuits were supplied by Revs. Anthony Bewley and Mark Robertson, respectively. In their work these ministers met with great opposition, and, as the slavery agitation increased just before the war, this opposition became greater, resulting, in many instances, in their forcible expulsion from neighborhoods.

In 1852 Arkansas Conference was separated from that of Missouri, and on October 26, 1853, it convened at Fayetteville, Washington County, Bishop Morris presiding. The next year it was held at Pugh's Chapel, Sebastian County, and Bishop Ames presided.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, renewed the slavery agitation, and as the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church were, without exception, classed among the abolitionists, their attempts to hold meetings in slave-holding communities were the signals for uprisings of the people and threats of mob violence, which, in some instances, were put into execution. The Arkansas Conference, however, still maintained an existence, and in 1858 again held its session in Fayetteville. Anthony Bewley presided, no bishop being present. At this time some work was being done in Texas, and at its next meeting the conference convened near Bonham, in that State. This was on March 11, 1859. As soon as it became known that the conference was in session, a meeting was held by the citizens of Fannin County, in Bonham, at which the following resolutions were adopted, and are here inserted, since they state the position of the people of Arkansas quite as well as of those of Texas.

WHEREAS, A secret force lurks in our midst known as the Northern Methodist Church, entertaining sentiments antagonistic to the institution of slavery, and the manifest intention of whose Northern coadjutors is to do away with slavery in these United States; and,

WHEREAS, The further growth of this enemy would be likely to endanger the perpetuity of that institution in Texas; and,

WHEREAS, Sentiments diametrically opposed to the interests of the South have this day been publicly proclaimed upon our streets by a minister of said Northern Methodist Church; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Methodist Church having separated into divisions, North and South, the organization of a Northern branch of the church in our State, as a screen behind which to hide the emissaries of a Northern political faction known as abolitionists, is dangerous to our interests, and ought not, therefore, to be tolerated by the people of Texas.

*Resolved*, That a suitable committee be appointed to wait on the bishop and ministers now in conference assembled on Timber Creek, in this county, and warn them to withhold the further prosecution of said conference, as its continuance will be well calculated to endanger the peace of this community.

*Resolved*, That our motto be, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

*Resolved*, That we hereby bind ourselves to co-operate in the future to do all we can to suppress abolitionism in our midst, and that henceforth we will suffer no public expression of abolition doctrines or sentiments in our streets or county to go unpunished.

These resolutions were presented to the conference by a committee of fifty citizens, and on the following day the conference adjourned *sine die*. It met again, however, the next spring at Pleasant Hill Church in Franklin County, Ark., but the work of the conference in Arkansas was at an end for the time. All of the ministers and many lay members fled the State. In 1861 the Missouri and Arkansas Conference (the two having again united) appointed five preachers to Arkansas, namely: J. R. West, J. W. Murray, T. Reed, Hiram Hess and C. Baker, but none of them were allowed to assume charge of their circuits. Nothing more was attempted until 1865, when the Missouri and Arkansas Conference was reorganized, and Rev. Mr. Blackburn was appointed presiding elder on the Arkansas District, while W. H. Gillam was stationed at Fort Smith, and W. L. Malloy at Fayetteville. R. W. Hammett, who had been an itinerant in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, united with the conference, and at this time was located at Fort Smith. Mr. Blackburn was succeeded as presiding elder by W. H. Gillam, and in 1868 two districts were formed. Of the Little Rock District Mr. Gillam was made presiding elder, while R. W. Hammett was appointed to the Fort Smith District. In 1872 the Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was constituted by the general conference, and was organized by Bishop Thomas Bowman, at Little Rock, on January 1, 1873, J. W. Bushong, secretary. At this time there were thirty-three preachers

appointed to circuits and stations, which were grouped into four districts, viz.: Southeast Arkansas District, W. H. Gillam, P. E.; Southwest Arkansas District, E. W. King, P. E.; Fayetteville District, T. B. Ford, P. E.; Batesville District, R. W. Hammett, P. E. The appointments for the Fayetteville District were as follows: Fayetteville, E. F. Reser; Bentonville, G. W. Hood; Elm Spring, to be supplied; White River, G. W. Taylor; Huntsville, to be supplied; Van Buren, O. R. Bryant; Ozark, Henry Flood; Boston Mountain, to be supplied; Arkansas, W. H. Crawford; Carrollton and Harrison, T. M. Kirkpatrick. At the close of the year there were in the district ten churches and 1,122 members. Fort Smith and Greenwood circuits were in the Southwest District. For 1874 the appointments in the Fayetteville District were as follows: Fayetteville Station, to be supplied; Fayetteville Circuit, O. R. Bryant; Bentonville, G. W. Hood; White River, G. W. Taylor; Huntsville, T. M. Kirkpatrick; Van Buren, A. N. Fields; Ozark, J. D. Stockton; Carrollton and Harrison, E. F. Reser. T. B. Ford was again the presiding elder. Of the Southwest District E. W. King was presiding elder, and Fort Smith and Greenwood Circuits, were J. W. Bushong and L. C. Aley, respectively. In February, 1875, the third annual conference was held at Russellville, and the number of districts was reduced to three. The appointments for the Fayetteville District were as follows. T. B. Ford, P. E.; Fayetteville Union, W. H. Gillam; Fayetteville (second charge) and Washington, E. Roberts; Fayetteville Circuit, L. C. Aley; Huntsville, G. W. Hood; Ozark and Bentonville, to be supplied; Van Buren, J. A. Conley; Arkansas, Henry Turner; Fort Smith, R. W. Hammett; Greenwood and Grand Prairie, J. M. McCoy; Waldron, M. S. Hyde. At the end of the year there were reported 1,098 members, 169 probationers, 23 local preachers, 17 churches valued at \$6,450, and 14 Sabbath-schools with 568 officers and scholars.

The fourth session of the conference was held at Fayetteville, beginning on February 3, 1876, and to the Fayetteville District the appointments were made as follows: Fayetteville Union, W. H. Gillam; Fayetteville (second charge), T. H. Nonally; Fayetteville Circuit, M. S. Hyde and L. W. Elkins; Bentonville, W. J. Simmons; Huntsville, J. M. Kimes; Ozark, R. C. Moter; Van-



Buren, W. H. Crawford; Fort Smith, R. W. Hammett; Greenwood and Grand Prairie, C. D. Fry. The fifth session of the conference was held at Fort Smith in February, 1877, Bishop Wiley presiding. At this session the State was re-districted, and the territory formerly embraced in the Fayetteville District was divided between Fort Smith and Harrison District. Among the appointments in the Fort Smith District were T. B. Ford, P. E.; R. W. Hammett, Fort Smith Station; W. H. Crawford, Van Buren; C. D. Fry, Ozark; L. C. Obar, Charleston; G. W. Hood, Witcherville. On the Harrison District O. R. Bryant was presiding elder, while J. M. McCoy was assigned to the Fayetteville Union, Henry Flood to Huntsville, and L. W. Elkins to Cincinnati. The sixth session of the conference was held at Little Rock during the last week in January, 1878, when the membership on the circuit in Northwestern Arkansas was reported as follows: Fayetteville Station (two charges), 90 members, 12 probationers; Fayetteville Circuit, 90 members, 10 probationers; Cincinnati Circuit, 81 members, 35 probationers; Huntsville Circuit, 120 members, 10 probationers; Fort Smith Charge, 90 members; Witcherville Circuit, 173 members, 23 probationers; Charleston Circuit, 52 members, 17 probationers; Ozark Circuit, 100 members, 19 probationers, and Van Buren Circuit, 77 members and 27 probationers. At this session Arkansas Conference was divided on the following lines: "Beginning at Ultima Thule, on the State line, and running thence through Locksburgh, Epperson's Mill, Caddo Gap, Hot Springs, Lewisburg, Batesville, Pocahontas, and thence north to the Missouri line." The work west of this line was designated Arkansas Conference, that east of it Little Rock Conference. The Arkansas Conference was divided into two districts. Harrison District, to which O. R. Bryant was assigned as presiding elder, and Fort Smith, to which was assigned Thomas B. Ford. In the Harrison District Jesse P. Lowry was appointed to the Harrison Circuit, R. W. Hammett to Fayetteville, Burrell D. Jones to Huntsville, and James Lokey to Cincinnati, and in the Fort Smith District, Graham W. Hood to Fort Smith, George E. Cunningham to Alma and Van Buren, and James W. Shinn to Ozark, L. C. Obar to Bloomer, William J. Simmons to Dayton.

The presiding elders of the Fort Smith District since 1879 have been as follows: G. W. Hood, 1880 and 1881; W. J. Simmons, 1882 and 1883; Robert C. Moter, 1884; O. R. Bryant, 1885-86-87; B. T. Jones, 1888.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has in Sebastian County at this writing (October, 1888,) the following stations and circuits: The Fort Smith Station, consisting of Trinity Charge and Ebenezer Church; Hackett City and Huntington Station, Dayton and Bloomer Circuits. Rev. N. B. Brashear is pastor of Ebenezer Church. Rev. R. C. Moter, pastor of Trinity Charge, has recently moved away, leaving it unsupplied with a minister. Not many years ago this charge had from forty to fifty members, but the membership has now dwindled to a nominal figure. The church edifice belonging to it burned down a few years ago. Rev. Milton T. Brown, late pastor of the Hackett City and Huntington Station, has recently moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., leaving that station to be supplied. Rev. J. T. Gideon is pastor of the Bloomer Circuit, of which the two principal charges are Ames' Chapel in Sebastian County and Hickson Ridge in Franklin County. The Dayton Circuit consists of Dayton, Oak Grove, Nixon and Mansfield. The membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sebastian County is small, and the members are generally possessed of but little of this world's goods. The bitter feeling that was manifested against this church before the Civil War still exists to some extent, though very much modified in form.

*Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*—This church had its origin, as has been stated, in the withdrawal of nearly all of the Methodists in the slave-holding States from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844 and 1845. Under the organization of the new church Sebastian County continued, as it had been under the old organization, a part of the Fayetteville District until the year 1851, when it was changed to the Clarksville District, and remained as a part thereof until 1868, and it was then constituted, as it still remains, a part of the Fort Smith District. The presiding elders of the several districts of which the county has formed a part, beginning with the year 1850, have been as follows: Thomas Stanford, 1850; William L. McAllister, 1851 and

1852; Thomas Stanford, 1853 to 1856 inclusive; L. P. Lively, 1857 to 1859 inclusive; Russel Reneaux, 1860; \* \* \* M. B. Pearson, 1866; J. M. P. Hickerson, 1867; W. T. Noe, 1868; J. J. Roberts, 1869 and 1870; H. R. Withers, 1871; F. M. Moore, 1872; H. M. Granade, 1873 to 1875 inclusive; S. H. Babcock, 1876 to 1879 inclusive; V. V. Harlan, 1880 to 1883 inclusive; M. E. Butt, 1884 and 1885; Thomas M. C. Birmingham, 1886 and 1887; S. H. Babcock, 1888.

In 1842 Van Buren and Fort Smith Station was established by the old church, with Rev. Byers as pastor in charge. He was succeeded the next year by Rev. Mr. Moreland, and during the years 1844 and 1845 it was under the control of Rev. J. J. Roberts. His successors were Rev. Mr. Pogue in 1846, H. A. Sugg in 1847 and 1848, and J. Eastabrook in 1849 and 1850. Rev. Eastabrook was appointed to this charge again in 1851, and died from cholera on July 21 of that year. The earliest record of the Van Buren and Fort Smith Station is that of the first quarterly conference in 1850, which met in Fort Smith on January 12. Thomas Stanford, the presiding elder, and J. Eastabrook, the pastor in charge, were present. William M. Hunt was chosen recording steward, and James Maxfield, steward. At the fourth quarterly conference for this year, the presiding elder was requested to use his influence to secure a division of the Van Buren and Fort Smith Station. This was done, and Salisbury Charge was attached to the Fort Smith Station. At the quarterly conference, held December 14, 1850, a building committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons: S. D. McDonald, Harmon Mickle, William M. Hunt, William A. Jackson and Reuben Lewis. McDonald and Mickle in 1853 were replaced by John Harrell and S. S. Sanger, Sr. The corner-stone of the new building was laid by the Masonic lodge on April 15, 1853, and was completed the same year. The success of the undertaking was largely due to Rev. John Harrell, and the new building was named Harrell Chapel. From this time until the Civil War the church was prosperous.

The first report of the Sabbath-school was made in February, 1857, and was as follows: "The Sabbath-school of this station is in a healthy and prosperous condition; notwithstanding the

inclemency of the weather during the last quarter the school is in a flourishing condition. We have at this time from twelve to fifteen teachers, nearly all of whom are members of the church; from sixty to seventy-five pupils, and a library of 450 to 500 volumes, 225 of which have just been received. "

From 1860 to 1866 there is no record of any quarterly conferences, and it is probable that none were held. In 1865 the conference assigned Rev. T. B. Ruble to the Fort Smith Station, and, at the first quarterly conference, J. R. A. Hendry, Francis Parks and W. H. Bailey were elected stewards. Services were held in the Presbyterian Church until Harrell Chapel, which was still in the hands of the military authorities, was delivered up. At this time only about thirty of the old members remained, and during the next two or three years the church seemed to languish. In November, 1868, Rev. H. M. Granade took charge of the work, and in a report of the condition of the church at that time said: "I find twenty members, sixteen of whom are females, and of the latter eight are widows, most of them poor in this world's goods." Mr. Granade labored with great zeal during the year, and raised the membership from twenty to forty, and since that time to the present the church has continued to prosper.

Harrell Chapel stood on Fifth Street, between Walnut and Mulberry. The lot on which it stood was sold in 1886, and the old church edifice removed. The same year the membership was divided, and the portion going out from the original church built the Central Church (frame) which stands on the corner of Thirteenth and Mulberry Streets, and the portion remaining have under completion a large and handsome brick edifice, designated First Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It stands on the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets. This property, including the cost of the lot and building completed, cost the church \$25,000. The stations and circuits of this church in Sebastian County are as follows: First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Fort Smith, Rev. James A. Anderson, pastor; Central Church, Fort Smith, Rev. J. L. Massey, pastor; Fort Smith Circuit, including the territory fifteen miles east and the same distance south of the city, containing charges at Lavaca, Spring Hill, Mazzard

Prairie, Eureka, Enterprise and perhaps other points, Rev. G. W. Damon pastor of the circuit; Greenwood Circuit, consisting of charges at Greenwood, Burnsville, Oak Grove, Center Ridge, Pierce Camp Ground, Milltown and Washburn, Rev. W. R. Gardner, pastor; Hackett City, Huntington and Mansfield Station, Rev. J. M. C. Hamilton, pastor; Hackett City Circuit, consisting of charges at Hackett City, one in the country north thereof, Bethel, Excelsior, Mt. Olive and Mt. Pleasant, Rev. J. W. DeShazo, pastor; Mansfield Circuit, with charges at Hartford, Mansfield, Salem, Center Bluff, Brewster's Chapel, Center Bluff, Center Point and Dayton, Rev. Irwin T. Harris, pastor. The Fort Smith Station, including the two churches, has a membership of 360; the Fort Smith Circuit, 375; Greenwood Circuit, 525; Hackett City Circuit, including Hackett City and Huntington Station, 400; Mansfield Circuit, 425, making an aggregate membership in the county of 2,085. The circuits as here named are as they stand in 1888, but they are subject to change at the meeting of every annual conference. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a strong denomination and is having fair success in its labors.

*St. John's Episcopal Church.*—The edifice of this church at Fort Smith was erected in 1859–60, on the corner of Sixth and Mulberry Streets, and the parsonage connected therewith was erected in 1886–87; both buildings are frame. A mission was established here about the year 1845, and placed under the supervision of Rev. Charles Townsend, a chaplain in the United States Army, then located at Fort Gibson. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel McManus and others. The mission continued until the church edifice was erected; then Rev. I. Sandels became the first rector of the parish, and continued as such until March, 1863, when the church was closed on account of the war. When it was opened again, January 7, 1866, Rev. Robert B. Croes became rector for a few months, and, following him, Bishop Lay, who resided here, took temporary charge of the parish until November of that year, when Rev. Sandels returned and served as rector until 1870. Then Rev. T. B. Lee took temporary charge until 1871, when Rev. D. McManus again became rector, and remained until 1878. The same year Rev. F. B. Gilbert

held the position of rector a few months, resigning in the fall. Rev. C. H. Newman became rector in August, 1879, and in September, 1880, Rev. Edward Magee succeeded him. The latter was succeeded in March, 1882, by Rev. J. S. Berne, who resigned in 1885. In December, 1886, Rev. George F. Degen assumed the rectorship, and still retains it. The parish consists of 230 members. The Sunday-school is in a prosperous condition. When Rev. Degen became rector it was composed of 115 scholars, and now (1888) it has just twice that number. The estimated value of the church and grounds is \$10,000; the estimated value of rectory \$1,800, and estimated value of other church property \$840, making a total of \$12,440, with an indebtedness of only \$550. The first missionary services were held in the garrison.

*The Baptist Church.*—The Baptist Church at Fort Smith was organized December 1, 1859, and perhaps other churches of this denomination were organized within the county prior to the Civil War, but the organization of most of them took place since the war. The church at Fort Smith was organized with seven members, among whom were William H. Byers and wife, Mrs. M. A. Singleton and Siley Ellis. The construction of a church edifice was commenced about the same time, but not fully completed when the war broke out. Nothing further was done until after the close of the war, and then the building in its unfinished condition was given, together with the lot on which it stands, to the colored Baptists, and they continue to use it. In 1868 the church purchased Lots 1 and 2, in Block 14, in Fitzgerald's Addition, being on the corner of Thirteenth and Hickory Streets, and in 1883 the present frame church edifice was erected thereon at a cost of \$3,000. The first regular minister of this organization was Rev. E. L. Compere, who served until the Civil War began, and then left. At the close of the war he returned and assumed the pastorate, which he held for several years. Others followed him until 1882, when Rev. G. W. Reeves assumed the pastorate and held it until 1884. He was succeeded a few months by Rev. John Wise, and in November, 1886, Rev. A. J. Kincaid assumed the pastorate, and continues to hold it. This church has a membership of 175, and the attendance at its Sunday-school is from 90 to 135.

In 1871 the Concord Baptist Association was organized, and soon included nearly all of the Baptist Churches in Sebastian, Franklin, Scott and Logan Counties. In 1880, a division of the association took place by a number of individual churches, among which was the one at Fort Smith, withdrawing from it. The difficulty grew out of a scandal concerning a certain minister in charge of one of the congregations belonging to the association. The association, however, has continued to hold its annual sessions, and its eighteenth session was held this month, October, 1888, at the Mazzard Prairie Church, in this county. The minutes of this session have not yet been published. The churches of this county belonging to the association, as reported in the minutes of the session held in 1887 at Union Grove, in Logan County, are the following, to wit: Prairie Grove, Sulphur Springs, Greenwood, Mount Nebo, Mazzard, Oak Valley, Union, Mount Olive, Oak Bower, West Harmony, Judson and Union Grove. G. T. Matthews was reported as pastor of Mazzard, Union, Mount Olivet, Judson and Union Grove; M. A. Pillers, of Prairie Grove; J. W. Nobles, of Sulphur Springs; D. L. Moore, of Mount Nebo; A. L. Brown, of Oak Valley; J. D. Rasbury, of Oak Bower; William Holland, of West Harmony. There are some other Baptist Churches in the county, not belonging to the Concord Association.

*Presbyterian Churches.*—The first church of this denomination in Sebastian County was organized at Fort Smith in 1846, by Rev. J. K. Marshall, the first pastor. The original members were John F. Wheeler, Joseph Bennett, Mrs. Margaret H. Baird and others. Of those named the latter is the only one now living, and she is believed to be the only one of the original members now living in Fort Smith. Mrs. H. B. Sparks, widow of Mitchell Sparks, joined this church in 1847, and she still lives in Fort Smith. The members of this church worshiped in the old Union Church, now known as the Cleveland Hotel, which stands on the corner of Second and Mulberry Streets, from the time of its organization until their present church was completed. The new church, which is a handsome brick edifice, was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$6,000. It stands on the corner of Eighth and Mulberry Streets. Rev. Marshall served as pastor of the church

one or two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Cephas Washburn, who served until 1856. In 1859 Rev. W. A. Sample became pastor, and excepting one or two intervals—the longest one being in the war period—he served as such until 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. D. Gregory, the present pastor. The church has had a prosperous career. It now has a membership of about 150, and its Sunday-school is well sustained. This denomination has another organization in the county, located at Jenny Lind.

Among the most noted pioneer ministers of the gospel in this section of the country was Rev. Cephas Washburn, who came to Arkansas about the year 1830, as a missionary under the American Board to the Cherokee Indians, and lived among them until 1840, when he settled on a farm in Benton County, Ark., where he remained until 1847, and then moved to Fort Smith, where he became pastor of the church, and remained as such until 1856, and then went to Norristown, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 17, 1860. He was a man of extraordinary talents and of the highest literary attainments.

*Cumberland Presbyterian Church.*—At the stated meeting of Arkansas Synod in 1868 the following proceedings relative to the organization of King Presbytery were had.

WHEREAS, A petition has been received from the Arkansas Presbytery, asking for the organization of a new presbytery in that territory of the Arkansas and Ewing Presbyteries lying south of the Arkansas River;

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that a new presbytery be organized, to be known as the King Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, including all of the territory of Arkansas and Ewing Presbyteries lying south of the Arkansas River, and including all of the ministers and congregations in said territory.

*Resolved*, That the synod appoint Rev. B. H. Pierson, D. D., moderator, and Rev. Richmond Cole clerk of King Presbytery, and that the moderator be and he is hereby required to convene a presbytery at Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark., on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The presbytery met at the appointed time, and at roll-call the following ministers answered to their names: B. H. Pierson, G. W. Williamson and Richmond Cole; W. M. Lisk was absent. The congregations represented were as follows: Charleston by W. F. McDonough, Fairview by Thomas Cauthron, Hodge's



Prairie by E. J. Wollage, Cooper Prairie by E. P. Tolkington, Long Prairie by R. S. McFarlane, Mt. Pleasant by J. H. Counsel, The congregations not represented were Greenwood, Delaware and Gum Springs. At this meeting it was ordered that a new congregation, to be known as Piney Fork, be organized within the bounds of Gum Springs congregation.

The second meeting of the presbytery was held in April, 1869, at Fairview, in Scott County, at which time Winchester and Pilot Prairie congregations were admitted. The growth of the church within the bounds of the presbytery was quite rapid, and at the end of the first year after its organization the committee on church statistics reported 96 professions, 88 accessions, 10 dismissals, 12 suspensions, 30 infant baptisms, 26 elders, 8 deacons, 3 candidates, 6 ordained ministers and 463 communicants.

In October, 1871, there were reported 15 congregations, 7 ministers, 124 accessions and 643 communicants. Two years later there were 17 congregations and 800 communicants. At the fall meeting, 1873, a petition to the synod, praying for a division of King Presbytery, and the organization of a new presbytery from the counties of Sarber, Yell and Perry, and that part of Conway south of Arkansas River, was prepared and signed by all the members of the presbytery. This petition was granted, and on November 6, 1873, the new Presbytery was organized under the name of Magazine Presbytery, with the following ministers: Richmond Cole, J. S. Burt, W. J. McDonald and J. T. Buchanan. The congregations within its bounds were Gum Springs, Piney Fork, Fairview, Six Mile, Washburn, Lavinia, Mount Pleasant, Dardanella and Delaware. There then remained in King Presbytery three ministers, B. H. Pierson, N. B. McNabb and D. B. Harrison; three licentiates, E. W. Mathes, I. A. Gaither and S. L. Alexander, and nine congregations, Coop Prairie, Hartford, Hodge's Prairie, Pilot Prairie, White Bluff, Charleston, Greenwood, Long Prairie and Winchester. These two presbyteries continued to work as separate bodies until 1876, when the synod, upon the request of both, consolidated them under the name of Union Presbytery, which held its first meeting at Fairview, Logan County, on March 1, 1877.

The statistics of the consolidated presbyteries were reported

as follows: Ordained ministers, 11; licentiates, 2; candidates, 1; congregations, 24; elders, 82; deacons, 17; added by profession, 32; by letter, 13; baptisms, 24; infants, 8; total in communion, 600; officers and teachers in Sabbath-schools, 9; scholars, 232. At the October meeting of the presbytery, in 1877, a petition was sent to the synod, requesting a restoration of the old name of King Presbytery, which was granted.

In 1880 the number of congregations had increased to twenty-seven and the communicants to 852. At the same time there were 105 elders, twenty-three deacons and eleven ordained ministers. Since that time to the present writing, 1888, the number of congregations has increased to forty-six and the communicants to 1,305. There are now fifteen ordained ministers, one licentiate and 109 elders. There are 449 scholars in the Sunday-schools of the Presbytery, besides those belonging to Union Sunday-schools, and the funds contributed for Sunday-school work for the last fiscal year was \$102. The church organizations in Sebastian County belonging to the presbytery are Hodge's Prairie at Salem, Long Prairie, Oak Bower at Lavaca, Hickory Grove at Hackett City, Mt. Harmony and Union Grove near Greenwood, Washburn, Fort Smith and Greenwood, aggregating a membership of about 372. The first church of this denomination organized in Sebastian County is that of Hodge's Prairie, which was organized September 13, 1860, by Rev. B. H. Pierson, with William J. Witcher and D. Belt as elders, and other members, consisting of Z. P. and John Reed, Dotson Belt, John Laster, Elijah Wallace, Martha Wallace, P. Belt, N. J. Leonard, Matilda Reed, Emily Laster, Mary E. Witcher and others. They worshiped in the building known as Reed Lodge until they built their present church house at Salem. The congregation at Fort Smith now worship in a hall, but have completed the basement story of a new stone church edifice now in process of construction on the corner of Ninth and Mulberry Streets. This building when completed will cost about \$8,000. Rev. S. H. McElvane is pastor at Fort Smith, and Rev. J. C. Francis at the Hodge's Prairie Church.

*Roman Catholic Church.*—Michael Manning, a venerable citizen of Fort Smith, who is eighty years old to-day (October 11,

1888), engaged at New Orleans in 1840 with an officer of the Government to work on the United States fort at this place, and arrived here on May 10 of that year. He was the first Roman Catholic that became a permanent settler in Fort Smith. On arriving here he found that two Catholic missionaries, both of whom were Frenchmen, had already located in Arkansas. One of them, Father Boles, was situated at Little Rock, and among the points visited by him in his missionary work were Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, the latter being sixty miles farther up the river. The other, Father Paris, was situated at Arkansas Post, and his missionary labors were mostly with the Creoles. There were very few Catholics then in Northwestern Arkansas. In 1844 Bishop Andrew Byrne visited Fort Smith in company with Father Curry, and remained a short time at the house of Michael Manning. While here, on that occasion, he organized the first Catholic Church. A small log church edifice was immediately erected on the corner of Third and Hickory Streets, where Mr. Manning now resides. On the same lot a foundation for a rock church was laid, and some time thereafter this property was abandoned for church purposes and sold to Richard Kern, whose family still resides there, as also does Mr. Manning.

In 1847 Bishop Byrne, then of Little Rock, purchased of the school trustees, George Birnie, Elias Rector and another, Section 16, in Township 8 north, Range 32 west, for the sum of \$5,250, all of which he paid in gold. A part of this section, as elsewhere explained, had previously been occupied by United States troops, and the buildings occupied by the commander and lower officers still remained on the land. About 1851, when the old church property was abandoned, the building which had been occupied by the lower officers was adopted as the house in which to worship, and in 1853 the quarters of the commanding general were converted into a convent under the control of Theresa Farrell, mother superior, and the Sisters of Mercy. This building was enlarged by the Sisters, and in December, 1875, it was destroyed by fire. The present church edifice, which stands at the head of Garrison Avenue, was constructed in 1867, and was dedicated August 18 by Bishop Fitzgerald, assisted by Father Smyth. Soon thereafter the building now used for

the convent school, it being the largest one on the grounds, was erected. There is also a small school-house in which small boys are taught by the Sisters, and another house standing on Little Rock Avenue, west of the main buildings, has been used for the education of larger boys, but is now idle. It is expected to be again utilized for that purpose. In addition to the foregoing there is the convent, parsonage and other buildings, all belonging to the denomination.

The first stationed priest was Father Curry, who left when the church property on corner of Third and Hickory Streets was abandoned. He was succeeded by Fathers Welch, Monahan, Reilly, Shanahan, and Fathers L. Smyth and Michael Smyth; the latter two located at Fort Smith before the late Civil War, and have remained here ever since. The present officiating priest is Father L. Smyth. The purchase of the school section by Bishop Byrne was a very fortunate transaction for the good of the Catholic Church. From time to time the greater part of the section has been laid out into lots, streets and alleys, and is known as Fitzgerald's addition to the city of Fort Smith. About twelve acres have been reserved in the convent grounds. The business portion of the city already extends well into the addition, and the residence portion much farther. A large portion of the lots has been sold, from which the church has derived a very large revenue, which will be largely augmented by receipts from the sales of the remaining lots a tract of land a mile square in a growing city, that will soon utilize it all for business houses, manufactories and residences, is certainly a valuable property. During the Civil War the property was despoiled to some extent, much of the timber that was standing on it being cut down.

Another Roman Catholic Church, recently built, and known as the "German Catholic Church," stands on the aforesaid tract of land, on the corner of Nineteenth and Mulberry Streets.

*Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—An organization of this denomination was effected in Fort Smith about the year 1874, by Rev. Wyneken, and about two years later their large frame church edifice, which stands on the corner of Twelfth and Hickory Streets, was constructed at a cost of \$3,000, or perhaps more. Rev. G. Germann is the pastor of the church at this writing.

There are sixty members belonging to this organization, and the average attendance at the Sunday-school is seventy-five. The members are mostly German.

*Christian Church.*—The church of this denomination in Fort Smith was organized about the year 1855, probably by or through the influence of Robert Graham, then president of "Arkansas College," Fayetteville, Ark. Prior to the war services were held in a small building on North Sixth Street. Elder E. M. Northam was the minister in charge in 1859. During the war period the church became disorganized. In 1871 it was reorganized, the property on Sixth Street was sold, and the building now used by the congregation, standing on the corner of Seventh and Sycamore Streets, was completed and first occupied December 25, 1886. It cost \$3,500, exclusive of the lot on which it stands. The membership of the church is 120, and the number of scholars in the Sunday-school averages about fifty. Elder R. L. Lotz was engaged to take charge as pastor November 11, 1888.

*Other Churches.*—There are two colored Baptist and one African Methodist Episcopal Church in Fort Smith, and some other churches in the county, of which no particular mention has been made. Upon the whole the entire county is well supplied with churches.

*Camp Meetings.*—During the early days of the history of the county, before church edifices were erected, camp meetings were much more frequently held than they have been of later years. Then people met together in the "leafy groves," regardless of sects, to worship God. Now nearly all denominations, save the Methodists, have dispensed with the "camp meeting" mode of worship. This denomination still adheres to the old custom, and still maintains the annual camp meeting. The "Pierce Camp Ground," situated about three miles northeast of Greenwood, was established in 1885. It consists of ten acres of land, on which are two valuable springs, named respectively Wesley and Asbury. The tract has been laid out into lots, streets and alleys, and a large tabernacle and other buildings have been erected. The annual meetings are held so as to include the third Sunday in August, and are continued from six to twelve days. The original incorporators of the Camp Meeting Association, and the

purchasers of the grounds, were Frank Parke, Judge J. S. Little, W. H. Bell, Maj. M. T. Tatum, W. B. W. Heartsell, M. S. Gaines, Thomas E. Little, W. T. Rye, J. R. Bassett and John A. House. The officers of the present board of trustees are J. R. Bassett, president; W. H. Bell, secretary, and S. D. Richardson, treasurer.



# BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

## BENTON COUNTY.

David Adams. Prominent among the progressive and successful farmers of Benton County, Ark., may be mentioned Mr. Adams, who was born and reared in Coles County, Ill., and came to Arkansas in 1886, purchasing the farm of 550 acres on which he now lives. Three hundred acres of the land are situated in the Osage Valley, and his residence is pleasantly situated on a high hill. He was born June 26, 1849, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Grant, who was then running for his second term. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., and May, 1878, was married to Miss Hannah Harris, who was born and reared in Illinois. Their union has been blessed in the birth of three children: Grace, Jefferson and Fannie. Mr. Adams is a son of John J. and Nancy C. (Dryden) Adams, who were of English descent, and came from Tennessee to Illinois in 1830, assisting in the early settlement of that State. The father was a soldier in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars and the Civil War, and died in 1878. He was first married to Martha Gammil, by whom he had seven children: William E. (deceased), Elizabeth, wife of Rufus Brown; Eliza, wife of Dr. Reel, of Oakland, Ill.; Martha, wife of Thomas West; Margaret, wife of John Grimes, and John, who died during the late war, at Pocahontas, Ark. After the mother's death the father married Nancy C. Dryden, who became the mother of one child, David.

G. L. Alexander, druggist, Rogers, Ark., and one of the prominent citizens of Benton County, was born in Elbert County, Ga., in 1838. His father, Elijah Alexander, was born in Northfield, Mass., and when a young man immigrated to Georgia, where he met and married Miss Savannah Wilhight, and by her became the father of four children, G. L. Alexander being the eldest of their children. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died near Independence, Mo., on a steamboat while on his way to California; his wife in 1864, while in Georgia. G. L. Alexander was reared and educated in Georgia, and when the great Civil War broke out joined the Confederate army, and was a member of Longstreet's corps. He was quite severely wounded, and while home on furlough his mother died. After recovering from his wound he rejoined his command and served until the close of the war. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and afterward, for distinguished service at the battle of Fussell's Mills, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and served in this capacity with Company C, Fifteenth Georgia Regiment. Mr. Alexander has a number of interesting relics of the war in his possession, among which is a pistol with which he shot his way through a Federal regiment at the battle of Gettysburg. Two of his brothers were also Confederate soldiers, and the following are some of the battles in which they participated: Fredericksburg, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Richmond, Malvern Hill, second Manassas, Gordonville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and numerous others of lesser note. Mr. Alexander has been married three times. The first time to Miss Emma Trenchard, who died after four years of married life. He was next married in Kansas to a Miss Early, a New York lady, and after her death was married, in Arkansas, to Miss Hattie Camden. While in Georgia Mr. Alexander dealt in cotton and other articles of merchandise, and after moving to Kansas followed various occupations for twelve years. In 1881 he came to Rogers, Ark., and engaged in the drug business, and by his honesty, energy and efforts to please has a large and paying trade. He is a staunch Democrat.

Gustavus H. Alexander, storekeeper and gauger at Siloam Springs, Ark., was born in Cumberland County, Ky., January 20, 1856, son of Joseph H. and America (Baker) Alexander. The father was born in the same county, and was a tiller of the soil. He received his final summons in 1865, in his native county, where he had passed his entire life. The mother was born in the same county, is still living there, and is fifty-four years of age. Their son, Gustavus H. Alexander, was educated at Alexander College, Burksville, Ky., also Columbia College, Adair County, Ky.; remained in his native county until sixteen years of age, when he moved to Fort Smith, Ark., where he worked on a farm and traded a great deal. He was in the United States police service for one year, and then deputy constable in Upper Township, Fort Smith. After moving to this county he was made marshal of Siloam Springs in 1884, and was afterward appointed storekeeper and gauger. He owns some property in Siloam Springs. He chose for his companion in life, October 16, 1884, Miss Susan M. Barton, who died September 8, 1885. She was of religious faith, but a member of no church. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., and in his political views has been a Democrat all his life.

Elijah L. Allen is one of the successful farmers of Benton County, Ark., and is also engaged in grist-milling. He is of French descent, and was born in Northern Georgia July 25, 1838. His father, Matthew Allen, was born in South Carolina in 1807, and in October, 1852, left Georgia and came to Arkansas, where he died October 11, 1862. He was married to Lucinda Vaughtner, who died in Georgia in 1848, having borne nine children: James (deceased); Amanda E., wife of W. E. Smith; Elijah L.; Martha J., who became the wife of Rev. Isom Hall and died in 1854; William C. (deceased); Lindsay M., who died during the late war; Catherine (deceased wife of W. P. Henderson); Hiram S., living in Arkansas, and an infant, deceased. Elijah L. Allen came to Arkansas when nineteen years of age, and for twenty-seven years was a resident of Conway County. Since that time he has resided on his present farm of 120 acres. In 1856 he married Louisa Jones, a native of Tennessee, who died in May, 1863, leaving five children: Sarah C. (Mrs. Solomon Glenn), William A. (deceased), Mary M. (Mrs. J. A. Matthews), Lindsay A. and Laura J. (Mrs. James H. Willis). Ellen A. Townsend was married to Mr. Allen September 28, 1865, and by him became the mother of seven children: Georgia A. (Mrs. F. C. Grimsley), Hiram R., Elijah H., Isom (deceased), Fannie (deceased), T. J. (deceased), and Hattie (deceased). Mrs. Allen died August 15, 1880, and two years later Mr. Allen married Mrs. Amelia C. Willis. In 1862 Mr. Allen enlisted in the Union army, and after honorable service was discharged July 9, 1865. He was at Prairie Grove, Helena, the evacuation of Little Rock and in the Camden raid. He supports the principles of the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Fremont. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. His wife belongs to the Methodist Church.

John Barnhouse Allensworth, merchant and postmaster at Decatur, Ark., was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 15, 1839, and is a son of Rootan and Eliza (Barnhouse) Allensworth, both of whom were born in the "Buckeye State." The father was an artisan and builder, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. John B. Allensworth grew to manhood in Harrison County, Ohio. He received his primary education in the common schools, and afterward completed his education in the McCannahan High-school at New Jefferson. He was married in Ohio, in October, 1859, and in 1860 removed to Martin County, Ind., where he met with good success as a farmer. Five years later he moved to Southern Illinois, and in 1876 to Texas, where he farmed with excellent results. He came to Benton County, Ark., in 1879, and here has since resided. About 1883 he engaged in the mercantile business at Decatur, and has a stock valued at \$1,600. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Knouff, a daughter of John and Susan Knouff, the former of whom was a soldier in the War of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Allensworth ten children were born, five of whom are living: Charles C., James M., George I., John B. and Eliza J. Mr. Allensworth's paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent, and his maternal ancestors of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin. His mother was a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife was raised a Lutheran.

Walter Alley, son of David and Nancy (Ross) Alley, was born in Washington County, Mo., February 29, 1835. The father was born in Tennessee, and



came to Missouri when a young man. He was here married, and here passed the remainder of his days engaged in merchandising. He died in 1861. The mother was born in Kentucky, and died in Missouri when her son Walter was quite young. The latter remained with his parents until grown, and then married Miss Elizabeth Mahan; she bore him three children, named Martha, Nancy and George W. After marriage they settled on a farm in Oregon County, Mo., where they remained until 1863, and then moved to Polk County, of the same State, where they remained three years. From there they went to Benton County, on the Illinois River, and have since lived in this vicinity. He has 155 acres under cultivation, and 320 acres in all. Mr. Walter Alley took, for his second wife, Miss Mary Carter, and one child was born to this marriage, Thomas, who is living on the river bottom farm. Mr. Alley took for his third wife Mrs. Frances (Embree) Lee, and following named children were born to this marriage: Elizabeth, William, David (deceased), Willie (deceased), Ross, Laura, Joseph, Luella and Walter. During the late war Mr. Alley was sworn in but not mustered into the Union service, having been rejected on account of being a cripple before mustering. He is a Republican in his political views, and a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. His church preference and former affiliation was with the Missionary Baptist Church, his wife being a member of the same.

D. D. Ames, who is the acknowledged fruit king of Arkansas, was born in Ohio July 14, 1840, and is a son of Lyman and Celinda Ames, who were born in the "Nutmeg" State. They became residents of Ohio in 1832, and there died only a few years ago. D. D. Ames was reared in his native State and is, by natural proclivities, a horticulturist. He was married in Ohio to Miss Emma Rinehart, and by her became the father of eight children: Emma, Alice, Burton, Walter, Ernest, Gracie, Freddie and Bessie. Mr. Ames came to Arkansas the 1st of May, 1883, with only 25 cents in money, but, with that determination, energy and intelligence which has ever characterized his actions, set to work to rebuild his fallen fortunes. He first became a traveling agent for a nursery, and his success in that capacity was exceptionally good. As soon as he had acquired sufficient means he leased seventeen acres of land of Albert Peel, and put it all in orchard and small fruits. The first crop on five acres of strawberries cleared Mr. Ames \$500, and the first crop on an acre and a half of raspberries cleared \$525. The enterprise had been ridiculed by the people near his home, but at this juncture their eyes began to be opened, and they began to follow his example. About this time Mr. Ames purchased eighty acres of land at Van Buren, and the first year put in twenty-two acres of small fruit, on which he has realized a large amount of money. He is now the owner of 180 acres of land, and has sixty-four acres in small fruits, which is the admiration and wonder of all who see it. Mr. Ames took for his second wife Miss Frona Callis, a member of one of the prominent and highly respected families of the county. Although quite young she is an exemplary wife and mother. They have one child, Nellie Don. Mr. Ames is a staunch Democrat.

O. I. Anderson, a prosperous farmer residing near Bentonville, Ark., was born in Lawrence County, Ala., July 5, 1831, being a son of Hugh A. and Mary A. (Anderson) Anderson. Col. Hugh A. Anderson was born at Logan Station, Ky., June 10, 1782, and was captain in the War of 1812. He moved to Alabama in 1818, and in 1836 located in Benton County, Ark. He was married January 11, 1810, and his wife died September 30, 1860. They were the parents of eight children: Louisa Ann, deceased wife of Robert W. Mecklin; Elizabeth H., deceased, first the wife of Albert Peel and afterward the wife of Judge Hiram Davis; James J., deceased; William W., deceased; Mary Jane, the deceased wife of Nathan M. Moran; Catherine, the deceased wife of A. W. Dinsmore; Hugh Allen, deceased, and Oliver I. Our subject came to Benton County, Ark., with his parents in 1836, and was married in 1856 to Mary Kelleam, a native of Arkansas, by whom he became the father of nine children: William, a farmer living in Benton County; Robert P., a stockman in Colorado; Mary Kate, wife of William Crum, a farmer of Washington County; O. P., a stockman of Idaho Territory; Bettie E., James Hugh, Nancy L., Amy Pearl and Annie W. The mother of these children died July 12, 1878, and October 13, 1880, Mr. Anderson was married to Margaret A. Stites. She was born in Missouri and reared in Texas. Mr. Anderson served in the Confederate army during the late war, and was a participant in the battle of Pea Ridge. By industry and good management Mr.

Anderson has become the owner of 688 acres of land; in his political views he is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Taylor. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John C. Arthur, member of the firm of Lincoln & Arthur, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1840, and is the son of Lilburn Q. and Letitia G. (Saunders) Arthur, and grandson of James C. Arthur. Lilburn Q. was born in Bedford County, Va., September 26, 1814, and was a farmer, blacksmith, gunsmith and wheelwright by trade, and, in short, was a natural genius. He moved with his father to Pulaski County, Ky., when seventeen years old, was married here, and in 1839 moved to Macon County, Mo., where he passed the remainder of his life. He died January 1, 1871. The last six years of his life he was engaged in the practice of medicine. Letitia G. (Saunders) Arthur was born in Kentucky, February 24, 1821, and died March 25, 1855, in Jasper County, Mo., she and her husband having moved there in 1853. Mr. Arthur was twice married, and was the father of sixteen children, ten by the first marriage and six by the second, seven living by the first marriage and four by the second. John C. Arthur was the eldest child by the first marriage. He attained his growth on the farm, and his education was sadly neglected; what education he received was by his own efforts and self study. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and at the breaking out of the late Civil War he enlisted in the Union army, Company A, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, and was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. He went to Richmond and back to Washington, D. C., in the grand review. He was neither captured nor wounded during the war, and received his discharge at St. Louis. October 8, 1866, he married Miss Mary E. Dodson, who was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1846, and who became the mother of three children: Sallie, wife of W. H. Johnson, William A. and Perry W. After the war Mr. Arthur located near his birthplace and engaged in farming, which he continued until 1886, when he came to Bentonville, Ark., and with George T. Lincoln formed a partnership in the present business. Mr. Arthur was the owner of 800 acres of land in Macon County, and was one of the best citizens. The firm of Lincoln & Arthur have the only clothing and gents' furnishing store in Bentonville, and they have a large trade, having won the confidence and esteem of the community by their fair dealing. Mr. Arthur and family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. He was justice of peace while in Macon County, and was also township trustee for eighteen months, resigning that office when coming to Arkansas.

Dr. C. F. Baker, a successful practicing physician of Maysville, was born in Franklin Parish, La., March 25, 1836, son of William and Sarah (Howe) Baker. William Baker was born either in Maryland or Virginia, but no positive information has been obtained as to what State he was born in. He was married in Virginia, and was also a practicing physician and a graduate of the University of Philadelphia. After receiving his diploma he returned to Virginia, and there began the practice of his profession. He continued there for a number of years, and then left for Franklin Parish, in Louisiana, where he practiced for a number of years. He then began the establishment of the Medical and Surgical Institute at Cincinnati, but had not completed the same at the time of his death. After his death Mrs. Baker was instrumental in seeing it completed, the State also taking an active part, making a large endowment, and when the work was completed Dr. A. H. Baker was made president of the institution, and professor of surgery, which positions he held until his death. Sarah (Howe) Baker was married in Virginia, also received a good education and was an accomplished musician. She is now living in Franklin Parish, La., and is ninety-two years of age. She was the mother of eight children, four now living. Dr. C. F. Baker was reared principally in Franklin Parish, La., and was educated under private tuition until fourteen years of age, when he went to Schenectady, N. Y., and there entered Union College or the University of New York. He remained there as a student for about two years, and then went to Oxford, Ohio, where he took a short course, after which he entered the Ohio Medical College and took one course of lectures. From there he went to Indianapolis, where he attended the medical department of the Asbury University, from which he graduated. He then went to Cincinnati and attended the Medical and Sur-

gical Institute, where the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred at the annual commencement of this institute, and afterward having the degree conferred by a regular course of study. Dr. Baker, after finishing his medical studies, went with a number of gentlemen to Fort Smith, and organized a company for the building of the Northwestern Border Railroad, but on account of the breaking out of the war was never able to carry their plan into execution. He then returned and enlisted in Company C, Third Louisiana Regiment, but remained with that company but a short time, when, under the orders of Gen. McCullough, he started for the Indian Territory, where he organized a company of Cherokee and white scouts, and rejoined Gen. McCullough in Benton County, at Camp Walker. He was then transferred, and did duty for Gen. Price on Cow Spring Prairie under special orders. After his duties as scout had been accomplished in Missouri, he rejoined his regular command, marched to Fort Wilson Creek, and there participated in that bloody battle. He then went to Lexington with Gen. Price again under special orders, being at the capture of that city. He then returned to Springfield, and there went into winter quarters, remaining only a short time, being forced to evacuate before Gen. Curtis' army. He then went down and participated in the Pea Ridge battle, after which his army retreated to the Arkansas River and continued on down south until they reached Memphis, Tenn., where they remained a short time. From there they went to Corinth, Miss., and participated in that battle, thence to Tupelo. Dr. Baker was then ordered back to Little Rock, from there to Fort Smith, and then joined Gen. Raines. He then went to the Indian Territory, and was on general duty, after which he went to Missouri, and then drifted into Louisiana, where he was on post duty at Alexander. He was paroled at Shreveport. Dr. Baker then went to New Orleans, but returned home and subsequently went to Mississippi, and afterward to St. Louis and then to Canada, being there during the Fenian invasion, and was on military duty. He participated in the capture of Fort Erie, after which he received orders from Gen. Barry to withdraw from the British territory. Dr. Baker then returned to the United States, settled at Bentonville, but his professional work was after his location at Maysville, which was in 1867. Since that time he has been thoroughly identified with his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is politically a people's man, being now allied with the Union Labor party, but formerly being a strong Democrat, never having voted any other ticket.

Jabez B. Banks, farmer, Benton County, Ark., was born in Alabama in 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Susannah (Jarvis) Banks, who were born July 12, 1784, and February 29, 1799, respectively. The former was a native of Virginia, and at an early day immigrated to Alabama, where he was married and resided until 1837, at which time he and his family moved to Arkansas. They were the parents of twelve children, who lived to be grown; Lydia, who became the wife of Daniel Perkins, a farmer and tanner, and died in Oregon; Verlinder, wife of Jesse Kincannon, a farmer residing in Wise County, Texas; Simon P., deceased; Rezia J., a farmer of Texas; Samuel A., deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of James S. Doggett, a Methodist minister residing in California; Tirzah, deceased; Hilkiah, a farmer of Oregon; Jabez B., farming on the old homestead; Susan Margaret, wife of Frederick Green, residing in Texas; Rhoda, residing in Texas and the wife of Lowry Davis; and Sebina, a farmer of Oregon. Jabez B. came to Arkansas at the age of twelve years, and after attaining man's estate was married to Sarah Sherrod, a native of Tennessee. The following are their children: Nancy E. (deceased), Benjamin F., Martha C. (deceased), David F., Thomas Arthur, Kilkiah Wesley (deceased), Susan Verlinda, wife of John McClusky; Margaret, wife of Wiley B. Johnson; George Lafayette and Henry Jordan (deceased). Mrs. Banks died in 1860, and in 1861 Mr. Banks married Elizabeth Gamble, and by her became the father of four children: Jabez Jefferson, Samuel Green, John Rezia and Sarah F. Mr. Banks is a Democrat in politics, and is the owner of 200 acres of valuable land, seventy-five acres being under cultivation. He is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Tompkins Coleman Barney, furniture dealer of Bentonville, whose birth occurred in Woodford County, Ill., in 1845, is the son of Harlow and Amy (Wolf) Barney. Harlow Barney was born in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1800, was of Irish descent, and was a physician and surgeon by profession. He graduated from the New York Medical College, and when still a young man went to

Ohio and there followed teaching, and also continued the study of medicine. In 1824 he married Miss Amy Wolf, who was born in Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, March 3, 1800. About 1844 they moved to Woodford County, Ill., and here lived for some time at Lacon and Spring Bay, and here Dr. Barney devoted his entire attention to the practice of medicine. His wife was of Scotch descent, and died in 1855, just three months previous to the death of her husband. They were the parents of nine children, four now living: Carey, farmer in Monroe County, Mo.; Allen, in the Rocky Mountains; Tompkins C., and Wirth W., who is a painter and contractor in Bentonville, Ark. Tompkins C. Barney was but ten years old when his parents died, and he was taken to Richland County, Ohio, and reared by his mother's sister, Mrs. Phoebe A. Coleman, and remained with his aunt until seventeen years of age. About this time the war broke out, and young Barney donned his blue uniform and enlisted in Company D, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, under Col. D. P. Greer. He was in the battle of Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Red River campaign, siege and capture of Mobile. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill., at the close of the war. He then located at Bolivar, Polk Co., Mo., and invested in one-half interest in the *Bolivar Sentinel*. This interest he sold out in 1867 and went into Kansas, where he assisted in the survey of that State west of Wichita, and one year later returned to Bolivar, Mo. Here, in 1868, he married Miss Cornelia Evans, who was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1849. They have four children: Margaret, Frank, Lillard and Gracie. Soon after his marriage Mr. Barney moved to Quincy, Ill., and hired as baggage and express agent on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Quincy to Louisiana, Mo. In 1878 he returned to Southwestern Missouri, and worked in the woolen mills at Springfield for two years. He then went to Eureka Springs and clerked in the Southern Hotel a short time. He afterward became manager, and occupied this position eighteen months. August, 1886, he moved to Bentonville, Ark., and established himself in the furniture business, which he has since continued. He is a Republican in politics; is a member of the K. of P.; Mrs. Barney is a member of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin S. Beach is one of the enterprising and intelligent young business men of Benton County, Ark., and has a large general merchandise store at Osage Mills. He is a native of Benton County, and was born February 8, 1855, and was educated in the common schools. Besides his store he is postmaster at Osage Mills, and is the owner of forty acres of land. He is a Democrat, and Tilden received his first presidential vote. He is a Mason, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1880 he was married to Miss Sallie Simmons, who died in 1882, having borne one child, John E. She was born in Tennessee in 1858, and came to Arkansas when quite small. Mr. Beach is a son of Elam J. and Rachel J. (Gambill) Beach. The father was born in Georgia, and came to Arkansas when a young man, and was married in 1853 to Miss Gambill, who was born in Tennessee January 8, 1835. She came with her parents to Arkansas when about six years of age, and she and Mr. Beach became the parents of the following family: Benjamin S.; Mollie, wife of J. W. Livesay; Ella, wife of T. J. Simmons (Mrs. Simmons is now a widow, her husband having died in 1877); Alice, deceased; Sallie, Nettie, Robert Lee and Rosa. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army during the late war, and in 1863 was taken prisoner and kept at Fort Delaware until the cessation of hostilities. He died in 1883.

Dr. A. R. Bills, son of Pascal W. and Drusilla (Barlow) Bills, was born June 12, 1850, in Bourbon County, Ky. The father was born in the same county, and there grew to manhood. He was well educated, having attended Millersburg Academy of Kentucky, but never completed his course. While in that State he taught school for a number of years, and afterward graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He then kept books for Waide, Ertine & Co., wholesale druggists of Cincinnati, for two years, after which he went to New Orleans and kept books in that city for some time. He had traveled quite extensively, going through Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee as collecting agent. Mr. Bills then returned to Kentucky, and was married to Miss Drusilla Barlow August 23, 1849. To them were born seven children, six now living: Alvin R., Mrs. Ann Eliza Rheinhardt, John H., Mrs. Mary L. Burney, Mrs. Lillie O. Bird, Laura and Mary (deceased). After marriage Mr. Bills taught school, and in connection carried on farming in Bourbon County, Ky., until 1854, when he removed to Cass County, Mo., settled about three miles from

Lone Jack, and there he has since lived. His wife was also born and reared in Bourbon County, Ky., and like her husband received a good education, being educated at North Middleton. Alvin W. Bills, grandfather of Dr. A. R. Bills, was born in North Carolina in 1806, but immigrated to Tennessee with his parents when but a lad. He was there educated, and was a classmate of James K. Polk. After graduation he began the study of medicine at Lexington, Ky., graduated from the Transylvanian College, and then followed his profession in that State until his death, which occurred in 1848. His wife, the grandmother of Dr. A. R. Bills, Mary N. (Simms) Bills, was born in Culpeper County, Va., and when about twelve or fourteen years of age removed to Kentucky, and was there afterward married. The maternal grandparents, Alvin W. and Mary (Fisher) Barlow, were both natives of Kentucky, and the grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. Dr. A. R. Bills remained at home until ten years of age, and was then placed in school, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. During that eventful period he remained at home and made himself generally useful around the farm, carrying provisions to the army. After the close of hostilities he returned to his books and entered the school at Lone Jack, Mo., where he remained from 1866 to 1867. He then began teaching, and this continued for eight years in the public schools of Jackson, Cass, Lafayette and Johnson Counties, Mo., teaching ten months out of each year, and in three years had taught thirty-three months. During that time Dr. Bills began the study of medicine, teaching himself, but under the preceptorship of Dr. Andrew O'Conner. He took one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Kansas, and then took one course at the Medical Department of the University of Kansas City, graduating in March, 1882. Dr. Bills then removed to Maysville, Ark., and began the practice of his profession. Here he has since lived, and has built up a large and successful practice. He became a member of the County and State Medical Societies shortly after removing to Maysville, and has since retained his membership. November 7, 1871, he married Miss Johanna Jones, a native of Scott County, Ky., and the daughter of Joseph and Rachel A. Jones. To this marriage were born three children: Ethelyne, John Warren and Beulah. The doctor is a stanch Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

John Black, clerk of the county court of Benton County, Ark., is a native of Warren County, Tenn., born in 1831, son of Alexander and Mary (Smith) Black, and grandson of Samuel Black. Alexander Black was born in Kentucky, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a merchant by occupation. When a small boy he went to McMinnville, Tenn., and here in later years followed merchandising. He died in East Tennessee in 1856. His wife was born in Roane County, and was of Scotch-Irish descent also. To their marriage were born seven children, all of whom lived to be grown: Samuel (deceased), John, Dr. Thomas, Mrs. Mary L. Mason, Robert, Alexander and Marawether Smith Black. John Black was educated in McMinnville, Tenn., and at the age of nineteen began the study of law. He soon entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and here remained fifteen months. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and the year following he immigrated to Carroll County, Ark., located at Carrollton, where he entered upon his practice. July 10, 1855, he married Miss Sophia A. Greenwood, who was born in Georgia in 1837. She bore him six children: Alexander G. (deputy clerk of Benton County), Kittle, John S., Mary L. (widow of William Tinnin, deceased), Carrie (wife of Clinton Crouch) and Hugh D. In 1856 he was appointed agent of the Poney Indians of Nebraska, and held that position for two years. During the war his sympathies were with the Confederate States, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry. He was in service in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas for about three and a half years. He surrendered at Fort Smith, Ark., and after peace had been declared he returned to his home and to his practice. This he continued until 1869 or 1870, when he was appointed county attorney. In 1872 he was appointed clerk of Benton County, and was clerk of the county court, probate court and recorder, it being the best office in the State. From 1876 to 1880 he was re-elected to the same office. In 1882 the office was divided, and Mr. Black was clerk of the county court, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1886. He now holds that position. Mr. Black is one of the old and much respected citizens of Benton County, is a man of much public spirit and a man of good character. He has been in public office

for the past eighteen years, and during that time has escaped without a stain or blot upon his public or private life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch and Council Degree, and he and Mrs. Black are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. A. C. Blackburn, who is the recognized "lumber king" of Northwestern Arkansas, was born in War Eagle Township, Benton Co., Ark., in 1841, and is a son of Rev. Sylvanus and Catherine Blackburn, both of whom were born in 1809, in Georgia and North Carolina, respectively. They became residents of Arkansas in 1832, and are still living. J. A. C. Blackburn is their sixth child, and his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father in the grist-mill. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and was a faithful soldier for four years, and in 1865 returned to Arkansas; here he engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming, succeeded in accumulating some money, which, in partnership with his father, he invested in a general mercantile store, and at the end of six months bought his father's interest. Here he remained from 1867 till 1873, and then moved his stock of goods to War Eagle and erected the mills at that place, and also continued to carry on merchandising. He continued in the saw and grist milling business at War Eagle until 1884, when he succeeded Peter Van Winkle as proprietor of the Van Winkle Saw and Planing Mills. He has been so successful in the management of these mills that he has often been called the "lumber king" of Northwestern Arkansas. His principal mill is situated nine miles east of Rogers. The engine is 150-horse power, the cylinder 22x30 inches and the balance wheel is twenty feet in diameter and weighs 20,000 pounds. He has three large boilers, each twenty-four feet long and forty-two inches in diameter, with four 12-inch flues, and has one circular saw, two rip saws, three cut-off saws, one gang lath machine, one shingle machine, two planers, two moulding machines, one scroll saw, one mortising machine and one automatic emery wheel. He has another mill in Madison County, which is twenty-five horse power, with a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day. Besides this he has two other mills cutting lumber for him by the thousand. He handles 3,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and owns in connection with his mills 15,000 acres of fine timber lands. There has not been an enterprise started in Benton County in which he has not taken a deep interest, and in the majority of cases become a heavy stockholder, the Stock Bank, Fair Association, Roller Mills and Water Works being some of the enterprises in which he has been interested. He was first married to Miss Ellen Van Winkle, who died November 10, 1884, having borne three children: Carrie, Lucy M. and Laura May. Mrs. Belle Harris, widow of Mack Harris and daughter of C. Petross, became his second wife. Mr. Blackburn is a Democrat and an A. F. & A. M. of the highest order, and belongs to the Knights of Honor.

Thomas K. Blake, merchant, and one of the old and influential citizens of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of Roane County, Tenn., born 1813, and the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Owen) Blake. Thomas Blake was born in Georgia, and was of English origin. He went to North Carolina when a young man, and from there to Tennessee in 1799. He was a speculator in lands, and did a great deal of trading. He was the owner of a number of mills, and was a good business man. His wife was born in Alabama, and died in 1829. She was the mother of seven children, Thomas K. being the only one now living. He remained at home until after his mother's death, and then went to Alabama, where he lived among his mother's people a number of years, and worked at machinery in various kinds of mills. In 1836 he married Miss Clara Chitty, who was born in North Carolina in 1819, and seven children were born to this union: Jesse C., in Whitesburgh; Tex.; Missouri E., wife of J. E. Russell; Larkin L., in the Chickasaw Nation; William A., killed in the battle of Pea Ridge; Paulina J., deceased; Thomas T., an extensive lumber merchant at Bentonville, Ark.; John Y. F., in New Mexico, a United States officer, and a graduate of West Point with the rank of first lieutenant, and Clara F., wife of F. W. Derrickson. Thomas K. Blake resided in Alabama until 1841, when he immigrated to Polk County, Mo., and in 1859 he went to Denton County, Tex. In 1868 he became a citizen of Bentonville, Ark. While in Missouri he was the owner of two woolen mills, and while in the Lone Star State he was engaged in merchandising, dealt in stock and was also engaged in milling. After coming to Bentonville he and Josiah Claypool erected a flouring-mill, and they were also the proprietors of two mercantile establishments in Bentonville. Previous

to the erection of the grist-mill, Mr. Blake erected a woolen-mill, and afterward he and Mr. Claypool became partners in this mill, and it was attached to the grist-mill. Mr. Blake and Mr. Claypool were partners for about three years, when they sold the mills; each took a store, and after this each man did business on his own responsibility. Mr. Blake also erected a lumber mill in Carroll County, and was the proprietor of it for one year, when he moved it to Huntsville, Ark., and converted it into a flouring-mill, which he turned over to his sons, Larkin L. and Thomas T. Mr. Blake followed merchandising in Bentonville for about fifteen years, and was successful in his business transactions. He erected the Western Hotel, and the large block occupied by L. J. Laughlin. He has also erected a large number of private dwellings and other business houses in Bentonville, and has been of much benefit to that city. Although starting with little or no means, Mr. Blake has, by attending strictly to the business on hand, and by his honesty, become one of the solid, substantial merchants of Bentonville. For the past five years he has lived a retired life. He lost his wife in 1859. Mr. Blake is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. He was proprietor of the Western Hotel for six years, and followed merchandising at the same time. While residing in Texas he had 187 horses stolen from him by the Indians, and he thinks he will yet get pay for them from the United States Government.

M. R. Blevins, son of Allen and Clara (Owens) Blevins, was born in Bradley County, Tenn., May, 1887. The father was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., received a common-school education here, and was here married. He afterward moved to Bradley County while the Indians were still there, and assisted in banding them together to take them to the reservation set apart for them. Mr. Blevins continued to live in Tennessee until 1851, when he immigrated to Independence County, Ark., where he died the same year. His wife, Clara Blevins, was born in North Carolina, her parents leaving that State when she was but a small girl. She was married to Mr. Blevins in Meigs County, and became the mother of eleven children, seven now living: John, Michael R., Gideon T., Mrs. Lorinda Tunnel, Mrs. Malinda Millsap, Mrs. Myra Teal and Mrs. Mary Wood. Those deceased are William, Allen, Catherine and an infant. M. R. Blevins was but twelve years of age when his parents moved to Arkansas, and his father dying soon after, the support of the family was largely dependent upon his efforts. He only received a common-school education, and remained with his mother until twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Elizabeth Wakefield, daughter of William and Jane Wakefield, who were originally from Mason County, Tenn. This union, which has been a long and happy one, was blessed by the birth of eleven children, nine now living: Allen, James, Charles, Mike, Robert, Mrs. Amanda Copeheart, Mattie, Clara and Ida. The two children deceased were named Florence and Annie May. Mr. and Mrs. Blevins live on the farm that they first settled, and raised their first crop with the aid of a yoke of cattle. During the war Mr. Blevins enlisted in Company A, First Cherokee Volunteer Cavalry, Confederate Army, and was in the battles of Honey Springs, Fort Wayne, Newtonia and others of less importance. During his absence Mrs. Blevins carried on the farm, doing the greater part of the work herself, and often went a distance of forty miles to mill. She was energetic and determined and kept her family from want. Returning home after his term of service had expired, he and twenty-three others, including his captain, took a trip through Old and New Mexico and into Colorado, where they remained until the close of the war. He then came home and resumed farming and stock raising, and handled cattle for about eighteen years. He has now an excellent farm of 340 acres, 140 under cultivation, and has good buildings on the same. It was largely through Mr. Blevins' influence and efforts that the district school building was erected, and his children are all blessed with a good common-school education. Mr. Blevins is a strong Democrat, politically, and cast his first presidential vote for Breckenridge. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Samuel Box, farmer, machine agent and postmaster at Hico Post-office, was born near Bolivar, in Polk County, Mo., March 1, 1845, and is the son of William P. and Hannah (Cantwell) Box. William P. Box was born near Knoxville, Tenn., August 1, 1825. His parents were born in the Carolinas, and on his father's side the family is of Dutch descent, and Scotch on the mother's side. William P. Box was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and

in 1842 he removed with his parents to Polk County, Mo., and here married Mrs. H. Slagle, in 1844. They were among the early pioneers of Polk County, Mo. In 1863 he and family removed to Cooper County, Mo., and in 1870 they moved from there to Benton County, Ark. Mr. Box is still living, and is residing near Hico Post-office. Mrs. Box was born in Jackson County, Ohio, August 9, 1820. Her parents were natives of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. Mrs. Box was the mother of two children by a previous marriage with John Slagle. They were named as follows: John and Conrad. By her union with Mr. Box she became the mother of four children: Samuel, Thomas (deceased), Pleasant and Joseph. Samuel Box, the eldest child born to the second marriage, enlisted in the Confederate service, October 11, 1864, at Boonville, Mo., in Company C (Capt. Norman's) Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Smith commanding, and remained until the close of the war. He was in the engagements at Sedalia, Lexington, Independence, Westport, Fort Scott and Newtonia. He was in Shelby's brigade until the close of hostilities, and refusing to accept the terms of surrender he left the United States, and took refuge in Old Mexico; was present at the burial of the Confederate flag at Eagle Pass, Texas, July 4, 1865, in commemoration of which Col. A. W. Stayback, who was present also, composed a touching poem. From here Mr. Box went to California, via Monterey, Saltillo, Buena Vista, Durango and Mazatlan, Mexico, remaining only a short time, when he went to Jackson County, Ore. He resided here less than two years, and returned to Booneville, Mo. Here he lived over two years, and then moved to Benton County, Ark., where he was married August 19, 1879, to Mrs. Mollie E. (Comer) Neill, the daughter of John B. and Caroline (Estes) Comer, formerly of Gallatin, Daviess Co., Mo. Mr. Comer is yet living, but Mrs. Comer died in 1882. Mrs. Box is the mother of one child by her first husband, Arthur Neill, and three children by her second husband, Mr. Box. They are named as follows: Fred, Effa and Vard. Mr. Box is a Democrat politically, and his first presidential vote was cast for S. J. Tilden in 1876. Mr. Box is the owner of 180 acres of land and some good town property; he was justice of the peace for two years, and was also notary public, and postmaster for eleven years. He is a member of the K. of H. and American Protective League. He has traveled extensively in the United States, Old Mexico, Central America and South America. He has always taken an active part in local politics; is not a member of any church, but a strong believer in the bible, and holds to the faith and doctrines of the Missionary Baptists; he takes a great interest in schools and education, and the upbuilding of good society, and is a warm supporter and defender of the temperance cause, but above all the highest ambition of his life is to see his children grow up to be sober, religious and useful men and women.

Pinkney A. Bozarth, farmer, was born in Howard County, Mo., November 18, 1823, son of Jonathan and Cynthia (Gross) Bozarth. The father was born in Virginia, April 21, 1780; was a successful farmer, and at the age of nineteen married his first wife, Miss Nancy Alexander. They then moved to Christian County, Ky., and from there to Howard County, Mo., in 1818, where they purchased 400 acres of land. The father died in 1856. His second marriage was with Miss Gross, a native of Kentucky, born 1811. She was married in Missouri to Mr. Bozarth, and after his death she moved to Collins County, Texas, where she died in 1885. She was of Scotch descent, a member of the Christian Church, and an energetic, persevering woman. Their family consisted of six children: Lucinda, Pinkney A., Elnora, Jonathan, Benjamin and Elizabeth. Pinkney A. Bozarth received an ordinary education, and at the age of twenty-seven, married Miss Helen M. Terrell. He immigrated to California in 1850, followed mining for one year and then returned, but in 1861 moved to Collins County, Texas, where he engaged in farming. In 1863 he volunteered in Col. Stone's regiment, Confederate army, Texas cavalry, and served through the war. He was in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Fort Donelson, also other battles. In 1866 Mr. Bozarth and family moved to Benton County, Ark., and here the wife died in 1871. She was born near Louisville, Ky., October 28, 1830, was a member of the Christian Church, and was the mother of these children: Jonathan R., Alice, Cornelia, Emma, William F., Willis L., Mollie A., Cynthia R. The members of this family now deceased are Alice, Cornelia, Emma and Cynthia. Mr. Bozarth took for his second wife Mrs. Polly A. Berry, a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born October 8, 1858, and was married in after years to Mr. Arnold Berry. One child, James



Berry, was the result of that marriage. She moved to Benton County, Ark., February 15, 1873, and in May of the same year married Mr. Bozarth. Her parents, Redden and Polly (Farrington) Fields, were natives of Tennessee. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of John A. Fields.] Mr. Bozarth is a Democrat in politics, and is an excellent citizen of the county.

J. Wesley Breedlove, liveryman of Siloam Springs, Ark., was born in Miller County, Mo., July 20, 1866, being a son of Clay and Amelia (Reed) Breedlove. The former was born in Illinois, near St. Louis, Mo., January 8, 1834, and afterward moved to that city, where he was principally reared. He was married in Miller County, Mo., in 1855, and in 1874 located in the Choctaw Nation, where he still resides. During the late war he enlisted under Gen. Price in the Confederate service, but owing to being accidentally wounded in the hand in 1863, he was compelled to give up soldiering for a time. His grandfather came from Wales and settled in Virginia, where the father of Clay B. was born. The latter moved to Indiana, thence to Illinois, and afterward settled in Boone County, Ark., where he yet resides, at a very advanced age. The wife of Clay B. was born in Miller County, Mo., May 10, 1827, and died in the Choctaw Nation in May, 1885. Her father was born in Ireland, and after locating in the United States, in Pennsylvania, came to Miller County, Mo., and reared a large family of children. The following are the children born to Mr. Breedlove and wife: J. Wesley, Rachel (deceased), James H., William A., Robert T. and Sallie M. J. Wesley Breedlove was educated in Richland Institute, Pulaski County, Mo., and made his home with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he was married to Amanda Burness, a native of Illinois. She died in 1882, leaving three children: Edward Clay, Clara Eugenia, and William Newton (deceased). In 1883 Mr. Breedlove was married to Mrs. M. J. Steele, who was born in Montgomery County, Mo., January 30, 1853. By her first husband she became the mother of one child, Arthur L. Steele. She has three children by Mr. Breedlove: Inez A., Clara Alice (deceased) and Mary I. Mr. Breedlove went with his father to the Choctaw Nation in 1874, and there married both his wives. He followed the occupations of farming, stock-raising and teaching in the Nation, and in 1885 came to Arkansas and ran a hack line from Siloam Springs to Bentonville, and afterward engaged in the livery business, which he has made very successful. He has a fine stable, centrally located, and has done a good business financially. He is a Democrat in politics, but owing to his roving life has never had a chance to vote. He is a member of the board of alderman of Siloam Springs, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

James J. Britt was born in Carroll County, Tenn., February 12, 1837, son of James J. and Winneford (Hilliard) Britt. The father was born, reared and married in North Carolina, but afterward moved to Tennessee, where he died in 1836. He was a farmer and merchant. The mother was born near Knoxville, N. C., and died in 1867 in Texas. She had married again, and had moved to several different places. James J. Britt was the youngest of five children of his father's family that lived to be grown. He was partly reared in Carroll County, Tenn., and at the age of twelve moved to Washita County, Ark., and from there to Barry County, Mo., where he remained three years. From there he came to Benton County, Ark., in 1858, where he settled to farming, and has continued this occupation ever since except two years in Texas, just after the war closed. During the war he served in Company H, First Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate States Army, where he remained until 1863, when he was wounded at the Prairie Grove battle by a gunshot in the leg, which still causes him considerable trouble. Since the war Mr. Britt has devoted his time exclusively to farming. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary Ann Sager, a native of Benton County, Ark., and to them were born eleven children, eight now living: John F., James A., Sarah B., Willmina L., Eddie L., Albert and Addie (twins) and Ida A. Mr. Britt was justice of the peace of the township six years, and was a deputy sheriff of the county two years. He is a Democrat in politics; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is the owner of 200 acres of land, 120 under cultivation.

William F. Brooks, pharmacist, of Siloam Springs, Ark., is a North Carolinian, and was born in 1838. He left the paternal roof at the age of fourteen years, and went to Georgia, where he began fighting the battle of life for himself. He soon after went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and began working in a commission house, where he remained two years, and then began steamboating

on the Tennessee River, afterward becoming pilot. He then spent about five years at home, and was married in Mississippi to Mary Jane Smith, who was born and reared in Knoxville, Tenn. After his marriage he went to Illinois, and there remained from 1857 to 1868. At the latter date he moved to Bentonville, Ark., where he has been engaged in various occupations, but the most of his attention has been given to the furniture business. Since about 1879 he has been a resident of Siloam Springs, and since 1886 has been engaged in the drug business. Mr. Brooks is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. His parents, Thomas F. and Mahala Brooks, were born in North Carolina, the former in 1785, and the latter about 1786, and died in 1885 and 1880, respectively. The father was a farmer and of Irish descent, his father being an Irishman who helped to fight for American independence. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of fifteen children: George W., Isaac, Eliza (wife of Bluford Baxter), Lawrence, William F., Lucinda (the deceased wife of Peter Clark), Riley M., Margaret (wife of William Lavin), James N., Abner, Jane, Joel, Calvin, Richard W. and Amanda.

Amos A. Brown, a farmer of Benton County, Ark., was born on the 2d of February, 1820, and located on his present fine farm of 260 acres in 1852. He has lived a quiet, uneventful life, but has always taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the county in which he resides. He has 130 acres of land under cultivation, and is in a prosperous condition, financially. Mr. Brown votes the Democratic ticket, and his first vote for President, as far as he recollects, was for James K. Polk. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His parents, Alfred and Narcissus (Belk) Brown, were married in their native State, North Carolina, and immigrated to Tennessee in 1832, and from Tennessee to North Carolina in 1834. In 1851 they left North Carolina and arrived in Benton County in 1852. Their children were as follows: Elvira, Darling (deceased), James, Amos A., Arra A., Asoph (deceased), Alfred (deceased), Harriet, J. M. and John W. The paternal grandfather was an Englishman, and came to America at a very early day, locating in North Carolina.

Charles W. Brown, member of the firm of Smart & Brown, proprietors of the livery, feed and sale stable of Bentonville, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1847; son of William C. and Martha E. (McBay) Brown. The father was also born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1811, and was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation. He moved to Shelby County, Ohio, in 1861, and there died in 1874. The mother was born near Harrisburg, Penn., and died in 1873. They were the parents of seven children: Charles W.; Ellen, at home; Margaret, wife of Daniel Vandamark, of Shelby County, Ohio; Joseph, who was conductor on a train and was killed while coupling a car; Martha, a teacher in Sidney, Ohio; John, a railroad conductor, and Ida, a teacher by profession in Sidney, Ohio. Charles W. was reared on his father's farm, and in March, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Battery, Light Artillery, and was in service until the close of the war, being discharged at Cincinnati, Ohio. He served in Mississippi, and was on garrison duty. After the war Mr. Brown operated a threshing machine for fourteen years. In the spring of 1885 he went to Kinsley, Kas., and was engaged in a stock and ranch business. In 1886 he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., and he and E. F. Henry speculated in real estate. They owned Clark's second addition, sold numerous lots, and met with good success. In June, 1887, Mr. Brown and L. P. Smart became partners in the livery and feed stable, and have since continued at this business. Mr. Brown brought the first full-blooded Norman horse to Benton County, and he and Mr. Henry brought the first Galloway cattle ever in the county.

John G. Brown, son of Joseph and Sarah (Green) Brown, was born January 21, 1848, in Watauga County, N. C. The father was also born in the same county, is now living, and is engaged in tilling the soil on the same farm that he first settled. During the late war he enlisted in Company D, First North Carolina Volunteer Cavalry, served through the entire war and participated in many battles—Petersburg, Willis Church, Manassas, Bull Run, Gettysburg, Richmond, Stony Creek, Bellefield and a number of others. He was captured near Petersburg three days before Lee's surrender, and imprisoned at Point Lookout, where he was kept for three months, and then paroled. Sarah (Green) Brown was also born in Watauga County, N. C., and by her marriage with Mr. Brown became the mother of seven children, four now living: C. E., Mrs. Harriet E. Clowson, Julia A. and John G. Those deceased were named Susanna,

James and Mrs. Mary L. Yonce. The parents of these children are sixty-four and sixty years of age, respectively. John G. Brown received a common-school education before the breaking out of the war, and after that eventful period. At the age of nineteen he left the home of his youth, turned his face westward, and finally settled in Northern Missouri, where he remained for fourteen years. He married Amelia E. Watson, daughter of Abner and Mary (Emmons) Watson, of Chariton County, Mo. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Rosa A., Joseph Abner and James O. Mr. Brown left Missouri and moved to his old home in North Carolina, where he remained for about two years. He then moved to Bentonville, Ark., where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and after a two years' residence in that city, moved to his present farm, where he has since lived. Like his father, Mr. Brown enlisted in the Confederate army, Company D, First North Carolina Volunteer Cavalry, and served a part of the last year. He took part in some skirmishes, but no actual battles. He was wounded, and was disabled for about a year. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Lorenzo D. Brown is a well-to-do farmer of Benton County, Ark., and was born in Alabama in the year 1842. He is a son of S. P. and Grace A. (Muldeo) Brown, the former of whom was born in the "Palmetto State," and was a planter by occupation. He moved from his native State to Alabama at a very early day, and from there to Texas in 1859, settling in Collins County, where he remained seven years. He then returned to Alabama, where he died in 1878. Lorenzo D. Brown was educated in the common schools of Alabama, and remained with his parents until he reached manhood. At the breaking out of the war of 1861 he joined the Confederate service, enlisting in Company D, Sixth Texas Cavalry, and after serving one and a half years returned home, and soon after re-enlisted in Company I, Second Texas Partisan Rangers, commanded by Capt. White, and served until the close of the war. While in Louisiana he was taken prisoner, but soon after succeeded in effecting his escape, and returned to his command. He received his discharge at Hempstead, Tex., and returned to his home in Collins County, that State, and resumed farming. In 1884 he came to Benton County, Ark., and purchased his present farm, which consists of 120 acres of very fair land. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary J. Carson, of Titus County, Tex., and by her has a family of seven children: Horace P., Frank C., Albert L., Lora V., Gracie, Robert and Corrie. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Gilbert Brown, a prominent farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower of Benton County, Ark., was born in Wayne County, N. Y., June 30, 1827, and is a son of Jesse and Sally (Taylor) Brown. The father was a farmer, born on Long Island in 1804, and afterward became a well-to-do farmer, stock raiser and saw-mill owner of York State. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in Fulton County, Ind., in 1846. His father, Thomas Brown, was a farmer and a native of France, being a schoolmate of the Marquis de La Fayette, of Revolutionary fame. Sally (Taylor) Brown was born in New York in 1806, a daughter of Jacob Taylor, and a Methodist in her religious views. Thomas Gilbert Brown, her son, was taken by his parents to Indiana at the age of thirteen years, where he received his education and grew to manhood. He was married in 1849 to Nancy Jane Lewis, who was born in Indiana in 1831, and died in that State in 1855. Two children were born to this union: Sarah Alice, wife of William Fuller, and Leander, residing in Cherokee City. Mr. Brown was married to his second wife, Nancy M. Elliott, in 1855, and by her became the father of eight children: Rebecca A. (wife of A. N. Cherry), Jay W., Ida Belle (wife of B. Evans), Amy Dell (wife of John Ingalls), Ruth Jane, Ulysses Grant, Lillian and John E. In 1858 Mr. Brown went to Minnesota, where he resided until 1860, and then went to Washington County, Kas. While residing in this place, in 1862, the Indians made a raid on his stock, and took all that he had. He then returned to Indiana, but only remained a short time, when he went to Nebraska, taking up the first homestead claim in Jones County. They were troubled a great deal by the Indians at first, and Leander, the eldest son, was often posted as sentry on the top of their house, to watch for their approach. Mr. Brown made his home in Nebraska for twelve years, and then located in Benton County, Ark., where he has since resided. He has a good farm of fifty-five acres, all under cultivation, and an orchard of over 2,000 trees. He is a man who commands the respect and esteem of all who know him, and

he and family worship in the Congregational Church. While in New York Mr. Brown's father resided about a mile and a half from the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, and assisted him in digging up the plates from which the Book of Mormon is supposed to have been written.

Daniel Lanning Bruner, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Benton County, Ark., was born in Monroe County, Ind., August 1, 1841, and is a son of Elias and Matilda (Williams) Bruner, and grandson of Jacob Bruner. The latter was born in Germany, and was a hatter by trade, but also owned and managed a farm. Elias Bruner was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1797, and, like his father, was a farmer and hatter by occupation. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and died in Benton County, Ark., April 10, 1871. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1807, and died in Benton County, Ark., October 25, 1874. Daniel Lanning Bruner was taken to Cumberland County, Ill., at the age of nine years, and the next year was removed to Cole County. He was taken to Texas in 1853, and was there reared to manhood. All the schooling he received was obtained while he was a small boy in Indiana and Illinois, reading and writing being the extent of his scholastic attainments. Since that time he has improved his education very much by private study, and he is an extensive and thoughtful reader. He located in Benton County, Ark., in 1868, and was here married two years later to Miss Penelope Litteral, who was born in Tennessee in October, 1843, a daughter of James Litteral, a farmer. In March, 1862, Mr. Bruner enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company I, Fifteenth Texas Volunteer Infantry, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He was in a number of hotly contested battles, but was never wounded. He was sergeant of his company, and after the war returned home, broken down in health from hardships and exposure. By industry and good management he is now the owner of a good farm of 120 acres. He is a Master Mason, and he and family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His children were as follows: Mary Ellen, James B., Lucinda E., Walter Lee, Cora Edna, Reumira and Daniel Clinton; the latter of whom died September 18, 1888.

John H. and James P. Burns, grocery merchants of Bentonville, Ark., were born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1830 and 1838, respectively. They are the sons of Thomas P. and Mary Ann (Knott) Burns, and the grandsons of John Burns, who was a native of Ireland, coming to the United States when a young man; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and drew a pension for services rendered. He located in North Carolina, but afterward located in Bedford County, Tenn., where he died about 1836. Thomas P. Burns was born in the State of North Carolina in 1793, and was of Irish descent. He died in 1838. Mary Ann (Knott) Burns was born in Bedford County, Tenn., and died in 1870 at the age of sixty-three. She was the mother of five children, three of whom are now living: William, who resides in Bell County, Tex., engaged in farming; John H. and James P. The father of these children died when they were quite small, and, after his death, the mother continued to keep house, and keep her children together on the farm. In 1860 she and her three children moved to Benton County, Ark., purchased a farm five miles southwest of the county seat, and here John H. and James P. remained with their mother until her death. They followed farming until 1881, when they established a grocery store in Bentonville, and this they have since continued. They carry a first-class stock of goods, and are men of good business ability, are strictly honest, and are good citizens. In 1871 John H. married Miss Mary Elizabeth Simpson, a native of Alabama, born in 1838, and the daughter of James Simpson. Mrs. Burns died in 1875, and in 1877 he married Miss Harriet E. Campbell, who was born in Logan County, Ky., and who is the daughter of James M. Campbell. James P. married, in 1878, Miss Sarah Emaline Jackson, daughter of Haley Jackson. They have five children: Mary E., Margaret G., Edna A., James H. and Ida. In politics the brothers are both Democrats. They are both Masons, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which John H. is steward and James P. trustee. In 1862 the brothers enlisted in Company F, Confederate army, under Capt. Miser. John H. was in the battle of Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, and was captured and retained about twenty days. He was discharged at Washington, Ark., after the surrender. James P. was in the battle of Prairie Grove, and was afterward transferred to the commissary department, and was there from August, 1862, until the close of the war. He was wounded quite severely in the battle of Prairie Grove.

J. Van Butler, editor and proprietor of *The Locomotive* at Siloam Springs, is a native of Gordon County, Ga., born January 22, 1866, son of James F. and Mary F. S. (Watts) Butler, and grandson of Absalom Butler, who was born in South Carolina, was of English parentage, and was a relative of Gov. P. Butler, of the last named State. James F. Butler was born in Pendleton District, S. C., November, 1821, but grew to manhood in Gordon County, Ga., where he married and where he lived until 1868, when he engaged in merchandising at Fairmount, Ga., and followed this occupation at that place for ten years. At the last mentioned date he moved to Benton County and located where he now lives, six miles east of Siloam Springs, where he is exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, ninety under cultivation. His wife, Mrs. Mary F. S. (Watts) Butler, was born in Rabun County, Ga., March 20, 1826, was reared there, and is still living. Their son, J. Van Butler, has acquired his education, outside of six months' schooling, by private personal study. He remained at home until twenty years of age (1886), and then entered the *Corner Stone* office, where he remained but a short time. Then he and a brother purchased a printing office at Springdale, and he did the mechanical work of that paper, *The Locomotive*, which was issued from December 25, 1886, and was continued until May, 1887. They then sold out and removed to Siloam Springs, where they established this paper August 26, 1887, which is independent in politics. Mr. Butler is a member of the Protective League, and is financial secretary of the lodge at this place.

LeRoy B. Camden was born in Coffee County, Tenn., in 1836, and is a son of LeRoy S. and Odelia (Payne) Camden, who were born in Rockbridge County, Va., and Georgia, in 1799 and 1808, respectively. John Camden, the grandfather of our subject, was born and reared in Virginia. In 1811 he moved to Tennessee and purchased a large tract of land near Hillsboro. He held the office of justice of the peace for over thirty years, and was one of the early pioneers of Coffee County. His son, LeRoy S., was married in Tennessee, and in 1846 moved to Lawrence County, Mo., where he purchased 320 acres of land, and died in 1877. He was captain of the Mustering Guards in Coffee County for five years. His wife died in 1888. LeRoy B. Camden is the sixth of her ten children, and was reared to manhood on a farm in Lawrence County. April 14, 1861, he was married to Miss Dorinda Bennett, who was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in 1842, and by her became the father of nine children: Hattie, wife of G. L. Alexander; LeRoy T., Richard, John, Sarah (deceased), Mary, Andrew, Eva and Effie. Mrs. Camden is a daughter of Richard Bennett, who is the oldest man in Benton County, having attained his one hundred and seventh year. Mr. Camden resided in Lawrence County until 1875, with the exception of about three years, and then removed to Cook County, Tex., and a year later came to Benton County, Ark., and speculated in cattle for three years. In 1878 he purchased 130 acres of land in the county, which he has since increased to 180 acres. In 1885 he erected a large two-story frame dwelling house at a cost of \$1,200. He is a Democrat in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for Breckinridge in 1860.

Rev. Peter Carnahan, who resides one mile east of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of Washington County, Ark., born in 1838 at Cane Hill. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Pyeatt) Carnahan and grandson of Rev. John Carnahan, who was a South Carolinian, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and an immigrant to Tennessee in 1800. Eleven years later he moved to Arkansas Post, and a year later went to Pulaski County. He was the first Protestant minister in the State of Arkansas. His son, Samuel, was born in South Carolina in 1794, and made his home with his father until 1827, when he moved to Cane Hill, Ark., where he passed the remainder of his days. During the time he was living at Crystal Hill his father moved back to Tennessee, but after Samuel moved to Cane Hill his father made his home with him. Samuel Carnahan died in 1867. He was the owner of 500 acres of land at the time of his death. His wife was of French descent, born in South Carolina in 1797, and died in 1879. She was a daughter of Jacob Pyeatt, and became the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living, Peter Carnahan, our subject, being the eleventh child. He was reared on his father's farm, and was attending the Cane Hill College when the war broke out, and he immediately espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving as third lieutenant of Capt. Buchanan's company. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Regiment of Infantry, and was elected

second lieutenant of the same, and after the battle of Prairie Grove was promoted to adjutant, holding the latter position until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Oak Hill, Prairie Grove and Jenkins' Ferry. After the war he returned home and farmed on the old homestead until 1870. He was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1866, and was given charge of a church at Pleasant Hill and one at Cincinnati, Ark. In 1870 he was called to Bentonville to take charge of the church at that point, and was pastor of the same for fourteen years. During this time he also had charge of the Mt. Vernon congregation, on Pea Ridge, which charge he still retains. In 1884 the Bentonville congregation was divided, and Rev. Carnahan took charge of the new congregation, known as Wood's congregation, the church being about two miles east of Bentonville. In June, 1862, Mr. Carnahan was married to Martha J., daughter of Rev. John Buchanan, one of the pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian ministers of Washington County, Ark., and by her became the father of six children: Stella (wife of D. C. Lewis), Otho, Edgar, John Hurley, Harry Pyeatt and Earl. He has a good farm of ninety-four acres, and is a Democrat and an Ancient member of the Masonic fraternity. He is noted for his many Christian virtues, and the fact that he has been eighteen years the pastor of the same two congregations speaks volumes in his praise.

I. J. Cawood, of the grocery firm of Cawood & Son, at Rogers, Ark., was born in Tennessee in 1861, and is a son of W. H. and R. J. (Sharp) Cawood, who were born in Tennessee in 1835 and 1839, respectively. I. J. Cawood is the second of their six children, and was reared and married in his native State, his wife's maiden name being Esther Sharp. In 1881 he and wife moved to Kansas, and here his parents also came a short time after. At the end of one year they came to Arkansas and located in Benton County, where they purchased land and followed agricultural pursuits for about seven years, after which they engaged in the grocery business at Rogers. They are doing a good business, and their trade is increasing rapidly. The Cawood family own an excellent farm of 120 acres in Benton County. I. J. Cawood and wife are the parents of three children: Charley P., Jesse and Otto. Mr. Cawood is a young man of fine business qualifications, and in his political views is a Republican. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M. fraternities.

Hon. David Chandler is one of the old and highly esteemed citizens of Benton County, Ark. He was born in Burke (now McDowd) County, N. C., October 3, 1804, and there grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools, and received a supplemental education in a college at Morgantown. In 1846 he immigrated to Bloomfield, Ark., and began tilling the soil, entering 320 acres of land. In August, 1846, he was elected county surveyor, and in 1850 was elected to the State Legislature, was re-elected in 1872, and was in the famous Brooks and Baxter call session of 1874. He has been a notary public for twelve years, and holds that office at the present time. He was married to Eliza Fagan, a daughter of Col. John Fagan, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. She was born December 4, 1812, and died in Arkansas in 1871. Three sons and two daughters blessed their union: J. Elizabeth, wife of Dr. J. H. Neagle, residing in Paris, Tex., is the only one from home. Mr. Chandler has the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and although nearly eighty-four years of age is in excellent health, both bodily and mentally. March 28, 1878, he was married to his second wife, Mrs. M. A. (Martin) Pearson, who was born and grew to womanhood in Monroe County, Tenn. Her first husband was William Pearson, who died in Cedar County, Mo., in 1866. Mrs. Chandler is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her husband belongs to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Oustatt) Chandler, were born in Randolph and Burke Counties, N. C., respectively, and died in their native State, the former December 21, 1839, in his "seventies."

Francis M. Clanton is one of the prominent and prosperous young farmers and a blacksmith of Benton County, Ark., and was born in 1859, being a son of Ed and Nancy Clanton. The father was a farmer, and was highly esteemed as a man and citizen; he died in 1861. His wife is still living, and is now sixty-two years old. Francis M. Clanton was reared and educated in Benton County, Ark., and after attaining manhood was united in marriage to Miss Delilah A. Roller, their union being blessed in the birth of five children: Jacob E., Sophronia, Mary, Ada and Ella. Mr. Clanton is a strong supporter of Christianity, and formerly belonged to the Missionary Baptist, but is now an advocate

of Bible holiness, believing and teaching that all who are born again are members of the church of God, and this membership being retained by obedience is sufficient to give an abundant entrance into the kingdom of heaven.

William R. Clark, farmer and dealer in fresh meats, of Bentonville, Ark., was born in that city in 1846, and is the son of James W. and Jane M. (Dickson) Clark. James W. Clark was born in Gilles County, Tenn., in 1825; was of Scotch descent, and a saddle and harness maker by trade. In 1842 he located in Benton County, Ark., and commenced working at his trade in Bentonville, establishing the first business of the kind in town. He carried this on until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was married about 1844, and soon after commenced keeping hotel. In 1849 he erected a hotel known as Clark Hotel, and is yet known by that name, and operated this up to the time of his death. Gen. Sigel made this hotel his headquarters previous to and during the fight of Pea Ridge. Mr. Clark was an honest man, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. James W. Clark donated six acres of land for the public school buildings of Bentonville, and upon this they are now standing. He was very charitable in all his acts. His wife, who is yet living, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1828, and is the daughter of Maj. John B. Dickson. She is the mother of nine children, six now living: William R., Pierce, Charles T., Oscar P., Carson E. and Belle (wife of Joseph Peel). William R. was educated in Bentonville, and after reaching his majority commenced gardening, raising small fruit and vegetables. He was at Eureka Springs two years. He afterward turned his attention to farming, and followed this until 1884, when he commenced the butchering business. He continued this occupation until May, 1884, when he sold out. Mr. Clark now expects to return to raising small fruits and vegetables again. He is the owner of ten acres adjoining Bentonville, also seventy acres a short distance from Bentonville, and eighty acres near Royar. He was in the army two years (Confederate States Army) and was in Capt. C. C. Waters' company. He was in the fights at Fayetteville, Cabin Creek and Prairie Grove. In 1866 he married Miss Martha Elzey, daughter of Benjamin Elzey, and a native of Benton County, Ark., born in 1848. They have eight children: Albert M., Arthur, Mabel, Robert, Bessie, Minnie E., Charles and William. Mr. Clark is a Democrat in politics, was marshal of Bentonville several years and deputy sheriff of Benton County four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. Joseph T. Clegg, physician, of Siloam Springs, Ark., was born in Jefferson County, in the same State, on the 21st of February, 1850, and is of English descent; both of his grandfathers were English, and were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His father, Thomas W. Clegg, was born in North Carolina May 19, 1803, and was there reared and educated. He was married to Rebecca Lasater, a daughter of William Lasater, of North Carolina, and in 1848 removed to Jefferson County, Ark., where he died in 1877. His wife died in 1872. She was the mother of seven children: Josiah Q., Bennett L., James B. and John L. were all Confederate soldiers, and the three elder died during the war, Bennett L., being killed at the battle of Murfreesboro; Cornelia B. P. (Stanfield) is deceased; Catherine E. is wife of William C. Cleveland. Dr. Joseph T. Clegg was educated in the common schools and also by private tutors, and remained on the farm with his parents until he entered the medical department of the University of Nashville in 1871, and was graduated in 1873. He located at Red Bluff, Ark., where he practiced medicine for four years, and then came to Siloam Springs, Ark., where he has since been a successful practitioner. He took a post-graduate course in the College for Medical Practitioners, at St. Louis, Mo., in 1884, and also the post-graduate course in the Medical College Hospital, of New York City, in 1888. He is a member of the drug firm of R. P. Peques & Co. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Arkansas, and of the Benton County Medical Society. The Doctor was married, in 1875, to Ida Daugherty, of Jefferson County, Ark., who died in 1879, leaving two children: Moses D. and Ida Neill. In 1882 Dr. Clegg married his second wife, Ada B. Fagan, a daughter of Maj. J. W. Fagan. She was born in Benton County in 1858, and is the mother of two children: Chester B. and Ethel E. (deceased). The Doctor is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first vote for Tilden for the presidency. He is a Mason.

Thomas Clifton, who is one of the enterprising citizens of Eldorado Town-

ship, was born in Scott County, Ill., December 9, 1853, and is the son of John and Nancy (Clifton) Clifton. The grandparents Clifton on both sides were natives of Delaware. John Clifton was also born in Delaware, and grew to manhood in that State. His parents dying while he was still quite young, a guardian was appointed, who gave him very meager advantages for an education. When leaving his old home he first went to Ohio, and from that State soon after to Indiana, and subsequently going from that State to Illinois. Later he moved to Kansas, where he remained for about twenty years, but afterward came to Benton County, Ark., and here died in 1885. Nancy (Clifton) Clifton, was born in Delaware, and was a cousin of Mr. Clifton. To them were born eleven children, eight now living: Mary, Julia A., John W., Isabel, Nancy, Benonia, Sarah and Thomas. Those deceased were named James, Ellen and Charles. Thomas Clifton, subject of this sketch, remained with his father until the latter's death, taking care of both parents in their old age. When a boy he received but a common-school education, and continued to work on the farm until his marriage, which occurred in 1874, with Miss Eliza Jackson, daughter of Abel and Martha Jackson, and a native of Illinois. To this union were born five children, four now living: John Franklin, William Andrew, Charles Thomas and Nancy Jane. The one deceased was named Benonia. After his marriage Mr. Clifton continued to live with his parents, and moved with them to Arkansas. The mother died in Kansas, and the father married his second wife in that State, and moved with her to Arkansas, where she now lives. The father died on the farm his son has since occupied. Thomas Clifton is now the owner of 120 acres of land, eighty under cultivation. He is a strong Republican in his political views; never has voted any other ticket. He is a strong advocate of the public school system, doing what his circumstances would permit in that direction, and he and Mrs. Clifton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. Wyatt Coffelt, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and also farmer and stock raiser of Benton County, Ark., was born in Knox County, Ky., February 3, 1812, and resided in his native State until he was fifteen years of age, when he was taken to Monroe County, Tenn., by his parents, Jacob and Susanna (Wyatt) Coffelt, who were born in Greenbrier County, Va., in 1782 and 1786, respectively. Jacob Coffelt was a son of Philip Coffelt, who was of German birth, and served under Col. Washington in the French and Indian War at Braddock's defeat. He also served through the Revolutionary War. His wife, Ellen (Ryan) Coffelt, was captured by the Shawnee Indians during the French and Indian War, and after eleven weeks' captivity succeeded in effecting her escape. She was born in Ireland, and came with her parents to America at the age of five years. Jacob Coffelt was a farmer, and died in 1827, and his widow in 1864. They were members of the Baptist Church. The mother's father, Samuel Wyatt, also served in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Rev. Wyatt Coffelt was reared, educated and married in Monroe County, Tenn., and there learned the saddler's trade. His wife's maiden name was Jane Sligar, a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Brown) Sligar. This wife died January 20, 1887, having borne fourteen children, six of whom are living, and September 11, 1887, he married his second wife, Mrs. Louisa C. Sooter. His children were as follows: Louisa J., wife of N. C. Curry; Nancy A., the deceased wife of J. C. Anderson; Nicy A., wife of E. A. Torbuss; Thomas W., who was waylaid, murdered and robbed by some cut-throats in Texas; Enas J., James A., Theo. A. and Robert Lee; four died in infancy, and one, a son, died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Coffelt worked at his trade for twenty-two years, and in 1850 moved to Missouri, and there resided until 1854, when he became a missionary among the Cherokee and Creek Indians, with whom he labored for eight years. In 1860 he moved his family to Benton County, Ark., but he remained in the Indian Territory until the fall of 1861, when they took refuge in the South until the close of the war, and then returned to Benton County. He began life with very small means, and met with many reverses, but is now in comfortable circumstances financially. He has an exceptionally fine orchard, and ships his fruit to all parts of the United States. His fruit took the first premium of \$50 and the second premium of \$15 at Springdale, Ark., and again took the first premium, \$25, this fall, 1888, at Rogers, Ark.

Judge Samuel A. Cordell, county and probate judge of Benton County,



Ark., is a native of Cedar County, Iowa, born November 3, 1854; son of Jacob A. and Margaretta (Singrey) Cordell. The father was born near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., December 2, 1817, was of German descent, and a carpenter by trade. He was married in his native State, and here resided until his wife's death in 1849. He then moved to Morrow County, Ohio, where he married Margaretta Singrey in 1854, moved to Cedar County, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch was born. The following year he moved to Noble County, Ind., and in 1860 to Andrew County, Mo., and in 1864 moved to Nodaway County, Mo., where he resided until 1871, when he moved to Benton County, Ark., and in June, 1888, went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he now resides. The mother was born August 12, 1828, in Morrow County, Ohio, and was of Swiss origin. She died September 30, 1882. Their family consisted of six children, four now living. Judge Samuel A. Cordell received his education in the district schools of Benton County, was reared on a farm, and there remained until twenty-three years of age. He then engaged in teaching, and followed the teacher's profession for nine terms, all in Benton County. During his teaching he took up the study of law, his preceptor being Hon. Samuel W. Peel, now a member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Arkansas. October, 1879, Judge Cordell was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon his practice at Eureka Springs. At the end of five months he returned to Benton County, and located at Rogers. July 22, 1880, Judge Cordell married Miss Rosa Spencer, who was a native of the State of Ohio. She died January 18, 1882, and November 4, 1883, the Judge married Miss Alice King, *nee* Sikes, daughter of B. F. Sikes, and a native of Bedford County, Tenn. In 1886 Judge Cordell moved to Bentonville, where he has since resided. In 1886 he was elected county and probate judge of Benton County, and re-elected in 1888. He was city attorney of Eureka a short time, and was also city attorney of Rogers one year. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden, in 1876, and he and Mrs. Cordell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he being one of the stewards of the same.

James T. Craig, retired merchant, Bentonville, Ark., was born in Ray County, Tenn., December 22, 1818, and is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county. He is the son of Samuel and Jane (Henderson) Craig, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively, the former born in 1781 and the latter in 1790. They were married in North Carolina, whither the father had immigrated when a young man, and after marriage they moved to Ray County, Tenn. Here the mother died in 1827. The father moved to Cane Hill, Washington Co., Ark., in 1848, and there died two years later. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and was also a teacher by profession. He was the father of only two children who lived to be grown—James T. the only one now living. Samuel Craig's father was a native of Scotland, and after coming to the United States settled in Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. James T. Craig was only eight years old when his mother died, and at that age was taken by one of the neighbors, with whom he lived for a few years, and did what work a small boy could do on the farm. At the age of fifteen he began working at the tailor's trade in Pikesville, Tenn., where he remained one year. He then worked in a store for some time, and in 1838 went to Lynchburg, Ala., where he resumed clerking. He worked for James Lyle, and in a letter of commendation written by the latter, dated Lynchburgh, DeKalb Co., Ala., February 11, 1838, and which is now in the possession of James T. Craig, are the following words: "With the bearer, James T. Craig, I have been acquainted with more than twelve months, the greater part of which time he has done business in my store. As a young man of honest principle, virtuous, and business habits and amiable disposition, he is surpassed by none and equalled by few. I therefore confidently commend him as a salesman and clerk to any who wish to employ a person in the above line of business. [Signed] James Lyle." Immediately after the above was written Mr. Craig went to Fort Smith, Ark., and clerked there for one year, but his permanent location was at Fort Gibson, where he acted as salesman for a year. The following year he purchased a stock of goods and began merchandising on his own responsibility. In 1846 he married Miss Samantha Reagan, who was born in Tennessee in 1827, and who died in 1848. The same year Mr. Craig moved his stock of goods to Cane Hill, Ark. In April, 1850, he disposed of his goods, and with the determination of obtaining his share of the hidden wealth in California, turned his

face westward, and after a long, perilous journey over the vast plains that stretched between, reached that State. He remained in the mining regions from August until May of the following year, and not meeting with very good success he returned via the Isthmus, and resumed his former business in Cincinnati, Ark. June 12, 1851, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Russell, a native of Ray County, Tenn., born August 20, 1830. To them were born three children: Charles R., Edward A. and George M. Charles R. was born in 1854, and is in the real estate business at Bentonville; is also engaged in the mercantile establishment of Craig & Sons. March 27, 1876, he married Miss Lottie Redding, on the anniversary of her twentieth birthday, and to them have been born five children: James R., Carrie M., Eddie M., Ethel and an infant daughter. Edward A. Craig was born in Bentonville, Ark., in 1860, and is a member of the firm of James T. Craig & Sons. January 14, 1884, he married Miss Wincie McDaniel, who bore him two children: Bessie and John. George M. was born at Cane Hill, Ark., in 1862, and is also a member of the above mentioned firm. September 14, 1886, he married Miss Jennie A. Taliaferro, and is the father of one child, Annie B. In February, 1852, James T. Craig became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., and engaged in merchandising, continuing the same until the breaking out of the late war. He then returned to Cane Hill and engaged in farming, which occupation he continued until 1871, when he again returned to Bentonville and resumed merchandising. In 1882 he turned his business over to his sons. Mr. Craig is now seventy years of age, and lives a quiet, retired life. During his active life he lived and acted the characteristics set forth by his employer, James Lyle, in his commendation. Mr. Craig is the oldest merchant in Bentonville, and he has met with good success. He erected the first two-story business houses ever built in Bentonville. He is Democratic in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James E. Crane. The Crane family was first represented in the United States by three brothers, who came from England and settled in New England, the great-grandfather of our subject being one of the brothers. The grandfather of James E. Crane was Elihu Crane, who was born in Massachusetts February 8, 1763, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He moved with his family to Erie County, Penn., at an early day, being one of the first settlers of that region. His son, Elihu Crane, the father of James E., was born in 1791, at Stockbridge, Mass., and when only four years of age was taken with his parents to Erie County, Penn. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and 1814. He assisted his father in tilling the soil, and January 31, 1827, was married to Nancy Carlin, who was of Irish descent, born in Crawford County, Penn., September 5, 1806. She died in 1886 and he in 1875. The following were their children: James E., Wealthy (wife of J. J. Ticknor), Adonijah, Abiather, Nancy (wife of George N. Sawdy), John (deceased) and Joel. James E. Crane was born in Erie County, Penn., January 14, 1829, and was educated at an academy at Albion, Penn. He followed various occupations, but was principally engaged in farming. He was married in Lockport, Erie Co, Penn., December 29, 1852, to Emily Leach, a native of Pennsylvania, born April 19, 1835, and their union has been blessed in the birth of ten children: Ella L., wife of V. D. Billiang; Wealthy, wife of Walter Robley; George, deceased; Mary I., wife of Henry Robley; Ulysses G., James L., Emily J., John C., Clara L. and Milo T. In 1862 Mr. Crane enlisted in the Union army, and was commanded at various times by Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and served as sergeant for one year. He resided in Pennsylvania until 1876, when he and family moved to Kansas, where he tilled the soil until 1887, and then came to Siloam Springs, Ark. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott, and in his political views is a Republican.

William J. Curry, M. D., was born in Shelby County, Ill., January 30, 1851, and is a son of John W. and Catherine (Bennett) Curry, both of whom were born in Tennessee. The father was reared to manhood in his native State, and then removed to Illinois with his parents, where he married Miss Bennett, and by her became the father of eight children: William J. and George living, and Lafayette, Mary E., James R., Pierce, Annie and Ella deceased. The father is still living in Illinois, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. His wife died in April, 1874. Dr. William J. Curry was educated at Decatur, Ill., and at the Louisville Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. In 1877 he came to Benton County, Ark., and the following year was

married to Emma Neal, who was born in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas, when quite young, with her parents. George, Ethel, John, Eulala and Donnie are their children. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns considerable property in the town of Lowell, and is deeply interested in all enterprises calculated to benefit his county. He has arisen to prominence in his profession, and is one of the first physicians of the county.

S. M. Dailey, editor and proprietor of *Benton County Journal*, of Bentonville, was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1834, son of James and Mary A. (Miller) Dailey. The father was born in New Jersey in 1787; was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation. He was married in his native State, and about 1828 immigrated to Franklin County, Ind., where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1849. The mother was born in New Jersey in 1791, and was of German extraction. She died in 1841. Of the ten children born to her marriage, S. M. Dailey was the youngest. He was educated in Bluffton, Ind., and at the age of seventeen began teaching, which occupation he followed for several years in Wells, Adams and Allen Counties, teaching in all thirteen terms. He met with good success, and was school examiner for four years. In 1859 he was elected recorder of Wells County, served four years, and in 1867 he was elected auditor of the same county, and held the position until 1871. Mr. Dailey was residing in Bluffton all this time, and was a member of the city council one year. For several years Mr. Dailey followed merchandising in Bluffton, Ind., and then moved to Arkansas City, Kas. In September, of the same year, he became a citizen of Bentonville, and here engaged in the grain and produce business, which he continued for one year. He then purchased the *Benton County Journal*, and has since been proprietor and editor. In 1867 he married Miss Lucinda Merriman, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born in 1839, and to them have been born eight children, five now living: Mrs. Mary E. Fulton, Lewis M., Laura A., Forrest W. and Emma J. In politics Mr. Dailey has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, in 1856. Mr. Dailey is a man held in high esteem by all who know him, and edits a newspaper full of valuable thoughts and sentiments. The *Journal* is one of the ablest edited papers of Benton County, and has a circulation of 1,400, being the largest in the county. Mr. Dailey deals out straight Democratic doctrine, and wavers neither to the right or to the left from what he believes to be right. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., being a member of Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. He has devoted much study to this great and growing benevolent order, has been a hard working member, ever ready to fill any station where he can be of most benefit to the order. He is at present District Deputy Grand Master of his lodge, and Grand Marshal of the Grand Encampment of Arkansas.

James B. Dameron, editor and proprietor of the *Arkansas Herald*, at Siloam Springs, was born in Chariton County, Mo., August 10, 1861, to the matrimonial union of James and Mary A. (Moore) Dameron. James Dameron is the son of Jesse Dameron, and was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1817. He moved with his parents to Chariton County, Mo., in 1835, and two years later participated in the Seminole War. In 1839 he returned to Chariton County, Mo., and in 1841 chose for his life's companion, Miss Mary A. Moore, who was born in Chariton County, in 1823. This union was blessed by the birth of eleven children, who are named as follows: Missouri (deceased), Gazella (wife of J. K. Robinson), Sarah (widow of Hiram Shipp), John, Susan (wife of Richard Ford), Jennie (wife of John Wilkinson), Frank, Mollie, James B., Lida E. and Nannie. The parents are now living in Siloam Springs, and are respected citizens. Their son, James B., moved with his parents to Cherokee County, Kas., in 1874, and went with them to Washington County, Ark., in 1876, where he attended the State University at Fayetteville. He came to Hico, Benton Co., Ark., in 1878, and after remaining here one year went to Colorado, and was in that State three years. He then returned to Siloam Springs, Benton County, engaged in the *Herald* office in 1882, and took charge as editor and proprietor in 1884. May 2, 1888, he married Miss May Jarrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jarrett, former an early settler and prominent farmer of Cherokee County, Kas. Politically Mr. Dameron is a Democrat, and his paper advocates the principles of that party. He is a member of the K. of H. and American Protection League; he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Andrew Baker Davis, a farmer and stock raiser of Benton County, Ark., and a native of Nashville, Tenn., was born on the 14th of January, 1838, and is a son of Elijah and Rebecca (Fletcher) Davis, and grandson of Eli Davis. The latter was born in the "Old Dominion," and was an eminent educator of that State, and also of Tennessee, whither he had moved at an early day. His death occurred in the State of his adoption. His son Elijah was born in Hancock County, Tenn., May 14, 1807, and received his education under the able instruction of his father. He was an eminent mathematician, and his name became well known in the colleges and educated communities of the United States. He attained a very high degree of excellence as a teacher, and followed his profession at different times in Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri and Arkansas. He was always a strong anti-slavery man, a Whig in politics, a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible, and temperate and consistent in his habits. In fact, he may be said to belong to the great army of self-made men for which America is famous. He became a resident of Arkansas in 1841, and for many years was one of the progressive, energetic and prominent citizens and educators of Benton County. Many of the leading citizens of Benton, Washington and adjoining counties tell with pride of having been under his instruction. His death occurred on the 19th of October, 1884. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and was of Welsh descent. His wife was born in Hancock County, Tenn., in 1814, and died in Montague County, Tex., in 1867. She was a member of an old American family and the daughter of James Fletcher. Andrew Baker Davis, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in Washington and Madison Counties, Ark., and received an excellent education under his father's instruction. His youthful days were spent in farming and stock raising, and he has made that his chief calling through life. At the early age of nineteen years he was married to Miss Evaline Hock, who was born in Madison County, Ark., March 25, 1837, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Homsley) Hock, who were originally from Tennessee, and of German and Welsh descent, and by her became the father of twelve children, ten of whom are living: James O., a lawyer of Johnson County, Tex.; William J., a stockman of Washington Territory; John C., a farmer residing in the Cherokee Nation; Abraham Lincoln, residing in Benton County; Cleopatra Anne Bolyn, Mary Elizabeth, Martha Albertine, Rebecca Druscilla, Ben Frank and Sydney Emmet. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Davis enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, United States Army, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He escaped without receiving any wounds, but was captured by the enemy at Cherokee City; was soon after paroled and sent back to Barry County, Mo., with about twenty of his comrades. He soon after went to Montague County, Tex., where his only brother, Charles O. Davis, had raised a company of 100 men, and had with great difficulty made his way to the Union army, and afterward served as chief of scouts in Gen. Blount's army. Charles O. Davis was a lawyer by profession, and died in Montague County, Tex., in 1867. Andrew B. Davis returned to Madison County, Ark., after the war, and has since lived in that and Benton Counties. His labors through life have met with a fair degree of success, and he is now the owner of a good farm and a pleasant and comfortable home. He has been enabled to educate his children, and is himself a man of good education and sound judgment. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the few men who had the courage to assert his principles, living as he did in a disloyal section.

Goldsmith Chandler Davis, a prominent nurseryman and fruit grower of Osage Township, Benton Co., Ark., was born in the "Hoosier" State in 1844, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Ruth J. (Chandler) Davis, who are of Welsh and Irish-English descent, respectively. The father was born in Ohio in 1820, and was married in his native State. After residing alternately in Ohio and Indiana until 1853 he moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he was engaged in merchandising one year. The following eleven years he kept hotel in Scott County, and was also engaged in farming and running a lime kiln, supplying the city of St. Paul with its lime for several years. In 1867 he became a citizen of Bentonville, Ark., where he kept a hotel, and was also postmaster for about eight years. In 1878 he immigrated to Los Angeles County, Cal., and has since been engaged in raising oranges, grapes and small fruits. His wife was born in Ohio in 1830, and is a descendant of Oliver Goldsmith, the poet. She is the mother of five children: Goldsmith C.; Phoebe, wife of R. C.

Brown; Rose A., Nannie and Benjamin F. Goldsmith C. was educated in the public schools of Minnesota, and came to Arkansas with his parents. His father owned a farm of eighty acres near Bentonville, and the mother in the spring of 1869 planted a pint of apple seeds, which Goldsmith C. grafted in the spring of 1870. He gradually increased his stock until the cold winter of 1880-81, when all his trees were killed. He immediately set to work with renewed energy, and purchased eighty acres of land where his house now stands, and, without paying a dollar down, began setting out trees. He now has the largest nursery in the county, if not in the State, and is the owner of 640 acres of good land. His orchard consists of 20,000 trees, and his nursery stock comprises 1,000,000 trees from one to four years old. He is doing a highly satisfactory business, and his trees are shipped to nearly every State in the Union. In 1875 he was married to Miss Sallie West, a daughter of A. A. West, of Carroll County, Ark. She was born in Alabama in 1836, and is the mother of five children: Betsey Trotwood, Benjamin Franklin, Catherine, Lou Duskey and John Chandler.

Dr. William R. Davis, of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1832, and is the son of Col. Josiah Davis and Patsy Chandler (Smith) Davis, and the grandson of James Davis, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Col. Josiah Davis was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1797, and was of Irish-Welsh extraction. His grandfather immigrated to the United States from Ireland with a flail upon his shoulder, and hired to a Welshman in Maryland to thresh his wheat, fell in love with his daughter and married her. Col. Josiah Davis was a colonel in the Home Militia, and had three older brothers in the War of 1812, two of whom were killed in running the gauntlet at the battle of River Raisin. The Colonel was a farmer and politician. He was a member of the State Legislature two terms, and was one of the influential and prominent men of his locality. He was a man of eminent ability, and a warm personal friend of Henry Clay. He died of pneumonia in 1847. His wife was of English extraction, and was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1803. She died in 1862. She was the mother of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, four of whom are now living. Dr. W. R. Davis was the sixth child born to his parents. He received his literary education at country schools, finishing up at Sylvan Academy, near Lexington, Ky., and at the age of twenty years commenced the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. John A. Hannah, of Mt. Sterling, Ky. In 1852 he entered the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and during the winter of 1853-54 attended a partial course at Louisville Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1855 at Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Ky., and at once began the practice of his profession in the county of Clarke, afterward removing to Lewisport, Hancock Co., Ky., where he commanded a leading practice for ten years, during which period, in the year 1858, he was married to Miss Harriet A. Echols, of Wheeling, Va., who was born in 1837. Three children were born to this union before the death of his wife, which occurred in 1864. Only one is now living, Samuel E. Davis, attorney at law in Bentonville. In 1866 Dr. Davis, then a widower, removed to North Middleton, Bourbon Co., Ky., and in 1868 he married Miss Mary F. Seamands, who was born in Bourbon County in 1843, and who has since borne him seven children, to wit: Mary A., Preston S., Josiah, William R., Winfield C., Patsy C. and Eleanor A., all of whom are living. In 1876 Dr. Davis received a diploma from Louisville Medical College, and in same year commenced business in Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas., where for nine years he continued to enjoy a large and lucrative practice, acting a part of the time as local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; was a member of the Southern Kansas Medical Society; was for one year vice-president of same, and also member of the Kansas State Medical Association. He spent a year with his family at Vinita, Indian Territory, during which period he was local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T. Railroads. In 1886 he became a citizen of Bentonville, Ark. Dr. Davis is a Democrat in politics, is stockholder and director in the People's Bank, also director and stockholder in the Bentonville Evaporating and Canning Company. Dr. Davis has always commanded a large practice as well as the confidence and esteem of his acquaintances, and is a man of public spirit and progressive ideas. He has been one of the leading men in making Bentonville what she now is, having aided largely in securing enterprises of value and worth to the town, and has in conjunction with Mr. Dunn laid off and platted a forty-acre addition, known as Dunn & Davis' addition. During the short time he has been here he

has erected a number of houses, and now owns a large number of lots in the city. He is agent for the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Davis is a member of the Christian Church, a Mason, and belongs to the I. O. U. W.; also, before moving west, was a member of district and State medical societies in his native State, Kentucky.

William B. Deming, real estate dealer and speculator of Bentonville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 21, 1849, son of Lot and Frances E. (Urkuhart) Deming, and grandson of George Deming, who was a native of Weathersfield, Conn., and at an early date moved to Harrison County, Ohio. Lot Deming was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1823, and soon after his marriage moved to Tuscarawae County, Ohio, where he followed school-teaching for many years, and afterward devoted his time to farming. In the spring of 1870 he moved to Dickinson County, Kas., and in October, 1883, removed to Bentonville, where he now resides. His wife, Frances E. (Urkuhart) Deming, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1828, and is of Scotch descent. Her grandmother lived to be one hundred years old. Mrs. Deming is now sixty years old and has not a gray hair in her head. She is the mother of the following named children: James W., William B., Newton A., Johnston G. (deceased), M. Edwin, George and Anna (twins) and Mollie. William B. was educated in the public schools of his native State and county. He remained at home until twenty years of age and worked on the farm. In 1869 he went to Dickinson County, Kan., and settled on a government tract of eighty acres, where he followed farming. In 1875 he married Miss Jennie Hart, who was a native of Stark County, Ill., born 1847, and who became the mother of two children: Earl and Daisy. Mr. Deming followed farming in Kansas until 1883, when he moved to Bentonville, Ark., and bought 152 acres of land adjoining the town. By December of the same year he had laid off 120 lots, known as Deming's Addition. He made a second addition of lots in April, 1887, known as Deming's Second Addition. In July, 1888, he donated two acres for the erection of a school building, which illustrates his benevolent spirit and enterprise. He has been dealing in real estate outside of his own land for a part of four years. September, 1887, the Arkansas Tobacco Company was organized in Bentonville, and Mr. Deming is a stockholder and president of the company. He is a thorough advocate of temperance and sobriety, and while a resident of Kansas took an active part in prohibition and local politics. He is rather independent in his political views, but inclines somewhat to Republican principles. Mr. Deming has a fine residence, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county. He is a member of the K. P., and a charter member in Bentonville. He is a regular attendant at the Christian Church, of which his wife is a member.

Ezekiel John Alcorn Dickson, one of Benton County's (Ark.) oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., March 21, 1818, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He is a son of Ezekiel Dickson, who was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1782, and in 1802 was married to Mary McKissick, and the following year moved to Tennessee, where he resided until the spring of 1836, when he located in Benton County, Ark., and in 1841 settled on the farm now owned by his son, Ezekiel J. A. Dickson. He died on the 14th of May, 1858. His wife was born in 1780, also in Lincoln County, N. C. She was a daughter of Daniel McKissick, a Revolutionary soldier, who was for many years clerk of Lincoln County, N. C. He died in 1818 in Bedford County, Tenn. Mrs. Dickson died June 2, 1853, having borne nine children, two of whom are living: Ezekiel J. A. and Mary E., widow of William R. Ogden. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Gen. Joseph Dickson, who was a native of Pennsylvania, born about 1750. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1825 in Rutherford County, Tenn. Ezekiel J. A. Dickson was reared on a farm, and in 1835 left his native State and immigrated to Arkansas with his uncle, Joseph McKissick, and located on a farm about eight miles west of Bentonville. November 26, 1840, he was married to Sophia Jane Morrison, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1820, and a daughter of Andrew and Jane (Robinson) Morrison, and their union was blessed in the birth of seven children: Isabella Emily, widow of R. P. Lynn; James Milton, who died in 1862 at the age of eighteen years; Margaret Adaline, wife of Dr. E. P. Hamsard; Caledonia Wilson, wife of T. J. Vaughn; Nannie Eliza, wife of John W. Williams; Mary Harris, wife of J. M. Wier, and Robert A., who died in 1880 at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Dickson located on his present farm in 1847.

He owns 770 acres at the present time, but at one time owned 990 acres. He is one of the oldest citizens of Benton County, Ark., having been a resident of the same for fifty-three years, and in politics has always been a firm believer and supporter of Democratic principles. He was school commissioner of Benton County for eight years, and was justice of the peace for six years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and wife have long been members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. Alvin Dickson, farmer and nurseryman, three miles southeast of Bentonville, is a native of Benton County, Ark., born in 1845, and is the son of James A. and Mary A. (Wood) Dickson, and grandson of Maj. John B. Dickson, who immigrated to Madison County, Ark., about 1830, and two years later moved to Benton County, of the same State; he was circuit clerk, ex-officio recorder of Benton County, and a member of the State Legislature. He was in the War of 1812, was in the battle of New Orleans, and was shot in the leg. He was one of the first settlers of Benton County. About 1851 he moved to the Lone Star State, and there died in 1879 at the age of eighty-four years. His son, James A., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1819, and was but a boy when his parents moved to Benton County. June, 1844, he married Miss Mary A. Woods, who was born in Marshall County, Tenn., in 1820, and who was the daughter of Samuel Woods. She is the mother of five children: J. Alvin; Sarah, wife of James Black; Charlotta E.; Belle, wife of Frank Kindley, and Dwight. After marriage Mr. Dickson located four miles southeast of Bentonville, and in 1846 moved to Osage Springs, and from there to Bentonville in 1849. Here he followed merchandising until 1866, when he moved three and a half miles southeast of Bentonville, and there he now resides. J. Alvin Dickson was educated in Bentonville, and served two years in the late Rebellion. He was in Company G, Second Arkansas Cavalry, and was in the fight at Marks' Mill, Jenkins' Mill, Pine Bluff, and in numerous other skirmishes. After the war he was in a drug store in Bentonville, Ark., and in 1877 he married Miss Lillie Woolsey, daughter of Henry B. Woolsey, and a native of Benton County, Ark., born in 1860. This union was blessed by the birth of five children: Eva, Mettie, Jewell, Gertrude and an infant son. Mr. Dickson is the owner of 200 acres of land, on which he located directly after his marriage. In 1881 he became a partner with his father-in-law in the nursery business. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Joseph S. Dickson, farmer, of Bentonville, was born three-fourths of a mile from where he now lives, in Benton County, Ark., June 20, 1839, son of Joseph and Mary (Hare) Dickson, and grandson of Robert Dickson, who was a native of Lincoln County, N. C., born in 1772. Robert moved to Rutherford County, Tenn., about 1826, from there to Carroll County, W. Tenn., 1831, and later to Northwest Arkansas, where he entered land and resided where Bentonville now stands. He was not very well pleased with the country, and accordingly the following year returned to Carroll County, Tenn., but in 1835 again came to Arkansas, and here passed his last days, dying in 1848. He was one of the first white men to make a permanent settlement in Northwest Arkansas. He lived in Benton County several years before the county was organized, and even before the State was admitted, the entire country being then in its infancy. Robert Dickson and Esther Moore were married March 23, 1796, and their children were Joseph, born February 9, 1797; Margaret, born December 15, 1799; Ephraim, born January 5, 1802; Isabella, born March 22, 1804; Robert, born March 22, 1807; Elizabeth, born June 6, 1809; Polly, born September 2, 1811; John W., born November 3, 1813; Ezekiel K., born August 9, 1816; Sally S., born January 15, 1819; Martha M., born November 15, 1821. Joseph was born, as above related, February 9, 1797, and was brought by his parents to Rutherford County, Tenn., when a mere boy, and moved with them to Carroll County, Tenn., in 1826, and to Arkansas with them in 1831. He settled near his father, and owned a portion of the land where Bentonville now stands, or the first addition of the town. He was one of the active spirits who assisted in the organization of the county, and was one of the first settlers. May 30, 1821, he married Mary Hare, who was born in North Carolina April 8, 1805, and died in 1867. She was the mother of eleven children, as follows: Frances Ann, born March 6, 1822; Margaret, born September 28, 1823; Martha, born September 6, 1825; Sarah Priscilla, born February 8, 1828; Mary Jane, born September 1, 1829; Robert B., born January 2, 1832; Nancy, born October 6, 1834; John E., born February

3, 1837; Joseph, born June 20, 1839; Ephraim H., born January 28, 1843; William G., born May 28, 1845. Of this family the following named have died: Margaret, in 1824; Sarah Priscilla, in 1828; Frances Ann, 1844; Joseph, October 2, 1845; Mary Jane, October 23, 1846; Martha, June 13, 1861; William G., November 25, 1862; Robert B., July 26, 1863; Mary, March 11, 1867. Frances Ann's funeral text was Thess. IV., 13, 14; Joseph's funeral text was I. Cor. XV., 55, 56, 57; Mary Jane's funeral text was II. Cor. IV., 17, by Rev. B. H. Pierson; Mary Dickson's and Martha Maxwell's, Robert and William G. Dickson's funeral texts were Phil. I., 21, by Rev. S. H. Buchanan. Joseph S. attained his growth on a farm, and August, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Jefferson's company, Arkansas Cavalry, and in three weeks was transferred to Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry. He was in the fight at Saline, Little Rock, Helena, and surrendered at Fort Smith June, 1865. November 7, 1868, he married Miss Sarah C. Pickens, a native of Tennessee, born September 9, 1846, and this union resulted in the birth of the following named children: William A., born March 31, 1870; Myrtie E., born November 8, 1872; Charlie C., born December 8, 1874; Pearl B., born June 13, 1877; Eva L., born October 22, 1878; Alva E., born July 2, 1882. Of this family there have died: Pearl B., at the age of seven months; Myrtie E., January 1, 1884. Funerals preached by the Revs. Peter Carnahan and F. T. Charlton. Mrs. Sarah C. Dickson died April 10, 1884, and in July of the same year Mr. Dickson married Miss Nancy A. Gould, daughter of John and Jane Gould, who were born in 1800 and 1809, respectively. Both were natives of Tennessee, and moved to Benton County, Ark., in 1859, where both are now living. They have been married sixty years. Mr. Dickson is the owner of 160 acres of land, and also has a general store at Brightwater. He has succeeded well in his business, and is an honest, enterprising citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Capt. John A. Dienst is a well-to-do farmer, residing near Siloam Springs, Ark. His birth occurred in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 24, 1824, and he was there educated and reared to manhood. He is one of six children born to John P. and Mary E. (Keller) Dienst, who were born in Westphalia, Germany, April 27, 1786, and September 26, 1790, respectively. The father was educated in the schools of the "Fatherland," and was reared to manhood on a farm. He was married in 1817, and immigrated to America in 1819, settling near York, Penn. He resided there six months, and then located in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he died in 1846. His wife died in 1850. The following are their children: Mary E. (wife of John Heter), Anna (deceased), Sarah (deceased), John A., Benjamin and Lydia (deceased). John A. was married in 1847 to Anna E. Oehler, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 19, 1828, and came to America with her parents when she was three years old, settling in Ohio. She and Mr. Dienst became the parents of seven children: Rufus and Louis C. (deceased), Henry, and Eugene, Ira, Laura and Oliver (deceased). In 1853 Mr. Dienst moved to the present site of Leavenworth City, Kas., but in 1854 moved to Benton County, Ark., and in 1862 enlisted in the Federal army, Company F, First Arkansas Cavalry, under the command of Col. Harrison, and participated in the engagements at Fayetteville, Enterprise, Mo., East Mount, Ark., and others. In August, 1865, he returned home. He located his family in Washington County after the war, and there he continued to reside until 1881, when he located at Siloam Springs, and in September, 1887, moved to his farm near town. He supports the principles of the Republican party, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are members of the Moravian Church.

Jacob S. Dobkins, son of Hugh and Hannah (Neely) Dobkins, was born in Arkansas May 1, 1843. The father was born in Virginia, but immigrated to Tennessee when young, and, although receiving a limited education, he was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was quite a successful farmer, and after coming to Arkansas was the owner of 320 acres of land. Hannah (Neely) Dobkins, the mother, was born in Tennessee, and here married Mr. Dobkins, by whom she had eight children, six now living: Mrs. Sarah J. Wakefield, Mrs. Margaret A. Newell, Robert, Mrs. Nancy McPhail, Mrs. Melvina Tucker and Jacob S. The two deceased were named James and Alexander. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Dobkins moved to Missouri, where he made his first start in life, and where he often worked hard all day for a peck of meal, which he carried home on his shoulder after night. He remained in Missouri for about ten



years, rented land, and then moved to Arkansas, where he rented land for one year. He then went to California, making the trip overland, and was away from home eighteen months, being engaged in mining the greater part of the time. After returning to Arkansas he purchased the farm that he had rented, and where he spent the greater part of his life, selling out a short time before his death, and moving to Cherokee City. He here died in 1882. The mother died three years later. The paternal grandfather of our subject was of English descent, and the maternal grandparents were both of Irish extraction. Jacob S. Dobkins received a fair common-school education, and remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. He enlisted in Company H, Fifth Texas Partisan Rangers, Confederate army, and served for two years. During that time he was almost exclusively on frontier duty in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations, was in many skirmishes, but no actual battle. After the war Mr. Dobkins went to California, where he remained six months, when he returned home and resumed work on the farm. In 1869 he married Miss Nancy McPhail, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth McPhail, the father of Scottish descent and a native of Kentucky, and the mother a native of Tennessee. Grandfather McPhail was born in the highlands of Scotland, and the grandmother was of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Dobkins were born four children, all now living: Kate, Hugh, James and Maud. After his marriage Mr. Dobkins purchased his present farm, where he has since lived, and where he now has 103 acres. He has a good home, and is surrounded by every comfort. In 1886 Mr. Dobkins was elected justice of the peace, and he and Mrs. Dobkins are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is Democratic in politics, casting his first vote for McClellan and his last for Grover Cleveland.

Matthew N. Donaldson, liveryman, of Siloam Springs, Ark., was born in East Tennessee, March 13, 1844, and was reared in Illinois, whither his parents had moved in 1857. He attended the common country schools, and in August, 1865, united his fortunes with those of Eliza Marlowe, who was born and reared in Illinois, her birth occurring in 1849. Six children blessed their union: Missouri C. (wife of R. L. Allen), Martha L. (wife of Wilson Weaver), Alexander B. (deceased), Mary K., Minnie C. and Eliza Myrtle. After his marriage Mr. Donaldson moved to what is now known as Cherokee County, Kas., and, with the exception of two years spent in Missouri, resided here until 1880, at which time he came to Siloam Springs, and at the end of two years went into the livery business. He has an excellent stable in a good location, and well supplied with horses and carriages. He is prospering financially, and besides this property is the owner of the Mount Olive House, a boarding-house, which is located just above Twin Springs. He is a Democrat, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1865, having filled all the important offices connected with the lodge. He is also a member of the K. of H. His parents, Lorenzo Dow and Margaret A. (Newman) Donaldson, were born in Tennessee in 1806 and 1811, respectively. The father was reared on a farm sixteen miles from Knoxville, and was a farmer and stock dealer the greater portion of his life. After residing in Indiana a few years he returned to Tennessee, and in 1857 located in Washington County, Ill., and in 1868 went to Cherokee County, Kas., and there died October 25, 1886. He was a cousin of Andrew Jackson's wife, and a son of William Donaldson, who was an Irishman, and a graduate of a college in Northern Ireland. He immigrated to America before the War of 1812, and assisted in that struggle, being with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. Our subject's mother died on the 8th of January, 1887. She and husband were the parents of eleven children: Catherine (killed by a cyclone in Southern Illinois in 1860), William, David (deceased), Jesse D., Elizabeth (wife of George W. Mathews), Lorenzo L., Matthew N., Martha Jane (deceased), Margaret Ann (wife of James Brown), Eliza (wife of Philip Keelerman), and Sophronia N. (deceased).

Charles Dorkens is a native of the "Old North State," born in 1822, and is a son of Benjamin H. and Fannie (Mack) Dorkens, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and removed with his parents to North Carolina at a very early day, where he met and was united in marriage to Miss ———. He followed the occupation of farming all his life, and died in 1853 at a good old age. Charles Dorkens was educated in his native State, and assisted his father on the farm until he attained manhood. In 1856 he concluded to seek his fortune in

the West, and immigrated to Benton County, Ark., and located on a farm near Garfield, but in 1873 moved to Texas, and remained in that State for six years. He then returned to Arkansas, where he has since resided, purchasing his present home of eighty acres in 1879. He was married in 1853 to Miss Callie Sabine, of Benton County, Ark., and their union has resulted in the birth of three children: Jennie S., John W. and Thomas P. Mr. and Mrs. Dorkens are members of the Baptist Church. In 1864 he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in Maj. Brown's battalion of cavalry, and served until peace was declared. He was in a number of engagements, and after receiving his discharge returned home, and has since been engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming.

J. W. Duckworth is a member of the real estate, loan and insurance company of Duckworth & Bixler, of Rogers, Ark. Mr. Duckworth was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1850, and is a son of J. P. and Nancy (Alexander) Duckworth, who were born in Missouri and Kentucky, respectively. They are at present residing in Rogers, and eight of their nine children are living. Their son, J. W., was reared and educated in his native State, and after reaching a suitable age spent some time in pedagoguing. He took an irregular course in the Springdale Academy, and then went to Jackson, Tenn., where he took a course in Greek and the mental and moral sciences. Owing to ill health he concluded to travel for some time, and in his wanderings visited many of the principal points of interest, and the large cities of the United States. His health finally returned, and in 1877 he settled down in Rogers, Ark., and engaged in his present business. He is one of the stockholders in the canning and packing factory at Rogers, and is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the county. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Arizona Sikes, who was born in Benton County in 1858, and is the mother of two children, Charley R. and Siddle. Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth are members of the Baptist Church; he is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Hon. J. Dunagin, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, of Benton County, Ark., was born in Georgia in 1825, and is a son of Hiram and Mary (Rush) Dunagin, both of whom were Georgians, born in 1800 and 1808, respectively. The father died in Missouri in 1844, while on the way to Arkansas, and his widow came on to this State with her family, and after living in Benton County for about six years she went to Texas, where she died in 1882. Hon. J. Dunagin is the third of her eleven children, and until nineteen years of age he was a resident of Georgia. At that time he came to Arkansas with his mother, and, as he was the oldest of the family, the duty of caring for his mother and brothers and sisters fell mainly on his shoulders. He was of a very studious turn of mind, and, although the educational advantages of that day were of the very poorest kind and his labors quite heavy, he succeeded in obtaining a practical education. On the 4th of July, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Caveness, a native of Tennessee, whose parents came to Arkansas while it was still a territory. She was born in 1830, and became the mother of nine children: Sarah (wife of Thomas Stokes), Rebecca (wife of J. Tuck), John R., Amanda (wife of F. M. Seamster), Minerva (wife of Dr. J. W. Underwood), Mary T. (wife of Thomas Threet), W. D., Mattie and Robert. Mr. Dunagin became a member of the church the year before he was married, and soon after began preaching, being ordained in 1849. He has been actively engaged in ministerial work up to the present time, with the exception of two years, which were spent in trying to regain his failing health. He is now the regular pastor at Rogers and Pleasant Hill Churches. He is still a devoted student, and spends much of his time in his library. He was a member of the State Legislature for nine years, and was a member of that body when the question of secession came up, and strenuously opposed that measure, and is a Democrat. He owns a good farm on the watershed of the Ozark Mountains.

J. R. Dunagin, merchant at Avoca, Ark., was born in Benton County in 1852, and is a son of Rev. J. Dunagin, also of Benton County. He was reared on a farm, and after attending the common schools finished his education in the Arkansas State University. He then returned home, and after teaching the "young idea" for about three months, gave up that calling and engaged in mercantile pursuits as a clerk for Dunagin & Mitchell, at Rogers. After a time he came to Avoca and engaged in the grocery business in partnership with F. M. Seamster, but after a short time purchased Mr. Seamster's interest, and is now the sole proprietor. Besides his stock of groceries, he carries a large line of boots

and shoes, and is doing a thriving business. He began his business career with a small capital, but has built up a good trade, and has largely increased his stock of goods. He is a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1873 his marriage with Miss Sarah J. Stokes was consummated, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children: Albert and Annie. Mrs. Dunagin was born in Tennessee in 1849.

Benjamin F. Dunn, member of the firm of B. F. Dunn & Co., of Bentonville, Ark., and real estate agent, is a native of Giles County, Va., born in 1841, son of Martin and Mary (Pine) Dunn. Martin Dunn was born in Virginia in 1793, was of Irish origin and a farmer by occupation. In 1846 he immigrated to Buchanan County, Mo., where he died one year later. Mary (Pine) Dunn was born in Virginia in 1795 and died in 1848. They were the parents of ten children, Benjamin F. being the only one now living. He was the youngest, and only six years old when his father died, and seven when his mother died. At the age of ten he was taken by B. A. Dickson, with whom he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He received a limited education in the district schools, and at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Cavalry, Confederate army, and was in the battles of Carthage, Wilson Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Champion Hill and siege of Vicksburg. In October, 1862, he was captured at home and held a prisoner at St. Louis until February of the next year, when he was exchanged. He was afterward captured at Vicksburg and taken to Indianapolis, where he was retained eleven months. He was then discharged and returned home. He was slightly wounded three different times. In 1865 he went to Richardson County, Neb., and there remained until 1870, when he became a citizen of Benton County, Ark., and began clerking in a store in the western part of the county. In 1872 he began teaching, and followed this profession for one term. In January, 1873, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served three years. In the same year he married Miss Mary J. Smith, who was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1845, and who is the daughter of H. C. Smith. To this union were born two children, Mary Benpie and Elijah Frank, twins. In 1876 Mr. Dunn was elected treasurer of Benton County, and re-elected in 1878. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder. He was re-elected in 1883, and in 1884 was again elected to the same position. He was in office continuously for ten years, and filled the official position with credit and ability. He is a life-long Democrat in politics; is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Dunn is secretary of the Benton County Emigration Bureau, and is a stockholder in the People's Bank at Bentonville.

Hiram A. Elam is the son of James and Marinda (Sharp) Elam, and grandson of Louallen and Polly (Eans) Elam, and great-grandson of Richard Elam. The latter emigrated from Scotland to the United States with his two brothers, John A. and Samuel, and is supposed to have settled in Virginia. Louallen Elam was born in Campbell County, Va., in 1780, and in 1817 immigrated to Butler County, Ky., thence to Clark County, Ill., in 1825. Here Louallen Elam died in 1835. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was born in Amelia County, Va., in 1783 and died in 1850. The following are their children who are living: James, Susan, Elizabeth, Alfred, Nancy and William. James Elam was eight years old when his parents moved to Kentucky, and sixteen years of age when they located in Illinois. He was born in Campbell County, Va., February 25, 1809, and in 1832 was married to Miss Sharp, a daughter of Levi and Margaret (Coffee) Sharp, who were natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Elam was born in that State in 1811, and at the age of three years was taken by her parents to Clark County, Ill., where she afterward met and married Mr. Elam. Seven of their children lived to be grown: Mary J., wife of J. Y. Black; John, Alfred M., Louisa, wife of H. T. Cork; Hiram A. and Margaret, widow of John F. Owen. Henry died in 1887 at the age of fifty years. Mr. Elam resided in the State of Illinois until 1866, when he located in Benton County, Ark., where he has since resided. He is one of the oldest citizens of the county, and he and wife have celebrated their golden wedding. He is a Republican in politics, and was a Whig previous to the war. He has been successful in all his business transactions, and has accumulated a comfortable competency. He is highly esteemed and commands the respect of all. Hiram A. Elam was married, April 6, 1879, to Miss Palestine M. Baxley, a native of Benton County, born in 1860. She is the

mother of six children: Era Earl, James E., Myrtie, Marinda, Etta and Lou Allen. Mr. Elam cast his first presidential vote for Grant, and is a Republican in politics. He was born in Clark County, Ill., October 1, 1848, and was educated in the common schools of his native State, and also received two years' instruction at a college located in Marshall, Ill. From 1868 to 1870 he was deputy sheriff of his county, and was at one time United States Marshal. In 1870 he was clerk of the board of registration. He owns an excellent farm of eighty acres, on which is a spring which affords the clearest and coldest of water. It bursts forth from the ground a convenient distance from his residence and supplies water to a number of neighboring farms.

Hon. Samuel N. Elliott, ex-county judge of Benton County, is a resident of Bentonville, and a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., born where the battle of Stone River was fought, December 22, 1823. He is the son of James and Adaline (Bowman) Elliott, the former a native of Orange County, N. C., born in 1796, of Quaker descent, and a mill-wright, farmer, general mechanic, etc., by trade. He was a genius, and a successful business man. At the age of fourteen he left his native State and went to Rutherford County, Tenn., where he married and where passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1841. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. His wife, Adaline Bowman, was born in North Carolina in 1802, and died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1885. Her father, Samuel Bowman, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as was also several of her uncles. She was the mother of nine children, Hon. Samuel N. Elliott being the second child. He was educated in the country schools, at Clinton College in Smith County, Tenn., one year, and was three years at the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., graduating from the law department of the last named institution in the spring of 1845. In 1848 he married Miss Jane K. Brack, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, born in 1825. Six children were born to this marriage: Charles D., superintendent of three silver mines in New Mexico; Harry W., in New Mexico, and the owner of silver mines, attorney at law and a very successful business man; David J., in California; Clarissa H., deceased; Adaline B., wife of J. B. Woods, of Benton County, Ark., and Pearl, a graduate of Dr. Price's school, at Nashville, Tenn. After his marriage Judge Elliott went to Seguin, Gaudalup Co., Tex., where he resided until the war broke out, and practiced law with success, Gov. Ireland being his opponent in many a law case. In February, 1862, Judge Elliott enlisted in Company K, Eighth Regiment Texas Infantry, and was elected third lieutenant. He was in the bombardment of Corpus Christi, Fort Esperanza and other skirmishes, remaining in service until the close of hostilities. He was judge advocate of court martial at Sabine Pass for three months, and surrendered at Pelican Spit in May, 1865. In 1866 he was in the North, and for and during the years 1867 and 1868 he was in Bryan, Tex. In May, 1869, he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., and resumed the practice of law. He was justice of the peace for several years, and in 1876 he was elected county judge, which position he held for eight years. When he first entered the office the county was \$18,000 in debt, and at the end of six years Judge Elliott had paid the entire principal and interest, leaving the county out of debt, for which act the people of Benton County will hold him in grateful remembrance. In 1882 Judge Elliott went to California, purchased an orange grove, and at the end of nine months traded it for a farm near Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark. Before the war he was an old line Whig, and in 1861 was a candidate for a seat in secession of Texas convention, but was defeated by Gov. Ireland. He is a Democrat politically, and in religion is an independent free thinker. Mrs. Elliott is a member of the old school Presbyterian Church.

James Enterkine, analytic chemist and druggist, of Springtown, Ark., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 1st of May, 1864, and was reared and educated in his native land. He attended the Jaynefield British Government Academy, taking a classical course, and graduated from that institution. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Bellevue Hospital, where he studied chemistry and pharmacy under Prof. Noble, the great chemist of Glasgow, and completed his course at the end of two years. On June 6, 1883, he sailed for the United States, and went almost directly to Eureka, Kas., where he has an uncle by the name of Joseph Enterkine. He had an interest in a drug store at that place until 1886, and during the winter of that year and 1887 and 1887-88, he took two courses in the National Institute of Pharmacy on

Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. He came to Springtown, Ark., in February, 1888, and engaged in the drug business in partnership with Dr. N. Sewell, and is the junior member of that firm. Mr. Enterkine has had to make his own way in the world, and has been exceptionally successful in accumulating property. He is now worth about \$4,000, all of which he has made by his own energy and good management, and, as he is a young man, his future prospects are very bright. His parents are John and Ellen (Smilie) Enterkine, both of whom were born and reared in Scotland. The father was a woolen manufacturer and designer, and was connected with the firm of Lord Napier & Co., woolen manufacturers, of Glasgow, Scotland. The father died in July, 1888, the mother October 14, 1888.

Stephen Thomas Fair, the subject of this sketch, a farmer and teacher residing near Center Point Church House, near the "McKisick Spring," in Benton County, Ark., is the second son of Ellis and Nancy H. Fair, was born in Sullivan County, East Tenn., in the year 1836, and came to Arkansas in the year 1859. His father, Ellis Fair, was born at Cheraw, S. C., in the year 1805, and there received an education common to those of that time and place. He immigrated from there to East Tennessee, and in the year 1832 was married to Miss Nancy Hamilton Easley, daughter of Stephen and Hannah Easley, of Sullivan County, E. Tenn., and to them were born nine children, to wit: Mary Ann, Harvey Cummins, Stephen Thomas, Edwin Franklin, John Dickson, George Fanning, Joseph Asbery, Sarah Edna, and Nathan Easley. Two of these children, to wit, Harvey Cummins and John Dickson, died in childhood, and one of them, viz., Mary Ann, who became consort of Mr. W. C. Sellars, of Benton County, Ark., died in the year 1871, leaving an infant son, Robert Lee, who in a few months also died, and its remains were interred by those of its mother in Bethel Cemetery, on Spavinaw. During the Mexican War the father of these children volunteered, but his company was not called into service. In the year 1859 these parents, in order to secure good homes for their children, sold out in Tennessee, and with their family immigrated to Benton County, Ark., bought lands and were prospering at the breaking out of the Civil War, in which, though opposed to the war, the five sons, before its close, became members of the army of "The Lost Cause," the father, mother and daughters remaining on the farm and managing to raise and retain enough of its products to support and clothe themselves, notwithstanding they were frequently robbed of everything that could be carried away by lawless bands of plunderers, who made it their primary object to scour the country for individual booty. On the 7th day of May, 1864, the father, on returning from his labor, was met by an enraged posse of "Pin Indians," and, notwithstanding his age and inoffensive life, was by them cruelly murdered. The mother and her two daughters, assisted by the good women of the neighborhood, managed to make a rude coffin and to bury his remains in the yard near the residence, where it rested till after the close of the cruel war, when it was disinterred and suitably re-interred in Bethel Cemetery, the Rev. Martin Thornsberry conducting the funeral services from the text: "Be ye, also, ready." This funeral was largely attended, and it is believed by all who are acquainted with Mr. Fair that at the last day, on the resurrection morning, his remains will, at the sounding of the first trumpet, come forth to life immortal. Edwin F., the third son, married Miss Sarah Jaue, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mrs. Mahala Martin; is a successful farmer and a Methodist class leader; resides in Scott County, Ark., and has ten children, to wit: John, George, Maud, Lewis, Albert, Samuel, Nancy, Ellis, Ann and —. George F. married Miss Martha Elizabeth Beard, of Yell County, Ark., is an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and resides at Sipe Springs, Comanche County, Tex. The names of their children are Nancy R., Mary E., Emma B., Ellis N., Floyd and Ennis Lee. Joseph A. married Miss Martha Ann Russell, of Benton County, Ark.; is a successful farmer and a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; resides in Benton County, Ark.; has nine children, to wit: Elija Ellis, Harvey Dickson, Lovic Pierce, Joseph Clark, Sarah Altha, Commodore Vanderbilt, Wiley Cicero, Hugh Lancing and Oma Pear. Sarah E. married Mr. Wiley C. Sitton, of Georgia, and resides in Benton County, Ark. They have no children. The mother, Nancy H. Fair, now seventy-six years of age, lives with this, her youngest, daughter. Mr. Sitton is a successful farmer, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of Decatur Township. Nathan E., the youngest son,

married Miss Amanda Hamilton, of Yell County, Ark., is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and teacher in Belleville Academy, Yell County, Ark. They have five children, to wit: Laura, Loula, Minnie, Grace and Pearl. Stephen T. was educated in the common schools of Sullivan County and at Jefferson Academy, in Blountville, E. Tenn. After leaving the Academy he taught several terms in the public schools of his native county, and then came to Benton County, Ark., where he resumed the business of teaching, in which he continued till in the summer of 1861, when he joined the Fourteenth Arkansas Regiment, Confederate States Army, in which he served, first as teamster, second as commissary-sergeant, third as forage master, fourth as wagon-master, and after the battle of Pea Ridge, fifth as hospital steward, until, overcome by fatigue and exposure, he was left by his command at the point of death, near Little Rock, Ark. After partly regaining his health, he returned to his home in Benton, where he remained about two months, and then joined General Stand-watie's Indian command, under Maj. Joel Bryant. In this command he served, first as company clerk, second as quartermaster-sergeant, and third as adjutant of Col. William Penn Adair's Second Cherokee Regiment, Confederate States Army. He was in the battles of Sherley Ford, Newtonia, Fort Wayne, Honey Springs, Mazzard Prairie and a number of other minor engagements. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate States army his command was at Boggy Depot, I. T., from which place he went to Northwest Texas, where he remained about a year, and then returned to Benton County and resumed the business of teaching. On the 22d day of March, 1868, at Center Point Church, Benton County, Ark., in the presence of a large congregation, he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Agnes Julia Ann Womack, the Rev. Martin Thornsberry officiating. Mrs. Fair is the daughter of Mr. Richard and Mrs. Matilda Lee Womack, who moved from Wilson County, Tenn., in the year 1855. She was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1851. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fair ten children, to wit: first, William Wallace, who died in infancy; second, Mary Ann; third, an infant son, deceased, without name; fourth, Ellis Hamilton; fifth, Richard Lee; sixth, Martha Edna; seventh, Stephen Thomas; eighth, Cora Ethel; ninth, Emma Vivian; tenth, Edwin Claudia. Mr. Fair still follows teaching in the public schools of the county, holds a first grade certificate, and when not employed as teacher works upon and manages his farm. He is secretary of the Benton County Sunday-school Association, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, member of Bentonville Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M., justice of the peace of Osage Township, in which capacity he is now serving his fourth term; is Democratic in his political views, and is true to his honest convictions, but opposed to bigotry and ultraism in all things.

William R. Felker. Among the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Benton County, Ark., may be mentioned Mr. Felker, who is proprietor of the Bank of Rogers, Ark. His birth occurred in Barry County, Mo., in 1855, and he is a son of Stephen and Eliza (Dougherty) Felker, who were native Tennesseans, and farmers by occupation, and are now residents of Barry County. William R. Felker spent the healthy, happy and busy life of the farmer's boy, and received his early education in the common schools of Barry County. In 1874 he began life for himself by clerking in a store in Barry County, and being a young man of energy and honesty, he soon purchased a half interest in the store. He remained in the mercantile business in Washburn, Mo., until 1881, and then sold out. After traveling in the West for some time, he returned home and located in Barton County, Mo., where he loaned money and speculated in various kinds of merchandise for about two years. In 1883 he became a resident of Rogers, Ark., where he engaged in the banking business, in which he has been quite successful.

Dr. James W. Fergus may be mentioned as one of the prosperous and successful physicians of Benton County, Ark. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 29, 1852, and is a son of Samuel and Malissa J. (Woodward) Fergus, who were natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois. The father is of Scotch descent, a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the Union army during the late war. He now resides in Ashland, Ore. From 1860 until 1866, they resided in Iowa, and at the latter date moved to Jasper County, Mo. Their son, James W., was reared and received his education, first attending the common schools, and then the high-school at Peirce City, Mo. He received his

medical education in the Joplin Medical College, at Joplin, Mo., graduating from that institution as an M. D. in March, 1883. He first began practicing at Bloomington, Benton Co., Ark., and in 1879 removed to Elm Springs, and the same year located in Robinson, Ark., where he has since resided. He has a large and increasing practice, and consequently is doing well financially. In the latter part of 1878 he was married to Elmira Smith, born in Newton County, Mo., in 1854, a daughter of Howell Smith, a prominent Methodist minister, born in Tennessee, and their union was blessed in the birth of five children: Elbert, James, Franklin, Carrie and William. Dr. Fergus is a Master Mason, and he and wife attend the Methodist Church.

John A. Fields was born in Wilson County, Tenn., September 29, 1833, son of Redden and Polly (Farrington) Fields, grandson of David and Mary (Jarmon) Fields, and grandson of John and Easter (Charlin) Farrington. The father, Redden Fields, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., June 8, 1803, and was a farmer by occupation. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Polly Farrington, and afterward moved to Benton County, Ark. (1857). A year later he moved to Hickory County, Mo., and in 1862 he went to Southern Iowa, where he practiced as veterinary surgeon. In 1866 he moved to Illinois, and from there in 1873 to Henry County, Tenn., where he still continued working at his profession. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat in politics. His wife was also born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1804, and died October 29, 1849. They were the parents of six children: Amanda M., Paralee, David C., John A., Polly A. and Joel H. The paternal grandparents of our subject were both natives of North Carolina, and both born in the year 1768. They died in 1828 and 1842, respectively. The maternal grandparents were natives of South Carolina, and both were born in the year 1771, and the maternal grandfather died in the year 1861. John A. Fields, subject of this sketch, received a fair education in Wilson County, Tenn., and in 1853 moved to Benton County, Ark., where he engaged in the stock business and farming. At the breaking out of the war he joined Gen. Standwatie's command, Arkansas Cavalry, but in 1862 joined Col. Thompson's regiment, Second Arkansas Cavalry, and was made lieutenant of the same, remaining in service until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Neosho, Fayetteville, Ft. Gibson and many other battles. In 1867 he married Miss Mary L. Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Townsend) Smith, natives of Tennessee and Vermont, born in 1818 and 1816, respectively. Mrs. Fields was born in Bradley County, Tenn., December 7, 1848, and by her marriage became the mother of three children: Charles L., Mary E. and Bessie L. Mr. Fields is a Democrat in politics, as were also his father and grandfather; is the owner of 280 acres of land, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. James R. Floyd was born near Alexandria, Smith Co., Tenn., September 20, 1860, and is a son of John W. and Eliza J. (Snodgrass) Floyd, who were also natives of Tennessee. The father was a merchant until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war, when he came to Arkansas and engaged in farming. Our subject's paternal grandfather was William Floyd, and his maternal grandfather was James Snodgrass. Both his parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. James R. Floyd was educated in the Bentonville high-school, and took a special course, preparatory to the study of medicine, in the Arkansas State University at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1885-86 he attended the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1887. The following article is quoted from the *Mississippi Valley Medical Monthly*: "To J. R. Floyd, of Bentonville, Ark., fell the honor of valedictorian, and the class certainly felt proud of their choice while hearing his valedictory. In phraseology and manner of delivery rare excellence was displayed." Dr. Floyd practiced for a short time with Dr. Hurley, of Bentonville, and then located at Bloomfield, where he has been successfully engaged in practicing his profession for over a year. He is a young man of ability and energy, and has bright prospects for future success.

John H. Ford is one of the oldest native residents and farmers of Benton County, Ark., and was born in 1835. His early educational advantages were exceedingly limited, owing to the fact that there were no schools in the county until he was almost grown, and he then picked up what education he could. In 1853 he lost his father, and he was compelled to work very hard in order to

support his mother and her younger children. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, in Company F, Seventy-second Arkansas Regiment, and after serving eleven months went to Springfield, Mo., where he remained until the close of the war. He was in a number of battles and skirmishes, but was so fortunate as to escape without being wounded. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and is now the owner of 240 acres of land, a portion of which he inherited from his father and the rest he had homesteaded. This is one of the most desirable farms in the county, and is under fine cultivation. In 1859 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lee, who is a native of Benton County, and by her became the father of ten children, eight of whom are living: James A., Mary A., wife of G. W. Reddenck; Polly, wife of T. L. Howell; John W., Delilah, Lee, Joe and Tom. Mr. Ford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views supports the principles of the Republican party. His father, Richard Ford, was born in North Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to Arkansas in 1834, the country abounding in wild game of all kinds at that time. It was a common occurrence to shoot a deer near the door or a wild turkey in a tree in the yard. Panthers and bears were also numerous, and as there were very few settlements at that time, but little attention was given to farming, the most of the settler's time being spent in hunting. The father was one of the first grand jurors of Benton County, and died in 1853. His wife's maiden name was Isabella Logan.

William H. Fry was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., in 1850, and is a son of Henry and Rebecca Van Reed (High) Fry, and grandson of Conrad Fry. Henry Fry was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1823, and was there reared and married. About 1848 he began merchandising at Pottsville, Penn., and afterward followed the same calling at Reading, and at the same time was engaged in oil refining and in the milling business. He was a very successful business man, and died in 1872. The last four years of his life he was unable to carry on an extensive business, owing to ill health. His wife was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1827, and is yet living. William H. Fry is the eldest of her five children. He was educated at Reading, and at the Tremont Seminary, at Norristown, Penn., the Kutztown Normal, and took a course in the Commercial Business College at Philadelphia. He clerked in a store in Reading for one year, and in 1873 went to Larned, Kas., where he was engaged in merchandising for five years. Owing to ill health he then abandoned the business and purchased a farm of 400 acres near the town, but sold out in 1887, and came to Benton County, and purchased 102 acres of land east of Bentonville, where he has since made his home. His farm is in a very fine state of cultivation, and he is doing well. In June, 1887, he became a director and stockholder of the People's Bank, at Bentonville, and still retains that position. He is a Republican in politics and his first presidential vote was cast for Grant. He is a Knight Templar Mason. In 1877, he was married to Miss Posie Bowman, a daughter of Jacob and Letitia (Fry) Bowman. Mrs. Fry was born in Greene County, Ill., in 1855, and is the mother of three children: Clara M., Harry R. and Alice B.

C. L. Gibbs, a prosperous hardware merchant of Rogers, Benton Co., Ark., is the fourth of nine children born to Lucas and Electa Gibbs, and was born in the "Bay State" in 1844. His father was reared in Ware, Mass., and was a farmer. C. L. Gibbs, whose name heads this sketch, was reared and educated in Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty-four years resolved to seek his fortune in the West, and first located in Des Moines, Iowa, where he was engaged in the real estate business, in the employ of a railroad company, for several years. He next located in Concordia, Kas., being one of the first settlers of the town, and was engaged in the drug business in that place for twelve years. Here he was married to Mary W. Pratt, a daughter of Dr. Pratt, of Virginia, and Bryce, Virgie and Lettie are their children. The wife died June 18, 1883. In 1880 Mr. Gibbs sold his stock of drugs in Concordia, and moved to Arkansas, being the first man to locate in Rogers, where he has since been a successful hardware merchant. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Republican in politics, and secretary of the Masonic lodge. Mr. Gibbs is always ready to do all in his power to help build up all public enterprises in the town he resides in.

Robert C. Gibbs was born in Callaway County, Mo., April 15, 1832, son of Samuel C. and Charlotta (Kenney) Gibbs. The father was born in Scott County,



Ky., in 1800, was of English descent, and a cousin of Gen. Gibbs, of New Orleans battle fame. He immigrated to Callaway County, Mo., in 1829, and lived there until 1875, when he moved to Audrain, of the same State, and there remained until August, 1880. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, but followed agricultural pursuits most of his life. He was a member of the Old School Baptist Church, as was also his wife, who was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1802, and died in Missouri in 1841. Julius Gibbs, father of Samuel C., was a Virginian by birth, and a pioneer settler of Kentucky, who lived in a block-house. Of the nine children born to Samuel C. Gibbs and wife, Robert C. was the fifth. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and remained with his parents until the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and followed this twenty-eight years. He also owned a farm in Audrain County, and moved to the same in 1853, where he remained until 1881, when he located on his present farm, three miles east of Siloam Springs, which consists of 150 acres, 130 under cultivation, and has since followed farming and stock raising. He was married April 19, 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Kenyon, a native of Pennsylvania, born February 13, 1829, and eight children have been born to them: Infant (deceased), Edgar S., Martha B., Robert O. (deceased), Edward T., Addie (deceased), Annie E. and Herbert E. Mr. Gibbs and wife, and all but the youngest child, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is trustee, and the eldest son is a preacher. Politically Mr. Gibbs is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He takes a great interest in public improvements and educational matters, and is a valuable citizen of his community. He was moderator of the Springtown Baptist Association in 1885, and was appointed by Gov. Hughes a member of the Equalization Board of Benton County, in 1886. Mrs. Gibbs' mother, Mrs. Eliza Kenyon, is now living with her son-in-law, Mr. Gibbs, and is over eighty years of age. The Kenyon family has long been noted for zeal in religious matters.

Isaac B. Gilmore, vice-president of the People's Bank of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of McLean County, Ill., born February 23, 1835, and the son of James and Mary (Bradley) Gilmore. The father was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1803, was of Irish descent and a farmer and stock trader by occupation. He resided in his native county and State until 1834, when he immigrated to McLean County, Ill., and here died in 1865. He was a great stock trader, and many times drove cattle through to New York on horseback. His wife, Mary (Bradley) Gilmore, was born in Georgia in 1808 and died in 1875. She was the mother of five sons and five daughters, six of whom are now living. Isaac B. was reared on a farm, and his school advantages were very limited. At the age of six years he went to school all one winter bare-footed, and, as there were no free schools, and his parents were poor, at the age of twenty-six he could not write his name. He was a Union man during the war, and August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: Perry Grove, Vicksburg, Marganzie Bend, Yazoo, Brownsville, Ft. Morgan, Mobile campaign, and others. Mr. Gilmore was first sergeant of his company, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., August 9, 1865. Previous to the war, in 1860, he married Miss Kate Kane, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., born in 1842. To them were born seven children: Frank B., cashier of the People's Bank; Vernor S., druggist; John G., Leonard, George, Floy and Birdie. After the war Mr. Gilmore resided in his native State and county until 1869, when he moved to Lawrence County, Mo. On account of the failing health of his wife, Mr. Gilmore returned to his birthplace in 1874, and here resided for three years. He then moved to Caldwell, Kas., and was engaged in the livery business, trading in stock and in farming. For five years he was vice-president of the Exchange Bank of Caldwell. In July, 1897, he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., purchased a lot and organized the People's Bank at that place, and was elected vice-president. For the past five years Mr. Gilmore has been dealing in stock and real estate and has met with good success. He is a Republican in politics, casting his first presidential ticket for John C. Fremont, and is a member of the G. A. R., Burnside Post No. 4, Bentonville, Ark., being chaplain of the post. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, he being a member for twenty-eight years, and deacon of the same most of that time.

William E. Gould, of Benton County, Ark., was born in Blount County, Tenn., in 1828, and is a son of John and Jane (Ritchie) Gould, who were born

in Tennessee in 1800 and 1809, respectively. The father has always followed the occupation of farming, and in 1859 came to Benton County, Ark. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, and although eighty-eight years of age, has a very retentive memory, remembering with remarkable accuracy facts which occurred seventy-five and eighty years ago. He has been a life-long Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for Gen. Jackson in 1824. He is well versed in the political history of the United States. He and wife have lived a happy wedded life of sixty-one years, and their children and friends celebrated their diamond wedding in 1887. Both have been earnest and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for over forty-seven years. On the day they were married they resolved that neither would ever drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and have faithfully kept their pledge. Seven of their children lived to be grown: William E., Samuel, who died in 1879, at the age of forty-nine years; Levi C.; David N.; Nancy Ann, wife of J. S. Dickson; Narcissa J., wife of Charles Johnson, and Letitia, wife of John Huffman. John Gould's parents were Samuel and Polly (Jackson) Gould, who were born in Ireland and Virginia, in 1766 and 1776, respectively. Samuel Gould immigrated to the United States in 1784, with his father, Robert Gould, who settled in Pennsylvania, but shortly after moved to Tennessee. Samuel was married in 1797, and died in 1835. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was a daughter of John Jackson, who was born in Ireland, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She died in Henry County, Tenn., in 1843, having borne six children, John being the only one living. William E. Gould served in the late war in Cabell's brigade, enlisting in 1862, and was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Mark's Mill, Poison Spring, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Patton, who was born in Sevier County in 1842. Seven children have blessed their union: Laura, William E., Robert P., Marcus L., John R., Essie A. and Pearl C. Mr. Gould was elected to the State Legislature the first session after the war, and served his constituents faithfully and well. He is an indefatigable temperance worker, and a thorough Christian and gentleman. He has been ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for twenty-four years, and has been Sunday-school superintendent for six years.

Graham & Mason. Among the ably edited newspapers of Northwestern Arkansas worthy of especial mention is the *Rogers New Era*, which was established in 1881 by the above named gentlemen, the first issue of their journal being on the 10th of September of that year. James H. Graham, the senior editor, was born in the "Old Dominion" in 1833, and was educated at Crawfordsville, Ind. He has been an active newspaper man ever since 1855, and by profession is a lawyer as well as a journalist. He was married in Illinois to Mrs. Elvina J. Mason, *nee* Falkenburg, the mother of F. A. Mason, of the *Rogers New Era*. To Mr. Graham she has borne three children, two of whom are living: Fannie J. and Flora E. Mr. Graham is a staunch Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. F. A. Mason was born in the State of New York in 1852, and has been a journalist nearly all his life. He was married in Missouri to Miss Hattie Acres, who has borne him eight children, seven now living: Oscar H., Edgar F., Wesley A., Don A., Robbie R., Nellie and Alice. Mr. Mason is a Democrat.

Sebe Graham is a farmer residing ten miles southeast of Bentonville, Ark., and is a native of the county, born January 24, 1844. His parents, Ellis and Rebecca (Graham) Graham, were born in Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. The former's birth occurred about 1803. He came with his parents to Arkansas when quite young and located on White River. He and wife became the parents of two children: Charity, married to William H. Lewis, a farmer living in Benton County, and Sebe. The latter was reared in his native county, and at the breaking out of the war enlisted in the Confederate army, being then but sixteen years of age. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Newtonia and many other engagements of minor importance. After he was honorably discharged at the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farming, and by industry and good management is now the owner of 1,400 acres of land, 1,000 of which is under cultivation. In 1878 he was united in matrimony to Susan E. White, a native of Benton County, Ark., and their union has resulted in the birth of seven children: Albert, Rebecca, Emlis, Joseph, Lucinda A., James Ellis and Millard J.

William B. Gray is a native of Fort Scott, Kas., born October 14, 1862, and is the son of Lee and Catherine (Schoeler) Gray. The father was born in Washington County, Penn., lived there until grown, and there received a good education. When not attending school he clerked in his father's store. He left that State in 1858, and settled in Jasper County, Mo. Catherine (Schoeler) Gray was born in Knox County, Ohio, and there lived until fifteen or sixteen years of age, when her parents immigrated to Jasper County, Mo. She was also well educated, and after coming to Missouri devoted her time to teaching school, which she continued until the breaking out of the war (1861), when she married Mr. Gray. She died December 8, 1862, leaving one child, William B. Mr. Gray had, previous to his wife's death, immigrated to Kansas, and in that State followed farming for some time. He here married his second wife, Mrs. Welch, and by her became the father of five children: Tussie, Jesse, Wesley, Leslie and Maud, all now living. After a few years of farmer's life Mr. Gray ventured into the newspaper business, which he followed for about a year, when he again returned to farm life. Since then he has lived on his farm three miles from Fort Scott, Kas. William B. Gray, after his mother's death, was taken by his grandparents, and was by them reared. From the age of seven to fourteen he was in the school-room, after which time he was put to work on the farm in the summer, but attended school in the winter until eighteen years of age. He then began the battle of life for himself by renting land of his uncle and in following agricultural pursuits. August 4, 1883, he married Miss Eliza Myers, daughter of Noah and Mary Myers, of Jasper County, Mo., but natives of Indiana. They moved from the last named State to Jasper County, Mo., where Mrs. Gray was born. She bore her husband two children, one now living, Isaac M. The one deceased was named Lee B. Since coming to Benton County Mr. Gray has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and although a young man has a farm of 160 acres, eighty being under cultivation, and his prospects are bright for a happy and prosperous future. Since coming to Arkansas he has rented his own land, and has been living on his grandfather's farm, acting as his agent. He is a strong Republican in his political views, yet has never voted for a presidential candidate.

Elisha Green, ex-lumber merchant and contractor, of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of Watauga County, N. C., born in 1828, son of Amos and Sena (Estes) Green, and a great-grandson of Richard Green, who was a native of New Jersey, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a distant relative of Senator James Green, of the State of Missouri. Amos Green was born in Watauga County, N. C., in 1804, was of English descent and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1871. His wife, Sena Estes, was born in 1807, and is also a native of Watauga County, N. C. She is yet living, and is the mother of nine children: Myra (deceased), Elisha, Lot (deceased), Elijah, Loana (widow of Henry Henry), John E., Joseph and Benjamin (twins), and Polly (wife of C.D. Herman). Elisha was reared on a farm and remained and assisted his parents until twenty-one years of age. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth Brown, who was born in Watauga County, N. C., in 1828, and who bore him two children: Mary (deceased) and Henry (also deceased). In 1861 Mr. Green enlisted in Company D, First North Carolina Cavalry (Confederate States Army), and was in the second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and also participated in numerous skirmishes. He was captured at the battle of Malvern Hill, and was taken to Governor's Island, and two weeks later to Delaware Bay, where he remained three weeks and was then exchanged. He surrendered at Appomattox Court House with Gen. Lee, in Stuart's cavalry. In 1867 he moved to Chariton County, Mo., and worked at the carpenter's trade for several years in that county. In 1882 he moved to Bentonville, Ark., and here contracted for four years. He erected many of the prominent business houses and upward of twenty dwelling houses, also erected a number of buildings in other counties. In 1886 he purchased the lumber yard of L. Ketchum, in Bentonville, and was proprietor of the same until February, 1888, when he sold to J. A. C. Blackburn. Mr. Green is now engaged in erecting two brick business blocks, having resumed contracting since selling the lumber yard. Previous to the war Mr. Green was a Whig, but since that event he has been a Democrat in his political views. His first vote for President was cast for Fillmore, in 1852. He was deputy sheriff of his native county for many years, and was coroner for two years. He was justice of the peace for thirteen years in Chariton County, Mo., and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Judge Alfred Burton Greenwood. Prominent among the old and much respected citizens of Benton County, Ark., stands the name of Judge Alfred Burton Greenwood, who was born in Franklin County, Ga., in 1811, son of Hugh B. and Elizabeth (Ingram) Greenwood. The father was born in North Carolina, was of Irish descent, and a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade. He went to Virginia when a young man, was there married, and soon after immigrated to Franklin County, Ga. Later he moved to Lawrenceville, Ga., where he died, August, 1825. Mrs. Elizabeth (Ingram) Greenwood was born in Mecklenburg, Va., and died in 1838. They were the parents of five children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. He was educated at Lawrenceville, Ga., and at the age of eighteen became a disciple of Blackstone, his preceptor being William Izzard, and was admitted to the bar at Monroe, Ga., in 1833. He immediately located at Decatur, De Kalb Co., Ga., and there continued until 1838, when he immigrated to Bentonville, Ark., where he located, and where he resumed his practice. In 1838 Judge Greenwood married Miss Sarah A. Hillburn, who was born in Union District, S. C., in 1819, and twelve children were the result of this union, eight of whom lived to maturity: Mrs. Mary Hollingsworth, Mrs. Sophia A. Black, George (deceased), Mrs. Georgia A. Arrington (widow of John A. Arrington), John, Mrs. Sarah A. (widow of V. M. Lassater), Alfred W., and William (deceased). In 1846 Judge Greenwood was elected by the State Legislature as prosecuting attorney, and represented ten counties in Northwest Arkansas. In 1848 he was elected to the same office by the people, and was re-elected in 1850. In 1852 he was elected circuit judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Arkansas, which composed ten counties, or the same he represented as prosecuting attorney. In 1853 he resigned as circuit judge, and was nominated to Congress from the First Congressional District, which comprised all territory north of Arkansas River, or about thirty counties, there being but two districts at that time in the State. Soon after his nomination Judge Greenwood threw up his judgeship and entered the canvass. At the November election he was elected by a majority of about 10,000. He was re-elected in 1854 and 1856, and served in all six years. In 1858 Judge Greenwood was appointed by President Buchanan as commissioner of Indian affairs, and held the office during the remainder of Buchanan's administration. While commissioner of Indian affairs the Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, resigned, and Judge Greenwood was tendered the position, but declined to accept the office. During the war he was appointed by Jefferson Davis Confederate tax collector of the State of Arkansas, and during the month of December, 1864, he collected over \$2,000,000, being located at Washington, Hempstead Co., Ark. Since the war the Judge has devoted his time and attention to the practice of law. He is the oldest resident citizen of Benton County, and the oldest member of the Benton County bar. He came to this county when the county seat contained only thirty people, and during his residence here has witnessed its growth and development. He was continuously in office for over twenty years, and during all that time his official as well as private life was above reproach, thus forcibly illustrating his marked ability as an able and efficient public officer. He is a Democrat in politics, and has gained a national reputation, being one of the most influential men in Northwest Arkansas. September, 1884, Judge Greenwood lost his wife, and since then his two daughters, Mrs. Lassater and Mrs. Arrington, have been making their home with him. During his congressional career he served with Vice-president Hendricks, Charles Sumner, John Scott Harrison, father of ex-Senator Benjamin Harrison, John C. Breckenridge, etc. He is a charter member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a steward for several years.

Lucien E. Griggs was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1852, and is a son of J. A. and Eliza Griggs, who were natives of the "Green Mountain State." The mother died in 1854, leaving one child, but the father is still living, and resides in Kansas. Lucien E. Griggs was reared principally in Illinois, and from early boyhood was engaged in the saw-mill business, and was also engaged in manufacturing railroad ties. He was married while in Illinois to Eune Dyer, who was born in Illinois in 1856, and by her is the father of three children: Sadie, Lulu and Eddie L. E. Mr. Griggs became a resident of Dakota in 18—, and after a residence there of two years, came to Arkansas and purchased his present home and engaged in the railroad tie business. Mr. Griggs has a fine orchard of apple and peach trees, and during their season has large quantities

of raspberries and strawberries. Mrs. Griggs is a granddaughter of V. Dyer, of Chicago, Ill.

C. D. Gunter, post-office Hico. Among the old and time-honored citizens of Benton County, Ark., stands the name of C. D. Gunter, who was born in Middle Tennessee, March 30, 1818. He is a son of John and Lavina (Thomasson) Gunter. The father was born near Pleasant Gardens, N. C., and was of Dutch descent. He moved to Tennessee, was there married and there remained until 1825, when he went to Alabama. He died in this State in 1854. The mother was born in Tennessee, and died several years previous to her husband. They were the parents of ten children: Telitha T. (deceased), Augustus, now living at Bridgeport, Ala.; William T. (deceased), C. D., Louisa (deceased), Edith (deceased), Col. Thomas M., lawyer and ex-congressman of Fayetteville; Milton D. (deceased), Pearl H. (deceased), and an infant unnamed. C. D. Gunter was reared to farm life, and received a meager education in Alabama. In the autumn of 1839 Mr. Gunter left Alabama and traveled through Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, but finally settled in Benton County, Ark., where he now lives. In 1845 he married Miss Nancy Ward, who was born in Georgia, and immigrated to the Cherokee Nation when a child. Here she grew to womanhood. She is of Cherokee descent on her father's side, and her mother was a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter became the parents of nine living children: Ann Eliza, wife of Gaither Chandler; Lavina, wife of L. L. Duckworth; Lucy Jane, wife of Dr. Fortner; John T., farmer and liveryman; Amanda O., wife of David Mars; Lula, wife of William Curtis; Anna, wife of Samuel Frazier; Nancy, Augusta and Cal. Dean. During the late war Mr. Gunter espoused the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted in the Arkansas troops under Gen. Pierce. He was afterward under the command of Gen. Hindman. He was in the engagement at Oak Hill, besides numerous skirmishes. Mr. Gunter is Democratic in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for Van Buren. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is the owner of between 900 and 1,000 acres of land situated around Siloam Springs.

Rev. Isom R. Hall, pastor of Pleasant Grove and Shady Grove Churches, in Benton and Washington Counties, respectively, and senior member of the lumber firm of Hall, Guthrie & Co., of Bentonville, is a native of Dawson County, Ga., born 1835, and the son of Isom and Nancy (Arnold) Hall. Isom Hall, Sr., was born in North Carolina in 1804, and was a Missionary Baptist minister and a farmer by occupation. When but a lad he moved to South Carolina with his father, John Hall, and here grew to manhood. He was here married, and in 1826 he moved to Georgia, and from there in 1851 to Conway County, Ark. He died in 1886, having followed his ministerial duties the principal part of his life. His wife, Mrs. Nancy (Arnold) Hall, was born in South Carolina in 1814, and died in 1852. She was the mother of ten children, two now living. Isom Hall, Jr., was educated in Georgia and Arkansas, coming to the last named State with his mother's parents in 1851. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah J. Hankins, a native of Tennessee, Roane County, born 1842, and the daughter of Joseph and Cassandra (Jones) Hall. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hall located in Conway County, Ark., and in 1874 they moved to Benton County, and located five miles south of the county seat, where they purchased 240 acres of land. Here they remained until the spring of 1888, when he removed to Bentonville, and is living there at the present time. Mr. Hall is now the owner of 360 acres. He was one of the organizers of the People's Bank, of Bentonville, and is one of the stockholders and one of the directors of the same. June 15, 1888, he and G. W. Guthrie bought the lumber yard of J. A. C. Blackburn, in Bentonville, and they now have the lumber trade of the town. They carry a large stock, and are meeting with good success. Rev. Hall entered the ministry in 1871. He advocated the Missionary doctrine, and had charge of four churches in Benton County up to the present year, when he resigned two of them. During his time he has married and baptized as many people as any other minister of his knowledge. He studied medicine from 1859 to 1865. He is a thorough Christian and an excellent citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

David R. Hammer, mayor of Siloam Springs, Ark., was born in Champaign County, Ill., March 10, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Polly Ann (Childers) Hammer. The former was born in Tennessee in 1807, and was reared and educated in Ohio. He learned the cooper's trade after he was grown, and moved to Illinois, where he was married about 1830. He removed to Iowa about 1849 and

followed the occupations of farming and coopering. He died in Des Moines about 1869. His wife was born in Ohio, and died in 1843, having borne five children: Nancy Jane (deceased), Elizabeth A., Polly Ann, David R. and Charity A., wife of William M. Moore. After his wife's death Mr. Hammer married Mrs. Mary A. (Shepherd) Littler. She was born in 1807 in Ohio, and became the mother of five children by her first husband, and one by Mr. Hammer: John J., a minister living in Wisconsin, David, Laban (deceased), Henry, Anna (deceased) and Martha J. Hammer, the wife of R. E. Barrickman. David R. Hammer was taken to Iowa when he was about seven years of age, and was educated in the common schools of that State. He was married in Warren County, February 18, 1860, to Phoebe A. Smith, a native of Belmont, Ohio, born November 27, 1840. Her grandparents were Georgians, and located in Ohio during the early history of that State. Mrs. Hammer is the mother of one child, Alkanzer H., who is a barber, living in Siloam Springs. In 1861 Mr. Hammer enlisted in the Union army in Company B, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and after serving nine months was discharged on account of disability. He lived in Iowa until 1887, when he moved to Western Texas, where he was engaged in merchandising for two years; then went to Kansas, remaining the same length of time. Since that time he was engaged in merchandising in Siloam Springs for one year, and is now engaged in the real estate business. He has been elected mayor three different times. He is a Republican and Mason.

Hon. David H. Hammons, senator of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, which comprises Benton and Madison Counties, of the State of Arkansas, and a successful physician, is a native of Cooper County, Mo., born in 1836, son of Harbard and Elizabeth (Plemmons) Hammons, and grandson of George W. Hammons. Harbard Hammons was a native of Warren County, Tenn., of Scotch descent, and was a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to Cooper County, Mo., with his father when a young man; was married here, but afterward settled in Newton County, of the same State. He died near California, Mo., in 1840, at the age of thirty-eight. Elizabeth (Plemmons) Hammons was a native of North Carolina, born in 1804, and was of German-Irish descent. She died in 1849. Their family consisted of seven children, David H. being the fifth. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Carroll County, but received the greater part of his education by private instruction, under the tutorship of Prof. George W. Pattison. At the age of seventeen Mr. Hammons began teaching, and followed this profession for about five years. About 1858 he began the study of law, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar at Carrollton, Mo., his preceptor being Hon. B. D. Lucas. In the spring of 1859 he, in company with his two brothers and a cousin, went to Pike's Peak on a mining excursion, but he returned in the fall, and in the May following married Miss Fanny Lucas, daughter of Squire B. D. Lucas, who was a native of North Carolina. This union resulted in the birth of four children, one living, May. Mrs. Hammons died in 1872, and in 1873 Mr. Hammons married Mrs. Sallie Hamnett, nee Lowry, daughter of Thomas Lowry, and a native of Kentucky. Two children were born to this marriage, Lena and David H. After being admitted to the bar Mr. Hammons immediately began practicing at DeWitt, and at the breaking out of the war he enlisted for six months in the State service, and at the end of that time re-enlisted for six months longer. April, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Regiment Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, and was in service until the surrender. He was in the battles of Carthage, Wilson Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Pea Ridge, siege and subsequent battle of Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, and was also in the Georgia campaign. He was captured near Vicksburg, but was retained only two days, and at the battle of Pea Ridge he was slightly wounded. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted from rank to rank until he became captain of his company, receiving the last-named rank after the battle of Franklin. After this battle he was taken sick, and was left at Tusculumbia, Tenn., where he remained until after hostilities had ceased. He then located in Carroll County, Mo., and the next year went to Bedford, Livingston County, where he began the practice of medicine, having studied the same after the war, and where he continued to practice medicine, owing to the fact that the law prohibited all attorneys who had served in the Confederate army from practicing or holding office. About 1876 Capt. Hammons graduated as an M. D. from St. Louis Medical College, and practiced for about four years more. As soon as the law

was repealed regarding his attorneyship, he again took up the practice of law. In 1875 he went to Chariton County, Mo., and farmed here until 1880, but in 1878 he was elected to the Legislature from the last named county. He removed to Bentonville, Ark., in 1880, and since then has devoted his time and attention to his profession, the law. In 1886 he was elected State senator, and served on judiciary committee and circuit and inferior courts, on education, county and county lines, claims, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken nine degrees, Royal Arch Council Degree, and he, his wife and eldest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James Haney, builder and contractor, of Bentonville, was born in the Kings County, Ireland, in 1837, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Madden) Haney. Thomas Haney was born in 1807, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in Middleton, Lancashire, England, in 1884, having moved there in 1845. His wife, Mary Madden, was born in 1819, and died in 1883. They were the parents of nine children, James Haney being the third child. He was educated in England, and at the age of thirteen became errand boy in a cotton mill. After a short time he was put to spinning cotton, but worked at this but a short time, the work not being to his liking. After about a year and a half he left it, and commenced working at the brick, stone and carpenter's trade; this he followed for about three and a half years, as an apprentice, and then ran away. He did not return for a year, and when he did he was arrested and given the choice of returning to his trade or going to jail. He chose the former, and worked three and a half years longer. He then joined the Trades and Benevolent Union at Manchester, and served in every capacity except corresponding secretary. He was bank trustee of the society in 1860, but resigned this position, and immigrated to the United States. During the war he was in various States of the Union, and after peace was declared and business began to assume its original condition, Mr. Haney settled in St. Louis, and worked at his trade. In 1869 he went to Springfield, Mo., and in 1871 he became a citizen of Bentonville, Ark., where he has since resided. He has erected the largest number of the best business houses in the town, and has succeeded well at his business. When he first came to Bentonville he had \$7 in money, but by his honesty and close attention to business he has accumulated a good property. In 1835 he erected a good business block, and in 1887 he put up the second one; both blocks belong to him. Mr. Haney is a skillful workman, and a man who has been of much use to the city of Bentonville. In 1859 he married Miss Mary Adams, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1841, and who became the mother of nine children: John, who is living in Kansas City, and is a brick mason by trade; Eliza; Thomas F., who is a brick mason in Carthage, Mo.; William W., cadet at West Point; Charles D., Kate, Ada, James A. and George. Mr. Haney was a member of the city council of Bentonville for a year; was also street commissioner for five or six years; is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Raphael W. Hansard, photographer, of Bentonville, was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1838, son of Samuel H. and Armenia L. (Weir) Hansard, and grandson of William Hansard, who was a native of Virginia, was a farmer and miller by occupation, owning a mill on Bull Run Creek, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died in 1845 at the age of eighty-three years. Samuel H. was born in Knox County, Tenn., and was a tiller of the soil. He moved to Polk County, Mo., in 1846, and in a few years moved to Cedar County, where he was killed in his own house by the State Militia, in 1863. His wife, Armenia L. Weir, was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1816, and was of French-Irish extraction. Her death occurred in 1864. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. Raphael W. Hansard was but a small boy when his parents moved to Missouri, and was educated in the schools of that State. He attained his growth on the farm, and at the age of twenty years commenced teaching and followed that occupation for five terms in Missouri and two terms in Arkansas. April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment Missouri Cavalry, under Gen. Price, in the State Guards. In 1862, while at Cane Hill, he enlisted in Jackman's company, but later he enlisted in Company C, Third Regiment Cavalry, under Gen. Shelby. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Marks' Mill and a great many skirmishes. He surrendered at Shreveport, La., June, 1865. He entered as a private, but in 1863 he was made third lieutenant of Company C. After the war Mr. Hansard

located in Lawrence County, Mo., and commenced learning photography in July, 1866, at Verona. He took up the business on his own ingenuity, only being taught how to make a few pictures by his brother, J. W. Hansard. In November, 1866, Mr. Hansard became a resident of Bentonville, established a gallery and has since continued at the business. In 1867 he married Mrs. Sarah C. Railey, *nee* Fergusson, daughter of John N. Fergusson. Mrs. Hansard was born in Marion County, Mo., April 26, 1842, and by her marriage became the mother of three children: Ida L., Armenia May and Author R. Mrs. Hansard has two children by a former marriage: Edward A. Railey and Laura, wife of W. V. Steel. Mr. Hansard is a first-class artist, and was the only one in Bentonville until a year ago. He thoroughly understands the science and art of photography, and makes pictures equal to any outside of Little Rock. He does all kinds of enlarging, and not only has a reputation at home, but abroad as well, as being a first-class artist, but his work speaks for itself. Mr. Hansard was coroner of Benton County two years, was alderman in Bentonville two terms, is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is Democratic in his political views.

Edmond Lambeth Hart, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Benton County, Ark., was born in Davidson County, N. C., in 1817, and is a son of Henry and Barbara (Lambeth) Hart. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born near Newbern, N. C., about 1780, and was a farmer by occupation. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the battles of Horse Shoe Bend, Natchez and New Orleans. In 1829 he located in Bedford County, Tenn., and in 1852 immigrated to Christian County, Mo., where he died about seven years later. His wife was born in North Carolina, and died in 1867. She was the mother of ten children, our subject being the eldest in the family. When he was twelve years of age he moved to Tennessee with his parents, and was reared to manhood in that State. As he was the oldest in the family, and his parents were poor, he was compelled to assist in providing for the family, consequently his educational advantages were very limited, three months being the extent of his school days. While in his native State, at the early age of eight years, he worked in a gold mine, and after moving to Tennessee he was employed as a farm laborer, receiving for his services \$8 per month. He worked thus for six years, the proceeds of his labor being given to his parents. April 4, 1839, he was married to Nancy Johnson Moore, a daughter of James and Mary (Murray) Moore, who were North Carolinians. Mrs. Hart was born December 20, 1820, in Bedford County, Tenn., and became the mother of ten children: James H., Harriet E., wife of John Dereberry; Jane E., wife of John Lechlitter; Council L.; Mary F., wife of Benjamin Oakley; George W.; Rebecca A., the deceased wife of James Bird; Louis R. K.; Sarah T., wife of George Duckworth, and Robert F. Mr. Hart came to Benton County, Ark., in 1850, where he became one of the wealthy land holders of the county. He now owns 228 acres, besides giving his children eighty acres of land each. He was a Union man during the war, is independent in politics, and is a Master Mason. He and wife have been members of the Christian Church for many years.

Council Lambeth Hart, farmer and stock trader of Benton County, Ark., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1848, and is a son of Edmond L. Hart, whose sketch precedes this. At the age of twelve years he was taken to Benton County, Ark., and was here reared to manhood. In 1878 he was married to Miss Nancy E. Caldwell, a daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Alexander) Caldwell. Mrs. Hart was born in Benton County in 1857, and is the mother of eight children: John P., Mary A., Cora B., Evaline, Harden, Jennie May, Edmond L. and Jesse Lambeth. In 1878 Mr. Hart located on his present farm, and in 1882 erected a frame dwelling house at a cost of \$973. He is now the owner of 200 acres of land, and for the past fourteen years he has been engaged in stock-dealing. He at first bought and sold stock on commission, but for several years past he has been buying and selling on his own account, shipping to St. Louis. Mr. Hart has bought and sold more stock than any other man in Benton County, and is an excellent judge of stock of all kinds. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. At the present time he is deputy sheriff under F. P. Galbraith.

Capt. T. T. Hays, a prosperous farmer of Benton County, Ark., is a son of John and Lydia (Sims) Hays, who were Virginians and early immigrants to Tennessee. After moving to Alabama and residing there a short time they returned



to Tennessee, where the father died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother's death occurred in Arkansas. Capt. T. T. Hays was born in Alabama in 1825, and was reared in Tennessee. He was married in the latter State to Mary E. Hutchinson, and their union resulted in the birth of seven children: William A., James P., Sarah E., Martha J., Thomas J., Virgil and Maurice. The Captain removed with his family to Arkansas in 1860, and the following May organized the first infantry company in Benton County. After that company was disbanded he organized a company of cavalry for the Confederate service, and served as its captain until he was disabled by inflammatory rheumatism. At the time of Lee's surrender he was at Marshall, Tex., and after peace was declared he returned to Arkansas, purchased his present farm of 160 acres, and has since been engaged in tilling the soil. Besides this farm he owns a number of lots in Bright Water. He is a member of the Christian Church, and supports the principles of the Democratic party.

Kenneth M. Head, of Batie Township, Benton Co., Ark., and son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Nix) Head, was born June 15, 1839, in Rutherford County, N. C. Joseph Head was also a native of the same county, and was a millwright, a carpenter and a cabinet-maker by trade. As a millwright he was considered by all as an expert, and although owning a farm in North Carolina, he left that for his sons to manage, and devoted his time to his trade. He built some of the most extensive grist and saw mills in that country. January 5, 1855, he moved to Arkansas. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Nix) Head, was also born in Rutherford County, N. C., was married in 1827, and became the mother of nine children, six now living: Anderson, of North Carolina; Kenneth M., Mrs. Hester Davis, Mrs. Maria Strain, Harvey M. and Joseph. Those deceased were named Amanda, Alpha and Baylis. Mr. Head, as before stated, moved to Arkansas in 1855, settled in Washington County, and there remained until 1862, when he was taken prisoner by the United States troops and sent to Springfield, where he died the same year. The mother continued to live on the old place until 1882, when she, too, passed away at the age of seventy-two. Philip Head, grandfather of Kenneth M., was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and there married Miss Mary Tanner, grandmother of Kenneth M. A remarkable incident is connected with the life of the grandmother. After her marriage and coming to North Carolina she pulled up a walnut sprout and set it out in the yard. Years passed by and it became a large tree. Two years before her death the tree was struck by lightning, and at her request was made into a coffin, in which she was buried two years later. She was then in her eighty-second year. The grandparents Nix were both of Irish descent, and the grandfather was ninety-two years of age when he died. Kenneth Head was but fourteen years of age when he left North Carolina for Arkansas, and received his entire education in the former State, never attending school after coming to Arkansas. They made the trip overland from North Carolina to Arkansas, and were two months and five days on the journey. They settled in Washington County, and began clearing a farm. The nearest church or school was five miles distant, consequently his educational advantages were rather meager. At the breaking out of the late war Mr. Head enlisted in Company K, Twenty-second Arkansas Confederate troops, under Col. King, and during his service was in several battles: Prairie Grove, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, and surrendered at Fort Smith. He returned home after the war and remained with his mother, being the whole support of the family until December, 18, 1868, when he married Miss Cannie Mullins, daughter of Leland and Millie Mullins, who were natives of Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively. Her father was fifteen years old before he had a hat. Cannie Mullins was born in Lawrence County, Mo., and moved to Madison County, Ark., where she married Mr. Head. To their union were born seven children, five now living: Fannie C., Sarah, Martha, Joseph and Walter. The two deceased were named Mary and Julia Cleveland. Mr. Head continued to live in Washington County, Ark., until about 1883, when he moved to Benton County, of the same State, here purchased a farm of 200 acres, 100 under cultivation, and here he has since made his home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Breckinridge, and his last for Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Head at heart is a Methodist, but still has never connected herself with any church, yet living a true Christian life. Mr. Head believes strongly in the Quaker faith.

John G. Heath (deceased) was a farmer three-fourths of a mile from Siloam

Springs, Hico Township, and was born in Cable County, W. Va., February 14, 1829, a son of Richard B. and Sarah (Jordan) Heath. The father was a native Virginian, born in 1803, and his father, Israel Heath, was of English descent, his mother of Scotch-Irish. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Richard H. Heath was reared and educated in the common schools of Virginia, and was married in 1828 to Miss Sarah Jordan. He dealt in stock until 1836, when he moved with his family to Warsaw, Benton Co., Mo. After remaining in this county for about four years he moved to Dade County, where he engaged in merchandising and farming. He lived here for about three years, and then moved to Red River County, Tex. At the end of one year he left here, and made his home in Cass County, where he remained eleven years engaged in farming. In 1853 he removed to Hill County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1873. His wife was born about 1808 in Virginia, and her parents were also native Virginians. Mrs. Heath died in 1875. They were the parents of thirteen children: James (deceased), America, John G. (deceased), Webster, Frederick, Spencer, Daniel, George W., Thomas, Peter (deceased), Fannie (deceased), Mattie (deceased) and Elizabeth (deceased). John G. Heath, the subject of this sketch, lived on a farm in Virginia until eight years old, and in 1850 went to California, where he remained three years. In 1854 he married Miss Sarah Kilgore, who was born in Virginia in 1839, her parents being natives of the same State. To them were born six children: Walter (a farmer), Ada (wife of J. E. Porter, a farmer), Alice (wife of J. T. Gunter), an infant that died unnamed, William Henry and Jennie. In 1856 Mr. Heath moved to Bosque County, Tex., and in 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and remained until the close of hostilities. He was stationed on the frontier of Texas, under command of Capt. Whiteside, Col. McCord's regiment. In 1866 he removed with his family to Benton County, Ark., where he resided up to his decease, which occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of November 15, 1888, caused by Bright's disease and consumption. There were but four or five families on Lindsay's Prairie when he first came to this county. Mr. Heath was the owner of 420 acres of land, besides town property in Siloam Springs. In politics he was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and was interested in everything pertaining to the development and prosperity of his section of the county and State.

A. T. Hedges, of Batie Township, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., February 16, 1826, and is the son of Samuel M. and Martha (Mitchell) Hedges. The father was born in the District of Columbia, and lived there until a man. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and his first wife was a Miss Browner, who bore him two children, one now living, Merideth B. Hedges. The one deceased was named Robert. The mother of these children died in Virginia, and Mr. Hedges then married Martha Griffith, and by her became the father of five children, only one, Ambrose T., now living. Ignatius, Elizabeth and Mary K. and another are deceased. At the time of her marriage with Mr. Hedges Mrs. Griffith was a widow and the mother of one child, Henry J., who was educated at West Point, and after graduation received a lieutenant's commission. While in the service during the Rebellion he was drowned at Rock Island, where he was buried by the Government. After his second marriage S. M. Hedges immigrated to Kentucky, leaving his comfortable home in the east for one of privation and hardship in that wild and unsettled west. Here he remained for seven or eight years, and then moved to Bartholomew County, Ind., where he purchased land, and there remained until A. T. was about twelve years old. They then moved to Missouri, where they remained for about six years, and then started for Texas, but on the way stopped for a short time in Benton County, Ark. They continued their journey to Texas, and were in that State before it was admitted into the Union. They did not tarry long in this State, but in 1844 returned to Benton County, Ark., and here the father died in 1867. The mother had died previously while the family were living in Missouri. Their son, A. T. Hedges, at the time of coming to Arkansas was eighteen years of age, and until that time lived with his parents, although depending on his own work and his own resources for a means of living. He secured a fair education, and in 1853 he married Miss Eliza J. Denton, daughter of John Denton, who was from Missouri. Two children were born to this union, one now living, Child S., and Elenora M. After his marriage Mr. Hedges continued to make his

home on the old farm, where he has lived for forty-four years. He was among the few first white settlers of the county, and the Indians were still quite numerous. There was a school and church building in the neighborhood, but little attention was paid to either, school being taught on the subscription plan. During the war Mr. Hedges enlisted in Capt. Hendren's company of volunteers, in the Indian brigade, under Col. Standwatie, and served from 1863 until the close of the war in the Confederate service. He was in the Fayette fight and numerous other encounters. Mr. Hedges is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has been a member for thirty-five years, being one of the oldest in this section of the country. He has ever taken an interest in all public affairs, such as schools, churches, etc., and politically is a strong Democrat, always voting the Democratic ticket, for Pierce and the same ticket down to Grover Cleveland. His only son, Child Hedges, has always lived with his father, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-seven he married Cynthia A. Torbutt, daughter of J. O. Torbutt, of Benton County, Ark. To this marriage have been born three children, two now living, Maud and Parra. The one deceased was named Grover Cleveland. Since his marriage Mr. Hedges has lived on the home place, engaged in agricultural pursuits and in stock raising. He, like his father, is a Democrat in politics. He and his father are the owners of 700 acres of land, 500 under cultivation.

Anderson Herman was born in Pennsylvania October 22, 1839, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Wirts) Herman, who were also born in the "Keystone State." The father's birth occurred about 1804, and in the autumn of 1855 he went to Illinois, and there died in 1880. His wife also died in Illinois, in December, 1887. They were the parents of twelve children: Henry, John, Harriet (wife of Lucius Flory), William, Anderson, Sarah (wife of Norman Pringle), Alexander (deceased), Abner, Margaret (deceased), Winfield Scott, and two children who died in infancy. Anderson Herman went to Illinois with his parents in 1855, and made his home there until January, 1888, when he came to Arkansas and purchased 200 acres of land in Benton County. His farm is finely situated, and is well cultivated. Mr. Herman is a Democrat politically, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Herman was married in 1863 to Miss Louisa Sturgis, who was born in Illinois. Seven children have blessed their union: John William (married, and living in Arkansas), Charles Henry (at home), Mary Alice (married to William A. Deardoff, a farmer living in Illinois), James (deceased), Albert, Leonard and Tilden.

Robert A. Hickman, hardware merchant, of Bentonville, Ark., and a member of the firm of Hickman & Maxwell, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1839, and is the son of James and Ann (Daniels) Hickman. The father was born in East Tennessee in 1801, and was a carpenter by trade, but in connection also followed farming. He immigrated to Benton County, Ark., in 1857, and located on Pea Ridge. He bought 440 acres for \$4,500, and later entered 200 acres more and purchased forty acres. Still later he purchased 283 acres, making in all 963 acres. He died in 1875. He was a successful business man. His wife, Ann Daniels, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1806, and died in 1868. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are now living, Robert A. being the sixth child. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Tennessee and Arkansas. He remained at home with his parents until the breaking out of the late war, and June 3, 1861, he enlisted in the State service and served three months in Capt. Hays' company. In September he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, or the "Northwest Fifteenth Regiment," and was in the fights at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Port Hudson, Champion Hills, and at the Black River fight was captured and retained for five days, when he escaped and returned to his command after it surrendered. He was paroled at Little Rock. He was in the fight at Marks' Mill and was in service until June, 1865. At the battle of Corinth, Miss., he was shot in the leg and wounded slightly. December, 1866, he married Miss Virginia A. Evans, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1841, and who became the mother of one child, Myrtle. Mr. Hickman followed farming near his old home until 1882, and was the owner of 163 acres of land. He then moved to Bentonville.

Hezekiah Highfill, farmer and stock raiser, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., May 2, 1834, and is a son of James and Martha P. (Jackson) Highfill, both of whom were born in McNairy County, Tenn., the former in 1813, the latter in 1814. They were married in April, 1833; died in Oregon County, Mo., in 1875

and 1870, respectively. James Highfill was a farmer and Missionary Baptist preacher. His father was Bennett Highfill, who came from England with his parents when a child. His parents died soon after their arrival in America, leaving Bennett, Hezekiah and one sister, from whom there is a very extensive relation, as not one Highfill has been found who did not claim to be related to the former ones. Bennett Highfill located in North Carolina, but soon removed to Illinois, and afterward to Tennessee. His wife was Nancy Heron, a native of North Carolina, but of German descent. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Needham Jackson, a native of North Carolina. He was a farmer, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a relative of Gen. Andrew Jackson. At the age of sixteen Hezekiah Highfill was taken by his parents to Dallas County, Mo., where he grew to maturity. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate States army, Eighth Missouri Infantry, and was a participant in the battles of Oak Hill, Lexington, Prairie Grove, Little Rock and others, the last being Jenkins' Ferry. He was neither wounded nor captured during his entire service. He first served as orderly sergeant, but was commissioned second lieutenant, and afterward as first lieutenant, all of which positions he filled with integrity and honor. He was surrendered at Shreveport, La., by Gen. Sterling Price. The war being ended, he settled in Franklin County, Mo., without money or friends. He engaged in the occupation of farming, meeting with success. He was married, February 1, 1866, to Mariah S. Mitchell, the daughter of Greenberry Mitchell, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. Greenberry Mitchell was born in Tennessee in 1822, married Sarah D. Williams in 1843, and was ordained in 1849. Sarah D. died June 12, 1884, and Mr. Mitchell was next married to Mrs. Almary Pickle, who survives him. He died at Marshfield, Mo., May 27, 1888. Few ministers have done more preaching and work in the corn-field, with greater success for the cause of Christ. He has been known to ride on horseback twenty miles Saturday morning, preach to the church at 11 A. M., at night, and 11 A. M. Sunday, and be at work in the corn-field at home by sunrise Monday morning. By his wife, Mariah, Mr. Highfill has become the father of ten children: Sarah S., Elisha J., Franklin S., Clarence D., Ora A., and Onia F. Sarah was married, November 4, 1888, to Frank Mitchell, of Bloomfield, Ark., who is a son of George Mitchell, of the same place. Mr. Mitchell is not related to the family of his wife's mother. Hezekiah Highfill, the subject of this sketch, now owns 760 acres of good land in Benton County, Ark., to which place he removed in 1869. He has 170 acres in cultivation, well stocked and furnished. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a man who has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is noted for his peaceable disposition, his habits of temperance, and is a zealous Sabbath-school worker. He is a valuable addition to the community in which he resides, always opposing the law of retaliation, believing it to be productive of evil only. As a proof of this he has been known to give his own ration to prisoners, and even pull his shirt off his back, while serving as lieutenant of the guard, and give it to a destitute soldier of the opposing army. In 1878 he was elected assessor of Benton County, afterward clerk of the Springtown Baptist Association, also of the convention that formed the Benton County Baptist Association; has been superintendent of a Sabbath-school in his own school district for several years, and is now president of the West Benton County Sabbath-school Association, in all of which places he has served with marked ability, and honor to himself and credit to constituents. He deems the superintendency of a Sabbath-school the highest position he ever occupied. He will die as he has lived, loved and respected by all who know him, and it is with pleasure that he is considered among the warm friends of the writer, Ethan Allyn.

William G. D. Hinds, lumberman, living at Siloam Springs, was born in Guilford County, N. C., February 5, 1845. He is the son of Dr. John and Rhoda (Webb) Hinds. The father was born in Overton County, Tenn., in 1809, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. Hinds received his education in Tennessee, and was married in North Carolina in 1841. He was a life-long student and a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher. He attended medical lectures at Lexington, Ky., and became a practicing physician after his marriage. He went to North Carolina in 1841, and remained there until 1856, when he moved to Newton County, Mo. In 1858 he removed with his family to Cane Hill, Washington Co., Ark. He lived here until 1861, when he went to Viney Grove. In July,

1862, he was made prisoner and taken to Springfield, Mo., but the exposure was too much for him, and he died the 26th of the same month. Mrs. Hinds was born in Rockingham County, N. C., in 1817, and lived here until after her marriage. She is still living in Benton County, and is the mother of six living children: Amanda E., wife of R. A. Medearis, a farmer of Washington County; William G. D.; John I. D., Ph. D., professor of chemistry in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.; Jennie M. K., widow of John Brasel; M. Julia, wife of Prof. J. C. Ryan, and Corder W. William G. D. Hinds came to Arkansas with his parents, and settled on a farm. He was educated at Cane Hill College, and was married March 30, 1872, to Miss Mary D. Pittman. She is a sister of Judge Pittman, of the circuit court, and was born in Washington County, September 27, 1844. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, and moved to Arkansas in 1828. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinds were born five children: John Herbert, Ethel D., Dudley Pittman, Julian Corder and Mary Stella. In July, 1861, Mr. Hinds enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. McCullough, and after the battle of Pea Ridge he was transferred to Gen. Price's command, and went east to the Mississippi River. He took an active part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and was present at the battles of Corinth and Iuka. He was in cavalry service west of the Mississippi, and was in many skirmishes. After the war he returned to Washington County, Ark., where he engaged in farming, and followed this occupation until he moved to Benton County, Ark., in 1885. He is here engaged in operating a saw, planing and corn mill. Politically a Democrat, his first presidential vote was for S. J. Tilden, in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and Mrs. Hinds are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he being an elder in the same.

Lewis Hine was born in North Carolina, November 14, 1835, and is the son of John and Phebe (Phillips) Hine. The father, John Hine, familiarly known by his many acquaintances as "Long John," was born in Stokes County, N. C.; was a farmer all his life, and died in his native State in 1844, at the age of fifty-two years. His widow survived him until 1887. They were the parents of ten children: Winfield, Mrs. Regina Weevil, Joseph (deceased), Mrs. Nancy Tugal, Eli, Nathaniel (deceased), Lewis, Mrs. Phoebe J. Chaimlin, and two, Samuel and Ven, who died in infancy. Frederick Hine and Elizabeth Hine, grandparents of our subject, were early settlers of North Carolina. The grandfather was originally from Pennsylvania. The grandmother was of German descent, and was born on the ship that brought her parents to America. Lewis Hine, subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in his native State, and received his education in the common schools. He left home March 6, 1855, and settled in Hendricks County, Ind., where he remained until December of the same year, subsequently settling in Bartholomew County, of the same State. Here he remained for one year engaged in the carriage and buggy making business. December 10, 1856, he married Miss Susan Reed, who was born and reared in Benton County, Ark. Her parents, Thomas and Catherine (Ply) Reed, were natives of North Carolina, and immigrated to Indiana at an early day, being pioneer settlers. The mother was of English descent and the father of German. Their family consisted of twelve children: Lewis T., Rufus W., Edie A. and Eddie A. (twins), Thomas, Mary, Amos, George, infant not named, Ida, Cora and John. After his marriage Mr. Hine remained in Bartholomew County for about ten years, and in 1867 removed to Johnson County, Mo., where he farmed for about four years. He then lived in Dade County for about nine years, and while there was ordained a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, having professed religion and joined the church in North Carolina. While in Dade County he was engaged in ministerial work in connection with farming. After moving to Benton County, Mo., and from there to Jasper County of the same State, he finally settled in Benton County, Ark., in 1885. The first year he had charge of the missionary work of the State, and was identified with several churches. During the Rebellion he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during that time was in several engagements, the most important of which being Mumfordsville, Chickamauga, Pine Bluff, Carrion Crow Bayou and Arkansas Post. He was taken prisoner at the first mentioned place, and from there was paroled. During his twenty months' service in the war his family moved to Indiana. Although a strong Democrat in his political views, Mr. Hine cast his maiden vote for Lincoln. He has about 220 acres of land, about 140 under cultivation. He is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, and his wife and four children are members of the church.

William H. Hoblit, farmer and stone-mason, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 26, 1840, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Shields) Hoblit, and grandson of David Hoblit, who was a native of Kentucky; born in 1792, who served in the War of 1812, was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1868. Amos W. Hoblit was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 18, 1811, was a farmer by occupation, and was married to Miss Shields, also a native of Clinton County, Ohio. She was born in the year 1812, and was a member of the Baptist Church. The following children were born to this union: Martha, Kate, William H. and Marieta. The father of these children afterward married Mrs. Johanna Brandon, who bore him two children, Emma and Eliza. William H. Hoblit moved to Bureau County, Ill., in 1852, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, Company H, of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and continued in service four years and three months. He was in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Resaca, Dallas, Kenasaw Mountains, Atlanta, Chapel Hill, Jonesboro and Altoona Pass. He was in many other battles, was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was wounded several times. After the war he moved to Madison County, Iowa, but previous to this had married Miss Ellen Whitworth, a native of Yorkshire, England, born February 6, 1846, and who came to America at the age of six years. She settled with her parents at Toledo, Ohio, but moved from this State to Illinois, where she married Mr. Hoblit in 1866. Mr. Hoblit moved to Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, and in the last named State had the misfortune to lose his wife, March 25, 1886. In 1888 he moved to Benton County, Ark. He is the father of these children: Cora E., Ernest, Abbie, Delbert, Wilson, Nettie and Roy. Mr. Hoblit is a member of the G. A. R., and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county. His maternal great-grandfather, James Shields, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Guthridge Lee Holland is a North Carolinian, born March 18, 1844. He is a son of William J. and Sarah (Moore) Holland, who were born in Maryland and North Carolina in 1812 and 1818, respectively. After leaving home the father went to Georgia, thence to North Carolina, and afterward located in Arkansas. Five children were the result of his union with Miss Moore: Martha Jane (deceased), Guthridge L., Thomas M. (a farmer of Benton County, Ark.), Josephine (deceased) and William H., also a farmer of Benton County, Ark. Guthridge L. Holland came to Arkansas with his parents when he was twenty-four years of age. He enlisted in the Confederate army when he was eighteen or nineteen years of age, was in Gen. Robert E. Lee's command the greater part of the time, and was present when Lee surrendered. He resided with his parents until his marriage, in 1878, with Miss Arabella Cook, who was born in Kentucky, January 27, 1850, and to them the following children have been born: Edgar Milton, Robert Leslie, Florence A., William J., Minnie and Charles Otto. Mr. Holland is a Democrat in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley. He owns 300 acres of good land in the valley of Osage Creek, and is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Benton County. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Thomas W. Hurley, a successful practitioner of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of Lawrence County, Ala., born 1834, and the son of Israel W. and Sarah (Bonds) Hurley, and grandson of Thomas Hurley, who was a native of North Carolina, and who moved to Middle Tennessee at a very early date. Israel W. Hurley was born in Tennessee in 1805, was of Irish descent and a farmer by occupation. He went to Lawrence County, Ala., when a young man, was married there, and afterward moved to Lowndes County, Miss., but in 1858 he moved to Carol Parish, La. He died in 1868. Sarah (Bonds) Hurley was born in Tennessee, was of Scotch descent, and died in 1876 at the age of seventy years. She was the mother of the following children: Dr. Thomas W.; William A., killed at Vicksburg during the Civil War; John W., at Fort Smith, a mechanic by trade; James, killed at Vicksburg during the war; Robert, who is on the old home farm in Louisiana; Sarah, widow of Richard Ingram, and Mary, wife of John Ingram. Dr. Thomas W. is the eldest of this family. He received his literary education at Oxford, Miss., and at the age of seventeen he commenced the study of his chosen profession. In 1854 he entered the Memphis Medical College, at Memphis, Tenn., and attended one year. In 1855 and 1856 he attended the medical department of the University of Louisiana, and in the spring

of 1856 he graduated as an M. D. The same year he located in Noxubee County, Miss., and began practicing, but moved to Calhoun County, Ark., the following year and settled at Hampton, where he resided until 1862. Previous to this, in 1855, he married Miss Maria L. Neal, who was born in Rising Sun, Ind., April 6, 1834, and who bore him five children: May, wife of Edwin L. Richards, who is residing in San Diego County, Cal.; Augustus W., Charles E., Emma D. and Eva. In March, 1862, Dr. Hurley enlisted in Barnett's Battalion as volunteer surgeon, and was immediately appointed surgeon of the battalion. He was in the battle of Shiloh and Farmington, and immediately after the battle was appointed by the war department of the Confederate army a surgeon in the Confederate States army, with headquarters at Memphis. In 1863 his health failed and he returned home, but was soon appointed as surgeon in the Transmississippi Department, and held this position the remainder of the war. He surrendered at Jefferson, Texas, after peace was declared, and after the war he located at Dallas, Texas, where he resumed his practice. In 1868 he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., and has devoted his time and attention to his profession from that day until the present. Dr. Hurley is the oldest practitioner in Bentonville, with one exception, having been a resident here for twenty years. He is an excellent physician, as his many patients now living can testify. May, 1884, he was elected president of the State Medical Society and served one year. He is a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society of the State of Arkansas, and is a member of the Benton County Medical Society, and is secretary of the same. He is Democratic in politics, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

John H. Hust is a well-to-do and prominent citizen of Benton County, Ark., and was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., on the 18th of November, 1832. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Harris) Hust, were North Carolinians. The father was a man when he removed to Tennessee, and was married in that State to Miss Harris. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was under the immediate command of "Old Hickory" Jackson. He was a brick-layer by trade, and followed that occupation for many years, but finally engaged in farming. His wife died in Tennessee at the age of sixty-five years, having borne eleven children: Arthur, deceased; Emily, wife of J. O. Hunt, both deceased; William, deceased; Washington, deceased; William; Mary, wife of W. M. May; Rosanna, deceased; John; Sarah, wife of A. Shelton; Susan W., wife of I. Wilkinson, and Frank, who was killed during the war. Mr. John H. Hust remained in Tennessee until 1874, and then came to Arkansas, where he has a good farm of 210 acres, on which is erected a fine brick dwelling-house. In his political views he is a stanch Democrat, and has always voted the straight ticket. He is also a Mason, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is his wife, whose maiden name was Carrie Dixon. Previous to his marriage with Miss Dixon Mr. Hust was married to Frances Harris, a native of Tennessee, who died about 1860, being the mother of two children: James and Mary, wife of John Kelton. In 1863 he married his present wife, by whom he is the father of eight children: Luzena, Annie, Harry, Reuben, Eslie, Matthew, Arthur and Angie. Mr. Hust is of German descent, his paternal grandfather having been a native of Germany.

Rev. William A. Inman is a native of Clay County, Ind., born in 1851, and is the son of David L. and Sarah (Poe) Inman. David L. Inman was born in the "Palmetto" State, and when a very small boy was taken to Indiana, where, after attaining a suitable age, he adopted farming as his calling through life. He died in his adopted State at the age of forty-four years. William A. Inman resided in Indiana until he reached manhood, and in 1873 entered Bedford College, where he remained one year. He then began studying for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the pulpit as a local preacher in the Christian Church. He preached the gospel in Clay County, Ind., until 1880, at which time he came to Arkansas, but at the end of two years removed to Kansas. After remaining there three years he returned to Benton County, Ark., and took charge of the Christian Church at Garfield, and also expounds the gospel at Washburn, Rocky Comfort, and at a church on Sugar Creek, in Missouri. He has a good little farm of forty acres, which he purchased in 1887, and is devoting it principally to raising fruit. He was married in 1869 to Miss Armilda C. Duncan, by whom he has four children: Alonzo, Edward, Winfield and James M. Mr. Inman is a Democrat.

George W. Jackson was born in Middle Tennessee November 24, 1835, and

is a son of Haley and Margaret (Johnson) Jackson, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee in 1810 and 1806, respectively. The father was taken to Tennessee by his father, James Jackson, when he was about six years of age. Here he resided until grown, and then came to Arkansas and remained two years, then returned to Tennessee and married. About 1832 he settled on a farm, and in 1855 took up his permanent abode in Arkansas. His wife died in 1885, the mother of seven children: Louisa J., widow of Madison Mayberry; James H. (deceased), George W., John F. (deceased); M. Elizabeth, wife of William Weatherly; Dawson H. and Margaret S. E., wife of James Burness. George W. Jackson came to Arkansas with his parents, and in 1860 was married to Emeline Weatherly, who was born in Tennessee in 1839, and by her he became the father of ten children: Georgia A., wife of Alonzo Moody; Margaret A., wife of W. B. Sumpter; James T., Mary J., John B., Charles H., Elizabeth E. (deceased), Bertha A., William D. and Robert M. During the war Mr. Jackson espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and enlisted in the First Arkansas Cavalry, serving until the close of hostilities, and being in many battles and skirmishes. He owns 233 acres of fine land near Bentonville. In his political views he is a Democrat.

Nicholas S. Jackson, merchant, was born in Benton County, Ark., March 14, 1845, son of James and Rebecca (Williams) Jackson. James Jackson was born in North Carolina in 1804, received a good common-school education, and after arriving at mature years immigrated with his father to Tennessee, making the journey to that State in wagons. The country was wild and unsettled, and our sturdy adventurers suffered many of the privations incident to those early days in an unsettled country. Rebecca Jackson, the mother, was also a native of North Carolina, and removed to Tennessee when but a young woman. She was afterward married to Mr. Jackson, and bore him fifteen children, six now living: Albert, Dawson, Andrew, Mrs. Laura Curtis, Nicholas and Mrs. Virginia Ludley. The children deceased were named Mary, Zachariah T., Mrs. Elizabeth, Gailbreath, James Mc., Acenith, Conway, Richardson and an infant unnamed. Mr. Jackson followed farming in Tennessee, and afterward emigrated to Benton County, Ark., and was among the first settlers of this county. He was here before the State was admitted into the Union, and when there were a few cabins where Springfield now stands. He was obliged to go forty miles to mill, and all his trading was done at Van Buren and Fort Smith, where he went twice a year. The people of Benton County showed their appreciation of him, after the county had been made, by electing him to represent them at Little Rock as a member of the House of Representatives. He selected the site of his grave, and died on the old homestead. His wife is now living, and is eighty-two years of age. She is strong and vigorous, does her own house-work, and is able to ride horseback. Their son, Nicholas S., was born on the farm where the father spent the greater part of his life, and passed his days, like most children, in the school-room. At a time when his mind should have been almost entirely taken up with his studies the war broke out, and his books were thrown aside. On account of his strong Southern convictions, Mr. Jackson was driven from home, and afterward enlisted in the Confederate service, being engaged in active duty for one year. He enlisted in Company A, Col. Adair's regiment, Cherokee brigade, and during this time of service was in a number of engagements: Fort Smith, Blackburn, Prairie, crossing the Arkansas river on rafts, swimming the horses and charging a fortified troop of negroes, and capturing a number, and Fayetteville being the most important fights, but was in numerous skirmishes. He surrendered at Fayetteville. Mr. Jackson returned home after the war only to find the magnificent property in ruins; houses, fences, etc., being destroyed. Mr. Jackson went to work to repair and rebuild, hauling apples to Texas to buy their meat and bread the first year. He continued to live on the home farm, and was there married to Miss Martha ———, a native of Washington County, Ark., and the daughter of Hugh ———. This union resulted in the birth of ten children, eight now living: Leanova, James H., Arthur, Arkie, Maud, Chester, George and Frank. Those deceased were named Ida and Conway. After marriage Mr. Jackson began farming for himself on the farm given him by his father, and there he continued to live until 1883, when he sold out and went to Bentonville. He there dealt in stock, and was also engaged in shipping grain. He then purchased and operated the mill at Bentonville, being engaged in that business for only a short time. He then engaged in the clothing business, but



soon sold out and engaged in the general commission business. This he followed until coming to Maysville, where he formed a partnership with W. D. Dudmon, and again ventured into the general mercantile business. Since that time he has bought out his partner's interest, and now conducts the largest and most extensive establishment in Maysville. Mr. Jackson is a staunch Democrat in politics, never having voted any other ticket; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Isaac January, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, of Benton County, Ark., was born in Warren County, Tenn., June 6, 1827, but grew to manhood in Franklin and Lincoln Counties, where he followed the occupation of farming. In 1847 he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served until the close of that conflict. He then returned home, and in the fall of 1849 removed to Benton County, Ark., where he settled on unimproved land and began making him a home. In March, 1851, he was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Hastings, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., September 15, 1834, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary D. (Word) Hastings. By industry and good management Mr. and Mrs. January have become the owners of 341 acres of land, and are worthy citizens of the county. During the early part of the late war Mr. January was captain of a company of home guards, but in the fall of 1862, when Arkansas was invaded, he disbanded his company and enlisted in the regular army, but never operated east of the Mississippi River. He was in a number of engagements, but was never wounded. He was captured several times, but was always released after a short time. His parents were Joseph Clark and Martha (Mash) January. They were both born in Tennessee, the former in 1801 and the latter in 1812. Mr. January was a son of Isaac January, and Mrs. January was the daughter of John Mash, a Methodist clergyman. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church. Henry C. and Mary D. (Word) Hastings were born in Tennessee in 1793 and 1800, respectively. The former was a farmer and carpenter by trade, and was a colonel in the War 1812.

Samuel Allen Jefferson was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1838, and is a son of George H. and Elizabeth (Moore) Jefferson, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee in 1802 and 1810, respectively. The mother died in 1883. The father was of German-English descent, and was a young man when he became a resident of Trigg County, Ky. He was married in Bedford County, Tenn., and in 1835 located in Washington County, Ark., and in 1841 came to Benton County. He began keeping hotel in Bentonville in 1842, and in connection with this kept a cabinet-shop. His death occurred in 1846. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Moore, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Samuel Allen Jefferson is one of three surviving members of a family of ten children, and was reared and educated in Benton County. In 1862 he was married to Miss Joan Neal, born in Missouri in 1839, a daughter of Daniel Neal, and by her became the father of eleven children: Bartlett A., Georgette (wife of C. C. Huffman), Mary J., William T., Mabel, Pearl, George (deceased), Charles, Pierce (deceased), Minnie and Edna. Mr. Jefferson has a good farm of 160 acres. He is a Democrat in his political views. May 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, State troops, and in August of the same year enlisted in Company G, First Arkansas Cavalry, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Poison Spring, Mansfield and others. At the battle of Oak Hill he was severely wounded in the left thigh, and was obliged to go on crutches for nine months. He served four years, and surrendered at Fort Smith, Ark.

Elbert Jennings, whose birth occurred in Carroll County, Va., October 3, 1859, is the son of Peter A. and Eliza J. (Duncan) Jennings. The father was born in the same State and county, but the latter was then called Pulaski County. He received a fair education, and while growing up learned the tinner's trade, which he followed for a living until coming to Arkansas, which was in 1870. He then rented land for two or three years, and homesteaded the land where he now lives. Mrs. Eliza (Duncan) Jennings, the mother, was born in Pulaski County, Va., there received her education, and was there married to Mr. Jennings, by whom she had two children, both living: Elbert, and Isabella Abercrombie, wife of T. C. Abercrombie, of Benton County, Ark. Peter A. Jennings enlisted in the Confederate army during the Rebellion, and served but a short time on account of disability, being discharged at Richmond. He also had

three brothers in the Confederate service, and an uncle on his mother's side, who was wounded several times, but is living. Elbert Jennings was reared principally on the farm, and while in Virginia attended school at odd times, thereby receiving a common-school education. In 1870 he left his native State, and moved with his parents to Arkansas, where he remained with them until 1880. He then went to Bentonville, and worked at Davis' Nursery for about five years. He then returned to his father's farm, and, having by this time a thorough knowledge of the nursery business, started out in the same for himself, putting out about 10,000 trees, and made a success of the same, having at all times a good trade. Business still increasing, he put out 20,000 trees, and the nursery became known as Sulphur Springs Nursery. Mr. Jennings was married March 18, 1888, to Miss Mollie Davis, daughter of W. S. Davis. Mr. Jennings has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is a young man of energy and perseverance, and one who has the confidence of the people.

John Keith was born July 8, 1834, and is the son of William B. and Sarah (May) Keith. The father was born in Tennessee, and received a rather limited education, as did also his wife, who was born in the same State. They were married in that State and became the parents of thirteen children, seven now living: John, Elijah, Mrs. Polly Ballinger, Mrs. Rowena Anderson, Mrs. Isabella Primrose, Thomas and Josephine. The children deceased were named William, Ann, Sarah, Joshua, Martha and James. After his marriage Mr. Keith immigrated to Arkansas and settled on Little River, in the southern part of the State, where they remained but a short time. They then moved to Washington County, Ark., and from there to Benton County of the same State, and later to Missouri, where he remained long enough to raise one crop, when he moved back to Arkansas, settling on the farm two miles north of where Mr. Keith now lives. Here he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming and blacksmithing. He died about 1856 at the age of fifty-four, and the mother died in 1885 at the age of seventy-five. Mr. May, the maternal grandfather of John Keith, was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson. John Keith was born in Benton County, Ark., and when a boy the Indians were settled quite thickly in this country, and often came to his father's shop to get work done. Mr. Keith spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received but a meager education on account of the scarcity of schools. At the age of twenty-three he began for himself in the blacksmith business at Maysville, where he remained for about six years. During that time he married Miss Margaret McCall, daughter of James and Elizabeth McCall, and a native of Missouri. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, eight now living: Walter, Mrs. Emma Gillett, Mrs. Martha B. McCall, Hugh, John, Henry, Faunt and Charley. The deceased was named James B. After marriage Mr. Keith left Maysville and moved on a farm a short distance from where he now lives, and shortly after, the war breaking out, he joined a company, but never participated in any battles. By order of Col. Standwatie, he was assigned to a position in the repair department, and worked at the blacksmith trade. Under the command of Hugh Timmen he was at Honey Springs, and in company with another man helped take 100 mules south. He was discharged from duty at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation, returned to Benton County, Ark., and again engaged in agricultural pursuits. He remained south of Bentonville a short time, and then moved to the southern part of the county, where he remained one year, after which he moved to his present farm, and there he has since remained. He has about 175 acres of land, 100 under cultivation. Mr. Keith had the misfortune to lose his faithful companion December 14, 1876. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and politically is all that the word Democrat would imply, never having voted any other ticket from the time of his majority down to President Cleveland.

Elijah Keith, son of William B. and Sarah (May) Keith, was born March 19, 1836, in Benton County, Ark. He received a limited education on account of the scarcity of schools, and at the age of ten began on the farm with his parents, where he continued until reaching manhood. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company G, Third Arkansas, but remained in that company for only a short time. He then enlisted in Company A, First Cherokee Volunteer Cavalry, Confederate service, and was in active duty until the close of the war. During that time he participated in numerous battles and skirmishes, the most important being at Springfield. When the news was received at

his station that Lee had surrendered he went to Ft. Smith and was there paroled. He was in Texas a short time, and then returned to his home in Benton County, and began working on the farm. Two years later he married Miss Prudy Anderson, daughter of Arch C. and Emily Anderson, who were formerly from Texas. Mrs. Keith was born in the last named State, and came to Arkansas after the close of the war (1867). To Mr. and Mrs. Keith were born ten children, eight now living: Alma, Lemuel H., Ora, Katie, Minnie, Grace, Stella and Blanche. The two children deceased were named Arthur and Bernice. After marriage Mr. Keith lived on the farm with his parents a short time, and then moved to a piece of timber land one and a fourth miles from where he has since lived, began homesteading a farm of eighty acres, and there remained for five years. He then moved to his present farm, which consists of fifty-eight acres of cleared land and eighty acres of timber land. Mr. Keith is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Hancock. He is a member of the Christian Union Church.

Capt. William Marion Keith. In giving the genealogy of the prominent families of Benton County, Ark., the biographical department of this work would be incomplete without mentioning the Keith family, who first became represented in this county in December, 1866. Gabriel Keith, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a Scotchman, who came to America at an early day and served in a Virginia company in the Revolutionary War. His son William was born in Buncombe County, N. C., and served in the War of 1812 under Jackson, being at the battle of New Orleans. He was a farmer and a minister of the Baptist Church, and at the time of his death, August 28, 1853, was in comfortable circumstances. He was married to Sarah Allen, of Scotch descent, who was born in North Carolina, and died there in 1872 at the age of eighty-five years, and John Keith, the father of Capt. William M. Keith, is their son. John was born in Buncombe County, N. C., October 29, 1814, and followed the occupation of farming throughout life. He was a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. His death occurred in his native county March 29, 1854. He was married to Elizabeth Edwards, who was born in Washington County, Tenn., September 22, 1815. She is now residing in Benton County, Ark., and is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Erwin) Edwards, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee, and died in Tennessee in 1850 and 1849 at the ages of seventy-three and seventy-six, respectively. Alfred F., Riley C., James A. and William M. Keith are the brothers of John Keith, and were all soldiers in the Mexican War. William M. was killed at Matamoras, Tex., March 16, 1846. At the age of fifteen years William Marion Keith removed with his father to North Carolina, and grew to manhood in Buncombe County. He was born in Washington County, Tenn., December 29, 1835, and received no educational advantages whatever. At the age of twenty-three years he entered Morris Hill College, being at that time unable to read, and remained in that school from March, 1857, till April, 1861, when he volunteered in the Confederate army in Company B, Sixth North Carolina Volunteers (afterward the Sixteenth North Carolina Volunteers), and entered service as first lieutenant, and afterward was promoted to captain. He operated principally in Virginia, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Seven Pines, the seven days fight at Richmond, Cedar Mountain, second battle of Manassas (where he received a dangerous wound, breaking his collar bone, arm, and dislocating his shoulder), Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Seminary Hill, siege of Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. He saw Gen. Jackson, who was shot by one of the men in Mr. Keith's brigade, ten minutes after he received his death wound. After the close of the war he returned home and, in 1866, with his wife, who was a Miss Harriet McMahan, born in North Carolina in 1837, and whom he married in 1862, removed to Benton County, Ark., where his wife died September 10, 1868, leaving two children: Aurelius H., who died in the Indian Territory February 16, 1887, at the age of twenty-four years, and Bregetta Valencia, wife of James L. Craig, residing at Eldorado, Ark. After coming to Arkansas Mr. Keith engaged in farming and teaching school, and has continued those occupations almost continuously up to the present time. He is considered one of the first educators of the State, and is a man of native talent and ability. April 11, 1869, he was married to Sarah M. Carl, a native of Benton County, Ark., born May 15, 1843. Her father, Thomas Carl, was born in New York State, March 24, 1802, and is still living, being one of the oldest settlers in the county.

He has numerous descendants: eleven children, eighty-nine grandchildren, 100 great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren living. Mr. Keith, by his last marriage, is the father of three children: Harriet Amna, Nancy Elizabeth and Robert E. Lee. In 1879 Mr. Keith represented Benton County in the lower house of the State Legislature, having for his opponent Hon. A. M. Rodgers, one of the most popular men in Benton County. Mr. Keith is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Baptist Church, and a staunch Democrat.

Morgan Kendrick, a well-to-do and worthy farmer of Benton County, Ark., is a son of Obediah and Patsey (Lynch) Kendrick, and was born in Benton County in 1845. His parents were born in Alabama, the father being a farmer throughout life. He enlisted to serve in the Mexican War, but peace was declared before he reached the scene of battle. He removed from Alabama to Benton County, Ark., in 1834, and here died in 1868, leaving thirteen children to fight the battle of life alone. Morgan Kendrick received limited early educational advantages, and remained with his parents until the war broke out, and in 1863 enlisted in Company F, Arkansas Regiment, Confederate States Army, under command of Gen. Hawthorn, and was sent to Louisiana, and after serving about six months was honorably discharged, but continued to remain with the command until peace was declared. He then returned to his old home in Benton County and resumed farming, and the following year was married to Miss Susan Phillips, by whom he became the father of seven children: Lee, Eva E., Anthony, Patsey E., Hugh Middleton, Wallace F. and Amanda B. Mr. Kendrick owns a good farm of 160 acres. Mrs. Kendrick is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Seth Kendrick was born in Alabama in the year 1839, and is a son of Martin and Nancy (Phillips) Kendrick. He secured a common-school education, and remained with his parents until he entered the army in 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate service in Capt. Ironton's company, from Bentonville, Second Arkansas Cavalry, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He was slightly wounded at Atlanta, Ga., and besides this battle was at Corinth, Franklin, Murfreesboro, Nashville and others of less note. After receiving his discharge he returned home, and in 1867 was married to Miss Elizabeth Graham, the following being the children born to their union: Tolitha J., Mary L., Martha A., Sarah C., Adaline, Martin A. and William N. Mr. Kendrick inherited a portion of his father's farm, on which he now resides. It is well improved and very valuable. He, wife and one daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views.

Thomas B. Kendrick is a native of Benton County, Ark., born in 1842, and is a son of Martin and Nancy (Phillips) Kendrick. [See sketch of Lafayette G. Kendrick.] He has always followed the occupation of farming, and owns a farm of eighty acres, a portion of which he inherited from his father's estate, and the rest he purchased. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army in Company F, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, and was a participant in the following battles: Corinth, Big Black, Port Hudson and the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. He started home after the battle of Vicksburg, but was taken ill on the way, and it was over a year before he was able to reach his destination. He then resumed the occupation of farming, and has continued the same with fair success up to the present time. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Susan Phillips, of Benton County, and five children have blessed their union: Bettie A. L., Ben. W., Nettie B., Mary J. and Nancy E. Mr. Kendrick and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Lafayette G. Kendrick, farmer, and native of Benton County, Ark., was born in 1852, and is a son of Martin and Nancy (Phillips) Kendrick. The father was born in Tennessee, and immigrated to Arkansas at a very early day, when the State was almost an unbroken wilderness, and where wild animals of all kinds roamed the woods at pleasure. He settled in Benton County on land which he afterward bought from the Government, but did not live to see the country settled or to improve his farm. His death occurred in 1863. Lafayette G. Kendrick was educated in the common schools of Benton County, and was reared by his mother, with whom he remained assisting on the farm until he was grown. In 1876 Miss Martha Slayback, a daughter of Anderson Slayback, of Benton County, became his wife, and by her was the father of two children named John H. and Lucy A. After his marriage Mr. Kendrick located on a portion of his father's farm, which he had inherited, and there has since resided.

His little place of twenty acres is finely cultivated, and on it are erected good buildings. He votes the Democratic ticket. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Joel Wilson Kimmins, fruit grower, residing near Lowell, Ark., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., October 17, 1856. His father, Benjamin F. Kimmins, was also born in Bedford County, and during the late war served in the Confederate army. About 1852 he was married to Nancy Ann Turrentine, who was of French descent, and died in 1863, leaving three children: Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Simmons, both deceased; Joel W. and William James. In March, 1864, Mr. Kimmins united his fortunes with those of Miss Ann P. Nowlinand; by her he is the father of three children: Susan Melvina, wife of H. T. Mays; Robert Lee, a physician and surgeon in Iredell, Tex., and Minerva Frances. The Kimmins are of Irish descent, the great-grandfather of Joel W. having been a native of Ireland. Joel moved from Tennessee to Izard County, Ark., in 1866, and at the end of seven years started for Texas, but stopped in Benton County, Ark., and since that time has resided there the greater portion of the time. April 15, 1880, he was united in marriage to Nancy Walker, a native of Arkansas, her father being one of the early settlers, and Mattie Elizabeth (deceased), Lucile and an infant are their children. Mr. Kimmins supports the principles of the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock. He owns forty-five acres of fine land, twenty-six acres being in orchard, and is engaged in shipping raspberries, peaches and apples.

James C. Knott, groceryman, of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1855, and is the son of John and Harriet (Steel) Knott. The father was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1808, and was of Irish origin. He grew to manhood in his native State and county, was married there and there lived until 1859, when he moved to Benton County, Ark., and settled six miles south of the county seat. In 1862 he sold out and moved to Pike County, Ark., but moved from there, in the spring of 1865, to Hempstead County, Ark., where he died in August of the same year. His wife was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1815, and after the death of her husband she moved back to Pike County, Ark., and in the spring of 1866 she returned to Benton County, of the same State, bought a farm of 186 acres, five miles southwest of Bentonville, near the former place of residence, and is now living. She is the mother of five children who lived to be grown: Frank, who died in 1886, at the age of forty-five; Bettie, who was born in 1843, and who is now deceased; John, who is salesman for his brother, James C., and who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1848, was twelve years old when his parents came to Arkansas, was reared on a farm, and in 1873 married Miss Mattie Jackson, daughter of J. E. W. Jackson, and a native of Benton County, Ark., born 1855; they are the parents of three children, Arthur, Elma and Virgil; Eliza J., wife of A. W. Hutchinson, who resides in Pike County, Ark., and James C. The last named was but four years old when his parents moved to Benton County, Ark., and was but ten when his father died. At the age of fifteen he left the parental roof, and commenced to fight the battle of life on his own responsibility. He attended school during the winter seasons, for two years in the country schools, and then attended two years at Bentonville. The following three years he clerked for William A. Terry, and in 1877 he engaged in the grocery business for himself at Bentonville. He commenced on a small scale, but by his good business ability and honesty he arose year by year, until he has one of the largest and best stocks of groceries in Bentonville. He has one room 23x102 feet, and an L 20x40 feet. In 1880 he married Miss Ella Peel, a native of Boone County, Ark., born 1857, and the daughter of John W. Peel. They have two children: Ada and Eugene. Mr. Knott is a Democrat in politics.

Reuben J. Laughlin, son of William and Mary Laughlin, was born in Caldwell County, Ky., April 3, 1840. His grandfather, Anthony Laughlin, was a native of Dungannon, Ireland, and immigrated to Charleston, S. C., in 1782, where he married Mary Gill, and in 1803 moved to Kentucky, and there reared a large family. His son William was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1795, and from the age of seven years was reared on a farm. While a lad he learned the tanner's and currier's trade. He was a fine musician, and as a fifer volunteered in Capt. Dodd's company, Maj. Wadlington's battalion, Kentucky Volunteers, in the War of 1812, and got to New Orleans in time to take part in that memorable battle, and the fife that called the troops into action on that morning is now in

possession of his son Reuben. At the close of that war he returned to Caldwell County, sunk a tan-yard, and carried on that business in connection with a shoe and harness shop for over fifty years. He was married twice, his first wife being Winifred Margraves, who was also a native of Charleston, S. C., and died in 1819. He married Miss Mary Greer in Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1821. She was born in Alabama in 1805. They were the parents of three children: Abner G., Sarah and Reuben Johnson. They lived to a good old age, and died, he in 1876, she in 1879. Their youngest son, Reuben, after completing his education and working with his brother, who was a watchmaker, went to Louisville and finished his trade. He enlisted in December, 1861, in J. K. Huey's company, afterward Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and was in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Perryville, Murfreesborough and many severe skirmishes. After he was discharged he went back to Kentucky, and married Miss Phebe A. Herrin, daughter of A. J. and Isabella E. (Harralson), of Providence, Webster County, and engaged in general merchandising and stemming tobacco in Nebo until 1878, when he went to Louisville and opened a commission warehouse; his health failing in 1881, he came to Bentonville, and has been merchandising until the fall of 1887, when he sold out, and has since then been devoting his entire time to his trade, keeping a fine stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc. He has three children: William A., Robert E. and Phoebe. He is a Mason, and has taken all the degrees of the Ancient York rite, is Past Grand High Priest of Kentucky, and at present (1888) Worshipful Master of Lodge and High Priest of the chapter. In politics he is a Democrat. He and family are members of the Christian Church.

Flavius J. Lindsey, a resident of Sulphur Springs Township, is the son of Felix G. and Eliza Ann (Northington) Lindsey, and was born near Warsaw, Benton Co., Mo., November 25, 1841. He attended the common schools of his native county, and at the age of sixteen entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. J. A. Lindsey, who was residing in Bolivar, Polk Co., Mo. He here studied medicine, and had considerable experience with his uncle, becoming familiar with surgical work. At the breaking out of the war he joined the home guards at Bolivar, Mo., Capt. Mitchell's company, who was afterward attached to Gen. Raine's corps. Here he received an appointment of assistant surgeon, Fifth Missouri. During the Wilson's Creek battle he supported Bledsoe's battery, in which was the noted cannon, Sacramento, a relic of the Mexican War. During the Rebellion Dr. Lindsey was in seventy-two engagements. After Gen. Price crossed the Mississippi, Dr. Lindsey joined the Twelfth Texas Cavalry, Company F, commanded by Capt. W. G. Veal, regiment commanded by the noted W. H. Parsons. He served in that command for three years, entering as a private and orderly sergeant. He was afterward appointed by Gen. Holms as a special scout, detailed to make a map of the country immediately surrounding Helena, Ark., at that time occupied by Gen. Curtis. The Doctor did his work so well, and his Texas scouts kept so close around and inside the Union pickets, it was reported that Gen. Curtis said that he expected to wake up some morning and "find a damn Texan in bed with him." Afterward he was made third lieutenant, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was lieutenant commanding the advance guard most of the time from Mansfield to Yellow Bayou. Dr. Lindsey had many narrow escapes. One of the most noted was opposite Vicksburg, where, in an engagement with the Kansas troops, he captured a horse, but the horse was immediately shot while the Doctor was holding it. After the war the Doctor located at Waxahachie, Ellis Co., Tex., where he served as deputy sheriff under "Charlie Foster." He afterward clerked in a dry goods store a year and a half. In 1869 he moved to Benton County, Ark. November 8, 1871, he married Miss Oma Curtis, daughter of John and Caroline Curtis, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Lindsey was born near Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark., and by her marriage became the mother of eight children, five of whom are now living, to wit: Olga T., Maggie C., Bertha B., Felix G. C., Flavius K.; those deceased were named Walter S., Ruth E. and one unnamed. The Doctor practiced his profession until 1880, at which time he ventured into the mercantile business at Round Top, one of the most noteworthy places in Benton County. He has charge of the post-office at Round Top. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a good citizen.

Elbert S. Lindsey was born in Benton County, Mo., March 30, 1849, and is the son of Felix G. and Elizabeth Lindsey. He attended the public schools, but

his education was somewhat interrupted by the breaking out of the war, which closed most of the schools. However, he secured a fair education in the graded school at Stockton, and at the age of sixteen began to earn money for himself by herding cattle. He afterward engaged in the lumber business, which he continued for about six months, and by that time had saved enough money to send him to school. He attended two terms of five months each, and by that time was pretty well qualified to teach, which he did. His first school was at Hunters Point, Cedar Co., Mo., where he taught a five-months term. He then taught another term of five months, after which he went to Benton County, Ark., and taught the first public school taught in district No. 7 after the reconstruction. He then returned to Stockton, and took another five-months course, and continued to teach afterward until October, 1874. He then went to McDonald County, Mo., and clerked in a store at Elk Mills for John Streacher for five years, it being a branch house, and Mr. Lindsey having entire control. He then went to Eureka Springs and speculated in real estate for some time, and then returned to Elk Mills and engaged in general merchandising, which he has followed ever since; although he moved to Benton County in 1885 and located at Crump. It was through his efforts that the mail route, now in existence from South West City, Mo., and Bentonville, Ark., was established, and in him the prospect originated and by his industry was at last realized. Mr. Lindsey was married January 5, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Derrick, daughter of Rufus and Martha A. Derrick, of Benton County, Ark. The fruits of this union were five children: Rufus G., Ida L., Thomas W., Elbert M., and Eugene L. Mr. Lindsey is a Democrat in his political views, but refused to vote for Greeley. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George T. Lincoln, member of the clothing firm of Lincoln & Arthur, of Bentonville, Ark., and the son of George and Julia A. (Galtwood) Lincoln, was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1840. George Lincoln was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1796, was of German descent, and was the son of Thomas Lincoln, who was a native of Virginia, and a first cousin of Abraham Lincoln. George Lincoln was reared in Kentucky, whither his parents had moved at an early day, and in 1821 he immigrated to Clay County, Mo., purchased a farm of 320 acres, which he cultivated, and which to this day is in the possession of his wife, Julia A. (Galtwood) Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln afterward became the owner of 480 acres. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of Raisin River. He died in 1852 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, while on his way home from medical treatment at Fort Pier. His wife was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1802, and is of Scotch origin. She now resides on the old home place in Clay County, Mo., and is eighty-six years old. She was the mother of fifteen children, thirteen of whom lived to be grown, and eight of whom are now living: John K., Mrs. Fannie Hockaday (widow of I. N. Hockaday), Lemuel S., Lucy (wife of T. K. Bradley), George T., Charles H., James E. and Julia (wife of John McMichael). George T. was reared on the farm, and remained with his mother until twenty years of age. He was educated at William Jewell College, his mother being one of the original subscribers to the fund of the institution, and graduated in the English course and in mathematics. After reaching his majority he commenced merchandising in Clay County, Mo., and at the end of one year sold out, and returned to farm life. He tilled the soil for about a year, and, the war breaking out, he enlisted in Capt. Jesse Price's company, Confederate States army, John T. Hugh's battalion, in June, 1861. He was in the battles of Lexington, Elk Horn, Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, Jackson, and afterward a scout under Joe Blackburn, now Senator from Kentucky. He was captured in front of Vicksburg, and retained twenty-nine days in the city. He was slightly wounded at two different times, and was in service four years and two months, surrendering at Grenada, Miss. Previous to the war, in 1860, he married Miss Virginia M. Pryor, who was born in Kentucky in 1844, and to them was born one child, Morton. Mrs. Lincoln died in 1861. After the war Mr. Lincoln located at Nebraska City, Neb., and was in the freighting business until 1870, when he went to the Indian Nation, near Fort Smith, Ark., and followed farming and trading stock for six years, when he returned to his birthplace. In 1875 Mr. Lincoln married Miss Ellen S. Sykes, a native of Alabama, born in 1848, and the daughter of Dr. William T. Sykes. In 1884 Mr. Lincoln moved to Bentonville, Ark., where he established a clothing and furnishing house, his partner being N. S. Jackson. January 20, 1886,

the firm of Lincoln & Arthur was established, and this has since continued. They carry a first-class stock of ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc. In State and national affairs Mr. Lincoln is Democratic, but in local affairs he is independent. He was a member of the town council of Nebraska, and is a member of the school board of Bentonville, being president of the same. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Master of the lodge. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Capt. Whitfield C. Lefors was born in Scott County, Ky., June 25, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Margery (Montgomery) Lefors, who were born in North Carolina and Kentucky in 1785 and 1792, and died in Texas and Arkansas in 1849 and 1876, respectively. The father removed with his parents to Kentucky when a child, and there became a successful farmer. His father, Raney Lefors, was born in France, and came to America in his youth, and afterward married Miss Gillispie, of Irish descent. Mrs. Margery (Montgomery) Lefors' father was Henry Montgomery by name, an Irish refugee, who came to America and served in the War of 1812, and died while on his way home after the close of that war. Whitfield C. Lefors moved with his parents to Morgan County, Ill., in 1831, but soon after went to what was then the Territory of Arkansas, and in 1833 became a resident of Green (now Dade) County, Mo. Here he grew to manhood, and received such education as the meager facilities of that day afforded. In his eighteenth year he and his parents immigrated to Texas, where he was married to Miss Martha L. Hale in 1850. She was born in Christian County, Ky., October 29, 1836, and died July 25, 1886, a daughter of Benjamin Hale, a farmer. Mr. Lefors farmed in Texas until October, 1854, when he came to Benton County, Ark., settling on unimproved land, and began the task of opening up a farm. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Second Arkansas Cavalry, U. S. A., and served in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi until the close of the war, when he returned to his home and resumed farming. He rose rapidly to the rank of first lieutenant, and afterward acted as captain of his company until the close of the war. In 1868 he was elected sheriff and collector of Benton County, and held that office from March of that year until January, 1873, being afterward appointed county treasurer, which office he held two years. He also served one year as mayor of Bentonville. He resided in Bentonville from 1869 until 1885, but since that time has resided on his farm. He is in comfortable circumstances, and is one of the progressive farmers and worthy citizens of the county. He has seven children living, all of whom have received good educations; their names are Elbridge Gerry, John Henry, Virginia, Elijah Oscar, Capt. Drummer, Lillie and Daisy. He also has seven children dead, whose names are Richard Whitfield, born August 10, 1852, died April 16, 1863; Samuel Green, born January 15, 1854, died August 14, 1854; Benjamin Patten, born December 12, 1855, died March 22, 1857; Fremont, born January 9, 1857, died May 6, 1876; Charles Bingly, born June, 1869, died September 12, 1871; Martha Ellen, born in the fall of 1872, died April 10, 1873; Lucy, born March 25, 1879, died November 15, 1880.

Edgar H. Looney, postmaster at Bentonville, and druggist, is a native of Hart County, Ga., born in 1856, and the son of Morgan H. and Emma M. (Black) Looney. The father was born in Georgia, was of English-Irish lineage, and was a teacher and attorney by profession. He was educated at the State University of Georgia, at Athens, and graduated from the same. For the last forty years he has devoted his time and attention to teaching. He was instrumental in securing the location of the State University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, and was offered a position as teacher. From 1872 to 1875 he was principal of the Bentonville High-school, having 400 pupils in attendance. For the past four years he has resided at Bowman, Elbert Co., Ga., where he is now engaged in teaching, being principal of the high-school. He is also an attorney by profession, is a man of eminent ability, is a first-class criminal lawyer, and one of the leading educators of the South. His wife, Emma M. (Black) Looney, was born in Georgia, and died in 1871. She was the mother of four children: Edgar H., Charles E. (printer and editor, of Georgia), Mirtie and Mortimer B. Edgar H. was educated in Gilmore, Tex., and at the age of seventeen began clerking in a dry goods store at Sulphur Springs, Tex. In 1875 he located at Bentonville, and in March of the same year he married Miss Cora Taliaferro, a native of Bentonville, Ark., and the daughter of C. D. Taliaferro. They are the parents of three children: Charles, Amy and Lowrey. In 1876 Mr. Looney engaged in



the dry goods business at Bentonville with W. H. Cloe, and sold out three years later, but soon resumed the same line of business. In 1888 Mr. Looney purchased his partner's share, and has since then conducted the business alone. He is a young man of good business capacity and a first-class citizen. In 1877 he was appointed postmaster at Bentonville, Ark., and served three and a half years. March, 1885, he was re-appointed to the same position. He was treasurer of the city of Bentonville two terms, is a life-long Democrat in politics, is a member of the K. of P. and K. of H., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John C. McAdams, member of the firm of Magruder, McAdams & Co., wagon and carriage manufacturers of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Meigs County, Tenn., in 1844, and is the son of James and Mary (Neal) McAdams. The father was born in East Tennessee in 1825, and was a blacksmith by trade. In 1851 he immigrated to Polk County, Mo., and located at Bolivar. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and while in service was run over by a wagon, which so crippled him that he had to return home. He was also in the late war, and rendered effective service. In 1877 he removed to Berryville, Ark., and there died in July, 1888. His wife, Mary (Neal) McAdams, was born in Virginia in 1824, and was of Irish extraction. She is yet living in Berryville, and is the mother of fourteen children, six of whom are now living. John G. was the eldest of this family, and was seven years old when his parents moved to Missouri. He was in his father's shop a great deal, but did not commence work until seventeen years of age, when he worked with his father about seven years. In 1872 he married Miss Mary S. Wood, who was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1855, and who became the mother of three children: Henry F., John W. and Alfred B. Mrs. McAdams died in 1879, and in March, 1885, Mr. McAdams married Mrs. Rachel (Wood) Gilmore, daughter of John Wood. To this union was born one child, Ethel. Mr. Adams remained in Polk County, Mo., until 1872, when he moved to Monroe County, of the same State, and there resided four years. He next located in Pope County, Ark., and worked at his trade a portion of the time, but for a few months clerked in a store. In 1878 he came to Bentonville, Ark.; he and John K. Putnam became partners, and he carried on his trade for four years. He then sold out and for two years was in the hardware business with the same partner, but soon after bought out his partner and took in B. F. Allison, to whom he sold out four months later. In 1884 Mr. McAdams purchased an interest in the carriage and wagon manufactory with Samuel Magruder and George W. Garrett. They manufacture spring wagons, buggies, and do all kinds of wood-work; also have a general repair shop. Mr. McAdams is a Democrat, is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mrs. McAdams is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Joseph G. McAndrew. Prominent among the energetic and prosperous farmers of Benton County, Ark., worthy of special mention is Mr. McAndrew, who was born in Lawrence County, Mo., February 2, 1854. His father, Joseph McAndrew, was born in East Tennessee in 1808. November 17, 1840, his marriage with Miss Malinda Perry took place, and their union was blessed in the birth of nine children: Elizabeth, the wife of J. L. Hagler, and Susan, Alexander, John, George and James, who are deceased; Joseph G., Ida, the wife of Dr. Philo Allen, and Samuel (deceased). The father was previously married, and by his first wife became the father of one son, William, who died soon after the commencement of the late Civil War. His present wife was born in Alabama, and moved to Tennessee when she was quite young. Joseph G. McAndrew was married on the 9th of January, 1878, to Miss Ethel Morrison, who was born in Benton County, Ark., February 5, 1859. Her father, R. A. Morrison, was one of the earliest settlers of Benton County, having come here in 1836. Mrs. McAndrew is the mother of four children: Joseph A., Harley, Emma and Elizabeth. Mr. McAndrew is the possessor of a fine farm of 160 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation. He is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden. He has shown his brotherly spirit by becoming a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife, as well as Mr. and Mrs. McAndrew, Sr., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Joseph H. McClinton, ex-sheriff and *ex-officio* collector of Benton County, and also real estate agent of Bentonville, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born in 1840, and is the son of Hugh and Sarah (Black) McClinton. Hugh McClinton was born near Baltimore, Md., in 1803, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and

was a farmer by occupation. In 1821 he went to Richland County, Ohio, with his father, John McClinton, who was a native of Ireland, and who immigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary War, and served as a soldier in the same. He died in 1846, at about the age of ninety years. Hugh McClinton was married in Richland County, Ohio, and in 1828 moved to Morrow County, of the same State, where he now resides, being eighty-five years of age. His wife, Sarah Black, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1808, and was of Irish extraction. She died in 1879, and was the mother of seven children: John, James, William (deceased), Joseph H., Elias F., Matthew, and Sarah E., wife of Louis Morton. Joseph H. was educated in his native State, and at the age of twenty began teaching school, and continued this profession six terms. In 1859 he went to Lamar County, Tex., and taught school, and in 1861 he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, and was afterward transferred to Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was elected first lieutenant of the company. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove and Helena. He served until July, 1865, when he surrendered at Fort Smith. He afterward taught three terms of school. In 1867 he hired as salesman to A. W. Dinsmore, and sold goods for five years. In 1872 he went to Galion, Ohio, and he and his brother, James, ran a machine-shop, but at the end of four years sold out and returned to Bentonville, where he resumed his clerkship. In 1878 he was elected sheriff and *ex-officio* collector of Benton County, and in 1880 he was re-elected, serving for four years. He was a good officer and filled the position to the satisfaction of all. In 1881 he married Miss Sallie B. Bryant, a native of LaPorte, Ind., born in 1845. They have one adopted child, Josie, who is eight years old. In 1886 Mr. McClinton and C. R. Bruce became partners in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and the next year they dealt in real estate exclusively. For the past eight years Mr. McClinton has assisted in collecting the tax of Benton County, in connection with his other business. He is a Democrat in politics; is a Master Mason; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Z. H. McCubbins, groceryman, of Rogers, Ark., is one of four children—two of whom are living—born to the marriage of William McCubbins and Thebe Duncan. They were born and married in Tennessee, and about 1834 immigrated to Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their days. Z. H. McCubbins was reared in Illinois, and was there married to Miss Mary F. Clemmons, a native of Illinois and of Kentucky stock. Four children were the result of their union. Those living are Churchill and Orila, wife of Asa Hayes. In 1879 Mr. McCubbins came to Arkansas and spent two years in stock trading, and then moved to Kansas, where he traded in stock and fruit, meeting with fair success in that business. He owns a good ranch in that State, but in 1885 returned to Arkansas and located in Rogers, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. He is one of the enterprising and thrifty business men of the county, and has a large and lucrative trade. He has assisted materially in building up the town of Rogers, and was one of the first settlers. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a pronounced Republican. During the late Civil War he joined Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and served his country faithfully for three years. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and discharged at Springfield, Ill. He entered the service as second lieutenant, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant and then to captain, serving in the latter capacity for about two and a half years. He is a member of the G. A. R.

H. M. McGaughey. Among the farmers of prominence of Benton County, Ark., deserving of mention is Mr. McGaughey, who was born in Franklin County, Ind., and is the youngest of nine children—five living—born to George and Stella (Byfield) McGaughey. The parents were born in the "Buckeye State" in 1796 and 1798, respectively, and were there married. They afterward became residents of Indiana, and in 1856 moved to Minnesota, where the mother died three years later. The father died in Arkansas in 1883. H. M. McGaughey remained in his native State until nineteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Minnesota, and was a resident of Goodhue County for thirteen years. He then moved to Cottonwood County, and assisted in its organization, and was chosen its first treasurer. He was the second superintendent of

public instruction, and the first legal clerk of the court. In 1878 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and was chairman of that body for one year. He also held the office of justice of the peace nearly all the time he resided in the county. He was the owner of a fine farm, but after five years, during which his crops were destroyed by grasshoppers, and two seasons unfavorable to agriculture, he determined to seek new fields for his labors, and in 1881 he came to Arkansas, purchased a farm near Rogers, and here has since resided. He also owns some valuable town property. While in Minnesota (1872) he was married to Miss E. A. Shafer, who was born in Indiana in 1852, and by her is the father of two children: Frank and Cora. In 1861 Mr. McGaughey joined Company E, Third Minnesota Infantry; was with the company in the South and through Sibley's first campaign against the Indians in Minnesota, the Third being the first troops on the ground after the outbreak in 1862, and claims the honor of giving the Indians their first defeat, which was at Wood Lake. He was with the regiment through the siege of Vicksburg; was wounded at Helena, Ark., August 7, and remained in hospital till December, when he joined his regiment at Little Rock, Ark. Was on detached service there about six months, when he accepted a commission as first lieutenant Company B, One Hundred and Twelfth United States Infantry. Received his final discharge on account of disability February 13, 1865. He served under Mitchell, Buell, Sibley, Sherman and Steele, and was in a number of hotly contested battles and numerous skirmishes. Our subject is a pronounced Republican in political views, and in religion an Agnostic.

Josiah Wesley McGee, M. D., was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., August 26, 1841, and is the son of James G. and Sarah (Davis) McGee, and grandson of Henry McGee, who was born in Virginia in 1768, was a farmer and a Whig; he was shot by the Indians. The paternal grandmother was a native of New Jersey, was a member of the Baptist Church, and died at the age of one hundred and eight years. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Davis, was a native of North Carolina, a member of the Baptist Church, and a Whig in politics. The maternal grandmother, Rebecca Wakefield, was born in South Carolina, and was also a member of the Baptist Church. James G. McGee, father of our subject, was born in Georgia, not far from Chattanooga, in April, 1806, moved to Lawrence County, Tenn., at the age of twenty, engaged in farming, and two years later married Miss Davis. In 1852 they moved to Hardin County, Tenn., and to Ozark County, Mo., in 1870. The father was the owner of 300 acres of land, was a Whig in politics, afterward a Democrat, was a member of the Baptist Church, and died March 17, 1888. The mother was born in Jackson County, Ind., September 13, 1815, and moved to Lawrence County, Tenn., when about eight years of age. When but fourteen years of age she married Mr. McGee. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the mother of the following named children: Mary J., Rebecca Ann, John H., William M., Josiah W., James M., Columbus L., Emily J., Thomas H., Solon H., Nancy E. and Jesse J. Josiah W. McGee began farming at an early age, and at the age of twenty-two married Miss Margaret Matthews, a native of Hardin County, Tenn. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and died December 30, 1884. The Doctor after his marriage moved to Wright County, Mo., in 1866, then to Douglas County, same State, in 1868, to Ozark County, Mo., also in 1868, and to Benton County, Ark., in 1879. He studied medicine in 1868, commenced practicing in 1873, and still continues to practice. July 8, 1885, he married Miss Jane Wright, a native of Benton County, Ark., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died April 10, 1886. October 5, 1886, Dr. McGee married Miss Harriet W. Buttram, who was also a native of Benton County, Ark., born February 13, 1857, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. To the first marriage were born these children: John B., William N., James G., Eugene M., Omar P., Mary E. and George E. By the second marriage one child, Sarah E., was born. Dr. McGee volunteered in Company B, Col. Crew's command, infantry, Confederate army, in 1862, and served one year. He was in the battle of Shiloh. He is a Democrat in his political opinions, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel G. McGruder, member of the firm of McGruder, McAdams & Co., manufacturers of wagons and buggies and proprietors of a general repair shop in Bentonville, Ark., is a native of Wheeling, Ohio Co., W. Va., born in 1844, and

the son of John W. and Margaret (Porter) McGruder. The father was of Scotch descent, was born in Maryland in 1810, and was a blacksmith by trade. He was married in Virginia, and in 1865 moved to Fayette County, Ohio. He died in 1882. The last part of his life was spent in tilling the soil. His wife, Margaret Porter, was born in Virginia in 1812, and died in 1884. They were the parents of twelve children, Samuel G. being the eighth. At the age of fifteen he commenced learning the wagon-maker's trade, and worked at it until the late war. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States service, Company H, Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was in the fights at Hatches Run, Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. In the latter part of 1862 he was crippled by rupture, and was in the hospital at Cumberland, Md., for seventeen months. He was at Appomattox Court House when Gen. Lee surrendered, and was within a few feet of him during that ceremony. After the war he went to Ohio, but soon after went to Knox County, Mo., where he farmed for a short time, and then went from there to Wayne County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade, wagon-making, having learned the same at Wheeling, W. Va. He remained in Iowa two years, and then returned to Missouri, located in Chariton County, and soon after commenced working at his trade. In 1879 he became a citizen of Bentonville, and resumed work at his trade, William Haynes being a partner. At the end of three years Mr. Haynes sold to Alexander Smith, and one year later Mr. Smith sold to J. G. McAdams. In 1887 Mr. G. W. Garrett became partner, and since then the firm has been McGruder, McAdams & Co. They manufacture wagons, buggies, spring wagons, and do general repairing. They are good workmen, and their work is warranted to give satisfaction. In 1868 Mr. McGruder married Miss Amanda Hogan, who was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1853, and who became the mother of nine children by her marriage: Laura, Ada, Lillie, Norman, Pearl, James, Malweñ, John and Nellie. Mr. McGruder is a Republican in his political views, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. Mrs. McGruder is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Thomas F. McKennon is one of the wealthy farmers of Benton County, Ark., being the owner of 240 acres of fine farming land, and was born and reared in the county and State in which he now resides, the former event taking place in 1859. His father, W. H. McKennon, was born in Tennessee in 1821, and was there married to Miss Lucretia Bobb, who was also born in that State. Soon after their nuptials were celebrated they came to Arkansas and located in Carroll County, where they became well-to-do farmers. Mr. McKennon died in 1886; his widow is still living, and resides in Clarksville, Ark. Thomas F. McKennon was educated in the common schools of Carroll County, and in the Clarksville Academy, one of the oldest educational institutions in the State, and through life has given the most of his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he was married to Miss Nannie Morrow, a native of Benton County, born in 1859, and by her is the father of two children, one named Clevea. Mr. McKennon came with his family to Benton County in 1879, and here they have since made their home. He is very public spirited, and has always taken a deep interest in enterprises calculated to benefit the county. He is a member of the Pea Ridge lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 119, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and votes the Democratic ticket.

J. R. McKinney. Prominent among the old and respected citizens of Hico Township stands the name of J. R. McKinney, who was born in Pickens County, S. C., January 16, 1823, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Robertson) McKinney, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. The father was born in 1789, but was reared from seven years of age in South Carolina. He was married in this State, and here died September, 1873. He had followed agricultural pursuits all his life. The mother was born October 31, 1800, and is still living on the old farm in South Carolina. Of the ten children born to their marriage, nine grew to maturity and six are now living: Hester (Stewart), in South Carolina; Elizabeth E. (Penny), in Benton County; Kittie (Harper), in South Carolina; John H. C., minister and editor, in Indianapolis, Ind.; Josephine (Barron), in South Carolina, and J. R., who was reared in South Carolina, and remained with his parents until grown. He was married in Georgia, and followed agricultural pursuits in this State during the year 1858. In 1869 he moved to Benton County, Ark., and here has followed farming and stock raising. He is the owner of 320 acres of land, about 125 under cultiva-

tion. August 26, 1856, he married Miss Mary E. Moseley, a native of Rabun County, Ga., and eleven children were born to them: Lawrence B., Maggie L., Lizzie (wife of Geo. A. Jones), John H., Cornelia, Julia, Robert, Emma, Claburn and two deceased. Mr. McKinney and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat in politics; is a Master Mason, was clerk of the county and supreme courts in Rabun County, Ga., and takes an active interest in political affairs.

Charles D. McKisick, farmer of Osage Township, is a native of Benton County, Ark., and was born in 1848. He is a son of Alexander and a grandson of James McKisick. The latter removed to Washington County, Ark., at an early day, and held the office of county clerk for several years. His son, Alexander, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., assisted him in the office until his marriage with Miss Serena Kincaid, whose parents were also Tennesseans. He then located on the farm where our subject now resides, and there died in 1865. His widow is living in Hill County, Texas. The following are her children: Mary L., wife of Robert A. Miller; James, who was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge; David C., Charles; Cynthia A., wife of T. T. Stephenson; Alexander H. (deceased), Letitia (deceased) and Robert A. (deceased). Charles D. McKisick was educated in the common schools of Arkansas, and has always remained at the home of his birth, with the exception of three years spent in Texas during the late war. He was married in 1876 to Lydia Callis, who was born and reared in Benton County. Her parents, William H. and Polly Callis, were native Tennesseans, and came to Arkansas at a very early day. Mrs. McKisick was born in 1858, and is the mother of four children: Letitia Bell, James H., Ruth and George D. Mr. McKisick is a Democrat, and owns 107 acres of the original home farm of 360 acres. On his farm is a spring of cold and clear water which flows into the Grand River.

Thomas Alfred McSpadden, farmer, of Benton County, Ark., was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1828. His father, Samuel McSpadden, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1790. He was married in that county to Miss Mary Lowry, also a native of Tennessee, and soon afterward moved to Monroe County, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was with Jackson at New Orleans. He was a firm supporter of "Old Hickory," and voted for him for the presidency. He was married three times, and by his first wife, Mary Lowry, who died in 1832, he became the father of six sons, only three of whom are living. Thomas Alfred was his fifth child, and was reared on a farm and made his home with his father until over twenty-three years of age. He then went to Lawrence County, Mo., where he purchased 120 acres of land and entered eighty more acres, and began farming on his own responsibility. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Lotspiech's company, and was at the battle of Wilson's Creek. While at home on furlough he was captured and taken to Springfield, where he was retained for some time. He served in all about six months. In 1866 he sold his property in Missouri, and became a citizen of Benton County, Ark., his first purchase in real estate amounting to eighty acres, which he has since increased to 194 acres. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and is a Master Mason. In 1853 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1838, and by her is the father of nine children: Frances, the deceased wife of J. D. Douglass; Jennie, wife of S. McSpadden; Belle, wife of Robert Sikes; William B., James, John C., Thomas C., Milton, and Rebecca L., wife of Harry Warbritton. Mr. McSpadden and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about sixteen years.

Rev. John Maddox, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rogers, Ark., was born in Illinois in 1836, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Hewitt) Maddox, who were born in Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. They were married in the latter State, and afterward moved to Illinois, thence to Indiana, locating near Terre Haute. The father was a farmer, and died October 22, 1877, the mother's death occurring November 20, 1887. They were the parents of three children, Rev. John H. Maddox being the only one now living. The eldest one, William, was a physician, and died at the age of forty-one years; the youngest died in infancy. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Indiana, and in 1859 joined the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, located after a few years, and remained a local elder of that church until 1882, when he moved to Kansas. Here he resided until May, 1884,

when he came to Arkansas, and in the spring of 1885 joined the Arkansas Conference, and was appointed pastor at Rogers. At the annual conference held at Little Rock, Ark., in February, 1888, he was appointed presiding elder of Rogers District, which position he is ably filling at the present time. Imperfect health hindered him for a number of years from devoting his time to the itinerant ministry. He was married in Illinois, on the 21st of February, 1867, to Miss Kate Woodruff, who was born in Ohio in 1832. Mr. Maddox is a Republican and a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, with which party he is likely to affiliate in the future.

J. Manwaring, of Benton County, Ark., was born June 28, 1847, in Broome County, N. Y., son of George and Sophia L. (Bundy) Manwaring, and grandson of Jabez and Sarah Manwaring, who were natives of Connecticut, but who moved to New York, where they spent the greater part of their lives. The maternal grandparents were also natives of Connecticut. George Manwaring was born in Chenango County, N. Y., and previous to leaving that State was a turner by trade. After coming to Iowa he followed agricultural pursuits. His wife was born in the same county, was well educated and had taught several terms of school. She was married to Mr. Manwaring April 13, 1836, and bore him six children, four now living: Lucius B., Jabez, Louis L. and Mrs. May E. Renicker. Jabez Manwaring, in company with his father and mother, removed to Iowa when eight years of age, and worked on the farm in that State until the death of his father in 1864. He received a good education in the common schools, and continued to operate the farm until 1867, when he removed with his mother to Wheatland, Iowa. He here engaged in the stock business, buying and shipping, which he continued until 1873, when he went to Fort Larned, Kas., took a claim and supplied the fort with wood for a short time. He then engaged in the stock business, remaining in Kansas for about two years. During the winter of 1873 he married Sarah Batterson, daughter of Henry Batterson, and a native of Indiana. Shortly after marriage Mr. Manwaring moved to Edwards County, Kas., followed the stock business again for about eighteen months, and then removed to a ranch in Comanche County, where he began raising stock. In 1879 he moved to Washington County, Ark., but about a year later came to Benton County, Ark., living about three miles north of Maysville, and then purchased the farm where he has since continued to live. He is a Democrat in politics.

Joshua Mason, merchant and postmaster at Mason Valley, Ark., was born in McDowell County, N. C., April 18, 1846, and is a son of John Jefferson and Emily (Gibbs) Mason, the former of whom was born in Alabama. Joshua Mason removed to Benton County, Ark., with his parents in 1868, and was here reared to manhood. He was educated in the common schools and by private study, and in contact with business life he has acquired a good practical education. His early days were spent in following the plow, but he afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits (about 1888), and his efforts in this direction have been followed with good results. His mercantile stock is valued at about \$4,000, and his property in the country at about \$8,000. All this property he has accumulated by hard work, honest dealing and good management. In September, 1868, he enlisted in the Union service, in Company A, First Arkansas Battery, and served under Capt. Denton D. Stark, his field of action being principally in Arkansas, Indian Territory and Missouri. He belongs to the Masonic lodge of Hazel Valley. He was married to Miss Sally Parker, who was born in Polk County, Mo., and is a daughter of Julia F. Parker, and he and wife worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Nearly all of Mr. Mason's people are engaged in farming, and are of Irish descent. The father, John Jefferson Mason, was born in Burke County, N. C., July 12, 1809, and is a son of Rev. Michael and Margaret (Hunter) Mason. Michael Mason was born in Pennsylvania, removed to Alabama, and there died in 1824. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church from early manhood until his death. His wife was born in North Carolina, and died in her native State in 1865. John Jefferson Mason was educated in the old-time subscription schools, and in 1835 was married to Emily Gibbs, who was born in North Carolina on the 23d of September, 1814, a daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Conley) Gibbs. Mrs. Mason's grandfather, John Gibbs, was a Methodist minister for fifty years or more, and died at the age of eighty years, in North Carolina, in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Mason became the parents of three sons and three daughters, and in 1857

immigrated to Arkansas, where he entered eighty acres of land and engaged in farming. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are old and highly honored citizens of the county.

John L. Maxwell, M. D., of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., born in 1833, son of Dr. Joseph L. and Sinai N. (Roman) Maxwell, and grandson of John Maxwell, who was a native of Scotland and who at an early date immigrated to the United States. He, John, went to Kentucky with a Mr. Patterson, and they erected the first house where Lexington now stands. Here John Maxwell died, in 1811. His son, Joseph L. Maxwell, was the only son, and was born in Lexington, Ky., about 1801. He was a graduate in both the literary and medical departments of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., graduating as an M. D. in 1821. He practiced in the town of his birth for a number of years, and afterward moved to Nicholasville, where he resided for a few years. In 1843 he immigrated to Independence, Jackson Co., Mo., and in 1844 moved to Cass County, Mo. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and enlisted as assistant surgeon in Col. Ralls' regiment, Price's division, and was in service two years, or until the close of the war. He died in 1864 in Independence. He was a physician who stood in the front ranks of his profession, and was one of the highest Masons in the State of Missouri. His wife, Sinai N. Roman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1805, is of German nativity, and is now living, a resident of Kansas City, Mo. She is the mother of nine children, five of whom are now living: Mary S., William R., Sarah, Dr. John L. and Joseph H. Dr. John L. Maxwell received his literary education at Chapel Hill College, Mo., and at the age of twenty years he commenced the study of his chosen profession. In 1853 Dr. J. L. Maxwell entered the medical department of the St. Louis University, now St. Louis Medical College, and in the spring of 1855 graduated as an M. D. He soon after located in Bates County, Mo., and entered upon the practice of his profession at Johnstown, but soon afterward went to Butler, the county seat. He remained here until the breaking out of the war, and part of the time he edited the *Western Times*. In 1856 he married Miss Alzira C. Simpson, daughter of James M. Simpson, of Harrisonville, Mo., and a native of the Indian Territory, born 1835. To them were born nine children, seven of whom are living: Richard L., Joseph S., William R., Elizabeth A., Robert M., Sinai I. and Charles L. When the war cloud spread over the nation Dr. Maxwell gave up his local work and entered the Confederate army as surgeon. He enlisted in 1861 in Col. T. B. Cummings' regiment, Price's division, was in the battle of Dry Wood, and in many severe skirmishes, among them Carthage and Springfield. He was then moved south, but became sick and was not able for active service. He, however, purchased stock for the army, and rendered other effective service. When peace was declared he surrendered at McKinney, Tex. After the war the Doctor located in Kansas City, established a drug store, and here practiced medicine. In 1871 he moved to Bentonville, Ark., where he has since resided, but, on account of poor health, has not been actively engaged in his profession. Dr. Maxwell has a beautiful home, and is the owner of 120 acres of land adjoining the city of Bentonville. He has been engaged in business in Chicago, Ill., for the past few years, and spends a considerable portion of his time there. He is a Prohibitionist in his political views, and is a good citizen of the county.

Michael Burkhalter Maxwell, farmer and ex-county surveyor of Benton County, Ark., is the oldest of six surviving members of a family of twelve children born to Ebenezer and Martha (Griffin) Maxwell, and was born in Marion County, Tenn., in 1830. The father was of German descent, born in Georgia in 1803, and was a blacksmith, gun-smith and farmer by occupation. When a young man he went to Tennessee with his parents, Thomas and Mary (Campbell) Maxwell, and was married in that State. In 1852 he became a citizen of Benton County, Ark., and entered about 600 acres of land near the county seat. His death occurred about 1871 or 1872. His wife was of English descent, born in South Carolina in 1802, and died in 1874. About the time of her marriage she was living in Greene County, Tenn. Her son, Michael B., was educated at Sam Houston Academy, at Jasper, Tenn., and the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, but did not graduate at the latter institution owing to failing health. A portion of the time during his academic and collegiate course he was engaged in teaching school, and in 1852 he came to Benton County, and began clerking for James A. Dickson, general merchant, of Bentonville, remaining with him two

years. In 1853 he was elected county surveyor to fill a vacancy, and in 1854 was re-elected. He declined a re-nomination in 1856, but was again elected to the office in 1858, and also in 1860 and 1862. From 1866 to 1886 he has held the office with the exception of but a few years. In 1857 he was married to Miss America J. Woods, a daughter of William H. and Mary (Dickson) Woods. Mrs. Maxwell was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1839, and is the mother of nine children: Robert S.; Martha I., widow of George Bone; Mary E., wife of J. R. Woods; John H., Sarah J., Margaret C., Emma M., William C. and Myrtie M. Mr. Maxwell owns 448 acres of land, and has resided on his present farm since 1873. He is very conservative in politics, and has voted both the Republican and Democratic tickets. He is a strong Prohibitionist, and intends [September, 1888.] voting that ticket during the presidential election of 1888. He and his wife have long been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and all the children are members with the exception of the youngest.

Rev. Andrew J. Maxwell, farmer, is a son of Ebenezer and Martha Jane (Griffin) Maxwell, and was born in East Tennessee in 1840. [For parents' history see sketch of Michael Burkhalter Maxwell.] Andrew J. is one of twelve children, six of whom are living: Michael B., Calvin, Oziras D., Irena (widow of John Deason), Andrew J. and Jane (wife of R. S. Woods). Andrew J. was twelve years old when he was brought to Benton County. His boyhood days were spent in following the plow and in attending the common schools, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment "North West" Infantry, participating in the following battles: Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Baker's Creek, Shreveport and numerous skirmishes. He was captured at Pea Ridge, and was kept a prisoner at Alton, Ill., for seven months. He was also taken prisoner at Vicksburg, but after five days' captivity succeeded in effecting his escape. After the war he returned home, and August 15, 1865, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane Woods, a daughter of Samuel P. and Eliza G. (Dickson) Woods. Mrs. Maxwell was born in Benton County, Ark., in January, 1846, and became the mother of nine children: Samuel Newton, Thomas Jeremiah, Margaret Emeline, John Smart, Laura Belle, Letitia Ann, Stella Graves, Fred Lee and Charles Calvin. In 1866 Mr. Maxwell purchased his present farm of 153 acres. He became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1860, but united with the Missionary Baptist Church in 1883, and was ordained a minister of that church in the following year. In 1885 he was given charge of the Pea Ridge, Lowell and Pleasant Sight Churches, but in 1887 he gave up preaching in the Lowell Church, retaining charge of the Pea Ridge and Pleasant Sight Churches, and preaching twice a month in each.

William A. Miller. Among the business houses of Rogers, Ark., may be mentioned the general mercantile firm of Mr. Miller, who established his store in the town in 1881, being one of the first residents of the same. He was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1845, and is a son of Alexander C. and Jane (Miller) Miller, who were born in the "Old North State" and the "Palmetto State," respectively. William A. Miller was educated in his native State, and his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father on the farm. While still living in Tennessee he united his fortunes with those of Miss Clerissa Thomas, who was born in the State in 1848, and their union was blessed in the birth of ten children, as follows: H. H., Hugh J., John F., Charles A., Frank H., Anna M., Mabel C., A. C., Stella E. and Finis E. In 1868 Mr. Miller concluded to seek his fortune in the West, and accordingly located in Lawrence County, Mo., and there followed mercantile pursuits until 1881, when he sold out and came to Rogers, Ark., where he has since been successfully engaged in general merchandising. He is doing well, financially, and has a large and select stock of goods, which is conveniently arranged in his commodious frame business building, which he erected on coming to the town. Mr. Miller is prominently connected with some of the principal manufacturing interests of the town, and is noted for the interest he takes in helping to forward all public enterprises. He has held the office of city treasurer for several successive terms, which he now fills. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William Miser, postmaster at Brightwater, Ark., is a native of Benton County, born in 1853, and is a son of G. W. and Jane Miser. The father was born in Tennessee in 1807, and was there reared and married. The mother died in Arkansas in 1840, having borne nine children, and the father was afterward married to Miss Jane Potter, by whom he became the father of eight children,



our subject being the fifth. G. W. Miser after coming to Arkansas located on Pea Ridge, where he became one of the leading farmers and stockmen of the county, owning at one time 1,460 acres of land and other valuable property. His death occurred on the 25th of December, 1861. William Miser's boyhood days were spent in following the plow and in attending the common schools. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss M. V. Pickens, who was born in Arkansas in 1858. Mr. Miser is the owner of a farm, and has an orchard of 1,300 trees, and is at present engaged in managing the mercantile store of J. S. Dickson, at Bright Water. Mr. Miser is a Democrat, is past master and secretary of Pea Ridge Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M., at Brightwater. He is also a Pilgrim Knight and a Chapter Mason. He and wife worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George W. Miser, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Benton County, Ark., and was born in 1858, a son of G. W. and Jane (Potter) Miser. [For parents' history see sketch of William Miser.] He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father on the farm, and in attending the common schools. In 1879 the nuptials of his marriage with Miss Laura V. Winters were celebrated. She was born in Missouri in 1860, and is a daughter of Joshua Winters, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of that State. Four children were born to her marriage with Mr. Miser: Jennie E., Mary L., Susan L. and William L. Mr. Miser is one of the enterprising young farmers of the county, and is highly esteemed and respected as a good citizen and neighbor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a Pilgrim Knight in the A. F. & A. M., and votes the Democratic ticket.

Henderson Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell Bros., druggists, grocers and hardware merchants at Bloomfield, Ark., was born in the town in which he now resides March 17, 1856, and is a son of George Washington and Mary (Londagin) Mitchell, who were born in Tennessee. The father was a farmer, and is now residing at Bloomfield, Ark. He is a son of Nelson and Elizabeth Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a daughter of John and Susan Londagin. Henderson Mitchell grew to manhood and was educated in Arkansas. He was first educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty years entered the State University of Arkansas, and graduated from the normal course in 1879. He then engaged in teaching school, and in 1880 went to Durango, LaPlata Co., Colo., where he remained six years, the first three years engaged in freighting, and the three last years had charge of the lumber yard and planing-mill of T. C. Graden & Co. He returned to Arkansas in 1886, and engaged in the drug, grocery and hardware business, his brother Franklin becoming his partner. In 1887 he was married to Miss Ella Douglass, and by her is the father of one child, Emma. Mr. Mitchell began life without means, but his business ventures in the West met with a fair degree of success, and by his own efforts he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His wife is a daughter of H. and Emma Douglass, of Benton County.

Roland Mitchell, M. D., is one of the prominent physicians of Benton County, Ark., and was born in Alabama in 1827. His parents, Boswell and Mary Mitchell, were born in the "Palmetto State," but were married in Alabama, where they resided until 1829, when they located in Georgia, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The father's death occurred in 1844 at the age of forty-seven years, and the mother's in 1881 at the age of eighty-seven years. Dr. Mitchell is the fifth of their seven children, and was educated in Georgia. He attended the second course of medical lectures ever delivered in Atlanta, and practiced the medical profession for four years in Tennessee before coming to Arkansas. He became a resident of the latter State in 1860, locating on Pea Ridge at Lee Town, and during the war had charge of the wounded at that place. After the battle of Pea Ridge he went to Fayetteville, Ark., and was appointed assistant-surgeon of the United States army at that point. In June, 1866, he returned to Pea Ridge, and here has since been an active medical practitioner. He is the oldest physician on Pea Ridge, and was a member of the first medical board of Benton County. His first presidential vote was cast for Zachary Taylor, and he is a Master Mason. He was married in Tennessee to Miss Mary P. Lyde, who died in 1872, having borne two children: John and Mary I. His second marriage was with Miss Mary O. Rice, and four children have blessed their union, three of whom are living: Milton, Charles B. and Julia.

Zachariah Mitchell, contractor and brick manufacturer, of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1837, and is a son of James M. and Lucinda (Corbin) Mitchell, who were born in Kentucky and Indiana in 1810 and 1817, respectively. James M. Mitchell was of English and Dutch lineage, and when a child was taken to Ohio, and thence to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he married Miss Corbin. In 1840 he located in Harrison County, Mo., where his wife, who is of Irish descent, died in 1884. Zachariah Mitchell is the third of eight children, and was only eight years old when his parents moved to Missouri. He grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1857 was married to Miss Martha H. McIntosh, a native of Tennessee, born in 1841. They have six children living: Alice, wife of Thomas Mitchell; William H., James, Charles, Aaron and —. In 1867 Mr. Mitchell became a citizen of Benton County, Ark. His first investment in real estate was forty acres of land about five miles from the county seat. He sold this land, however, in 1872, and moved to Bentonville, and began working in a brick-yard, and three years later engaged in the manufacture of brick, which has been his business off and on ever since. In 1887 he manufactured 120,000 brick and this year (1888) has made 260,000. He is a Democrat in his political views, and was a strong Union man during the war. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in 1887, and in 1886 he was married to Mrs. Martha E. (Gillespie) Lee, who was born in Mississippi, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

H. Montgomery, one of the old and enterprising citizens of Benton County, Ark., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and dates his birth on November 5, 1815; son of William and Margaret (Eads) Montgomery. He lived in his native county until reaching his eleventh year, and was tolerably well advanced in his studies for one of his age. He then went to St. Louis, from there to Sangamon County, Ill., and settled on Sugar Creek, about fifteen miles from Springfield, where he lived for about two years. St. Louis at this time was but a small village, and what is now St. Francois was then Ste. Genevieve. He remained in the last named place about ten months, going from there to Potosi, in Washington Co., Mo. He worked at the blacksmith trade in this county for a year, and from there went to Hempstead County, Ark., and from there in a short time to Clark County, of the same State. Here he remained two or three years dealing in stock, taking mules and horses south, and then selling. While in Missouri failing health caused Mr. Montgomery to be idle for a number of months, and he took a much needed rest. He again went to St. Louis, remained a short time, and then went up the Illinois River to Peoria, and from there soon after to Galena, where he worked in the lead mines for three years. Not meeting with good success he returned to his old occupation of blacksmithing, which he followed for about eight months in Galena. He then returned to St. Louis, Mo., and from there to Arkansas, where he began dealing in stock, driving from that State to Louisiana and Texas. He then went to St. Clair County, Mo., where he purchased land, but did not locate. This land he owned for about seven years, and during this time was stage agent on the line from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau, Mo., which was before railroads, and worked in this capacity for about three years. In 1845 he married Miss Julia White, daughter of John White, of Southwest Missouri. By this union he became the father of two children, both now living: Margaret, wife of William Newberry, and Cora, wife of S. H. Brown. Before his marriage and while in Arkansas Mr. Montgomery spent much of his time traveling, and was over the greater part of Indian Territory and Texas. After marriage he moved to Southwest Missouri and settled in St. Clair County, but from there went to Iowa and then back to Missouri, and then to California, traveling over a large part of the State, and finally returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus. He was in Madison County of that State during the war, and was taken prisoner nine different times. While in that county he traded in horses and mules, taking them to St. Louis and selling them to supply the Government. After the war Mr. Montgomery went to Greenville, Wayne Co., Mo., and engaged in merchandising. Here he remained for about four years, being burnt out, and then went to Frederickstown, where he lost his wife in 1860. She was in her forty-second year at the time of her death. Mr. Montgomery's health again failing he took a trip over into Montgomery County, and went down into the Creek Nation, in Indian Territory. After moving around for some time he finally settled in Benton County, Ark., where he has

since lived. He is at heart a Christian, but has never connected himself with any organization. Politically he is a staunch Hickory Jackson Democrat. Mr. Montgomery has 120 acres of land, about eighty-five under cultivation.

S. H. Brown, son-in-law of Mr. Montgomery, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., July 27, 1848, and is the son of Daniel T. and Sarah (Olmstead) Brown, both natives of New York State. They were the parents of ten children, four now living: Mrs. Huldah C. Hamilton, Zelina A. and Stephen H.

Those deceased were named Charlotta L., Daniel S., Martin M., Martha L., Sarah J. and Katie M. Mr. Brown worked on the farm during his boyhood, and received a good practical education in the public schools, but later attended McKendry, and finished at the International Business College at Springfield. He then went to Bunker Hill and engaged in the butcher's business for one year. In the fall and summer of 1874 he bought and shipped stock to St. Louis. September 15, 1874, he married Miss Cora Montgomery, daughter of H. Montgomery. She had every advantage for an education, having taken a complete course at Carrollton Institute, at Farmington, Mo., also attended the St. Joseph's Convent in St. Louis, and later attended the school at Bunker Hill. She then married Mr. Brown and became the mother of six children, five now living: Maggie M., Zelma A., William H., Minta B. and Stephen H. The one deceased was named Daniel M. After marriage Mr. Brown farmed for one year in Illinois, and in November, 1875, he started for Maysville, in Benton County, arriving there December 28 of the same year. After remaining there a short time he went to Cow Skin Prairie, rented land one year, and then moved to Benton County, Ark., where he lived for four years, and then went back to Illinois. Here he tarried but ten months, and then returned to Benton County, settled on the farm he first occupied and has remained there ever since. He has 240 acres of land, 160 under cultivation. Mr. Brown has always been a Democrat in politics, and he and Mrs. Brown are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Berry P. Morris was born in Rutherford County, N. C., January 5, 1822, and is the son of Dotson and Caroline (Johnson) Morris. The father was probably born in North Carolina, and was reared in that State. He then went to Alabama, where he remained from about 1831 to 1874, and then moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he died at the last mentioned date. He was a farmer by occupation, and a good man. The mother was born in Burke County, N. C., and died in Alabama about 1872; ten children were born to this union, Berry P. being the third child. He was reared from nine years of age to manhood in Alabama, and remained in that State until 1858, when he came to what is now Logan County, Ark., and farmed there for twelve years. From there he went to Sebastian County, Ark., and tilled the soil there until 1885, when he located at Siloam Springs, and here followed his old occupation of farming. He owns two farms three miles from Siloam Springs, 100 acres, fifty-six under cultivation, but he is residing in the town. Mr. Morris also owns some farms in Sebastian County. He was married, at the age of twenty-four, to Miss Laura Ann Shelton, of Alabama, and they became the parents of eight children: Eustacia J., wife of John Darks; Carroll K., deceased; Burrell H., deceased; Fleetwood, in Sebastian County; Elizabeth, wife of Zachariah Ragsdale; Virgil, a merchant in Siloam Springs; Missouri F. and Barclay, who died fifteen years ago, wife of Henry Graves. The mother of these children died November 3, 1884, and Mr. Morris was married April 29, 1885, to Miss Sarah Hill, of Sebastian County; two children were the fruits of this union: Roscoe C., and an infant, Allen B. Mr. Morris was a Democrat before the war, but since then has been a conservative Republican, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the community. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Robert S. Morris, banker at Siloam Springs, and son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Griffith) Morris, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 23, 1837. The father was born in Virginia, and was a tiller of the soil. He moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1848; one year later he removed to Iowa. During the late war he enlisted in the Graybeard Regiment in Iowa, Union army, and was stationed at St. Louis, Alton and Rock Island at various times during the war. He died in Iowa in 1885. Mrs. Morris was born in Pennsylvania, and moved with her parents to Ohio, where she was married. She died in 1882. Ten children were born to their marriage: Dillon, deceased; Morgan, Mary Ann; Thomas H., an employee in the Pension Bureau at Washington, D. C.; Jane, wife of John B. Morrison, merchant, of Northwestern Kansas; Nancy; Oliver W., farm-

er near Centerville, Iowa; Rachel, deceased, wife of Abner Harber, of Iola, Kas.; John H., general agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Kirksville, Mo., and Robert S. The last named was reared in a store in Centerville, Iowa, and educated himself at odd times when not at work. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and fought in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, the first and second battles of Corinth and Iuka, besides numerous skirmishes. After the war he returned to Centerville, Iowa, and was married in 1865 to Miss Victoria L. Sturgeon, who was born in Ohio in 1845. From this union they have one child, Ollie. Mr. Morris was engaged in shipping stock for four or five years previous to 1882, when he came to Siloam Springs and engaged in banking. He does a prosperous general banking business, and is thoroughly identified with the interests of Siloam Springs and vicinity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Republican in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860; he and Mrs. Morris are members of the Methodist Church.

N. B. Morton, horticulturist, of Benton County, Ark., was born in Henry County, Va., in 1838. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Petty) Morton, were Virginians, and early residents of Southern Missouri, locating in the latter State in 1858, where he followed the occupation of farming. During the Civil War the father was shot by the Missouri State Guards, seventy-two shots being fired at him, and his friends were not permitted to care for his remains at his own home. The mother died in 1878 at the age of sixty-one years. N. B. Morton moved to Tennessee with his parents, and after a residence of twelve years in that State came with them to Missouri. Here he joined the Confederate service, Company A, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Guards, and served over four years. After the close of the war he spent three years in Louisiana, and then returned to Cooper County, Mo., and from there came to Arkansas in 1881, and is the owner of a good farm of 160 acres. His residence is situated at the Electric Springs in Benton County, and he keeps a boarding house, the only one at the Springs. In October, 1865, he was married in Louisiana to Miss Carrie Blackwell, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children: William A. T. and Lewis Napoleon. Mr. Morton and family are members of the Baptist Church.

William M. Murphy is a native of Green County, Ky., where he was born May 5, 1827, and is a son of Philip and Sarah (Hale) Murphy. The former was born in Kentucky, and continued to live there until 1856, when he moved to Texas County, Mo., where he resided until his death, at about eighty years of age. The following were his children: Eliza (deceased), Nancy, Mary Ann (wife of Julius Scaggs), Elizabeth (who married David Scaggs, and is deceased), Henry, James, William M. and Philip (deceased). William M. Murphy was married in 1848 to Miss Lydia Ratliff, of Kentucky, and two years later he and his wife moved to Indiana. Here they lived until 1870, when they moved to Tarrant County, Tex.; five years later he located on his present fertile farm of 587 acres, on Osage Creek. Mr. Murphy affiliates with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church; they became the parents of the following children: Sarah, wife of David Smith; Alice, wife of Charles Pittman, and James; four children are deceased. The mother of these children died June 20, 1863, and October 24, 1863, Mr. Murphy married Mrs. Catherine James.

W. T. Neal, who has long been a prosperous farmer of Benton County, Ark., was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1839, and is a son of John A. and Harriet (Comb) Neal, who were also born in Tennessee, and were farmers by occupation. They became residents of Madison County, Ark., in 1853, but the father's death occurred in Washington County, in 1883. W. T. Neal received such education as the schools of his day afforded, and in 1860 concluded to seek his fortunes in the far West, and went to California, where he remained for over nine years. His business enterprises in that State met with good success, and he succeeded in accumulating considerable money. In 1869 he returned to Benton County, Ark., and purchased his present home, which comprises about ninety-seven acres of land with eighty-five acres well improved and under good cultivation. In 1885 he was married to a Mrs. Massey, by whom he is the father of one child, Georgia Pearl. Mr. Neal has shown his fraternal spirit by becoming a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political

views supports the principles of the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

B. A. Neil, farmer, of Batie Township, and son of John D. and Sallie (Roach) Neil, was born in Bradley County, Tenn., June 20, 1840. The father was born in Marion County, Tenn., December 12, 1810, and there remained until his twenty-third year, when he removed to Bradley County. The country was at that time wild and unsettled, and the few settlers were obliged to band together and erect fortifications to defend themselves from the Indians. The mother was born on the Hiawassa Purchase, in what is now Whitfield County, Ga., and after reaching womanhood moved to Bradley County; was there married to Mr. Neil, and bore him eleven children, nine now living: Benjamin A., Mrs. Elizabeth Knesster, William, Mrs. Sarah Alford, John D., Josephine, Mrs. Martha J. Bair, Mrs. Emily F. Ware and Jennie. James K. and Mary E. are the children deceased. William D. O'Neil emigrated from Ireland to the United States when a boy, and served in both the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. In the former he participated in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, and in the latter in the battle of Buena Vista. After coming to this country he changed his name to "Neil." Sarah (Davis) Neil, the grandmother, was born in Virginia, was thoroughly educated, and was an aunt of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President. Eliza (Thatch) Roach, the maternal grandmother, was born in Morgan County, Tenn., and was afterward married to David Roach, who was a native of Virginia. B. A. Neil received a common-school education, and when sixteen years of age began work on the E. V. T. & G. Railroad, doing the work of fireman. Afterward he was given an engine, and acted as engineer for four years, at which time he enlisted in Company A, First Tennessee Battalion of Artillery, under Maj. Hugh McClune. His first service, however, was with the Louisiana Zouaves, and he and four others were the only ones who escaped death. At the first battle of Manassas and during the later engagements he was under Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet's division, the most important battles being Rappahannock, Richmond, Gettysburg, Seven Pines, Chickamauga, Resaca, Ga., the Wilderness and numerous smaller engagements. In 1865 Mr. Neil married Miss Mary M. Breakbill, daughter of Peter and Lea Breakbill. Nine children were the result of this union: Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Mrs. Martha J. Wammack, Benjamin F., William D., Sarah G., George M., John S., Ida B. and Menta Lee. The mother of these children died July 9, 1888. After moving to Missouri Mr. Neil located on Rock Prairie, Lawrence County, and there remained two years. He then went to Texas, but returned to Lawrence County after two years. Here he remained until 1876, when he moved to Sarcovie, and from there to Arkansas in 1888, settling in Benton County. One year later he again went to Texas, but only remained there ten months, when he returned to Benton County, Ark., and here has since remained. He has ninety acres of good land, all under cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat, never having voted any other ticket.

John A. Nelson, a prominent farmer of Hico Township, was born in Spartanburgh County, S. C., and is the son of James and Annie (Cantrell) Nelson. The mother was born in Spartanburgh County, S. C., and was the daughter of John and Sallie Cantrell. The father was born in the same State, and was of Virginian parentage, a son of John and Creecy Nelson. He moved to Buncombe County, now Henderson County, N. C., at an early date, remained there for thirteen years, and then moved to Lumpkin County, Ga., where he died in 1845. He had followed agricultural pursuits all his life. The mother was born in South Carolina, and died in Georgia in 1864, her death being caused by fright and excitement into which she was thrown by the battle of Altoona Pass, she being on a visit to her sister who lived there. Of the eight children born to this union, six grew to maturity, but all are now deceased with the exception of John A. and a sister. The former was reared on farms in North Carolina and Georgia, and remained with his mother until grown. He then spent three years mining in California, was reasonably successful and returned to his home, and on October 15, 1854, he married Miss Turzah A. Lott, of Forsyth County, Ga., born August 17, 1837, and the daughter of Judge John G. Lott, a prominent citizen of Forsyth County, Ga. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were born eleven children: Charles H., James L., John P., Oscar E., Ella E. (deceased), Augusta L. (deceased), Harlow (deceased), Alice (deceased), Emma A., Lula S. and Maggie Lee. After marriage Mr. Nelson farmed until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was in service three years in

Wheeler's Cavalry. He served first as a private, and was afterward made first lieutenant of Company F, of Burke's battalion. After the war he farmed in Georgia until 1866, when he moved to Washington County, Ark., where he remained two years. He then resided near Bentonville one year, and about 1869 he moved to his present property, which is situated five miles northeast of Siloam Springs, and which consists of 160 acres, about eighty under cultivation. Mrs. Nelson died November 30, 1877, and was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. April 14, 1887, Mr. Nelson took for his second wife Mrs. Annis A. Overton, of Washington County, and the daughter of R. M. Huffmaster, an old citizen of Washington County, Ark. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are excellent citizens. Mr. Nelson has been a Democrat all his life, and takes great interest in public affairs.

Thomas Turner Netherton, a native of Davis County, Mo., was born August 25, 1856, and is the son of Henry and Rachel (King) Netherton. The father was born and reared in Cocke County, Tenn., received a good practical education, followed farming, and, at an early day, immigrated to Missouri. The mother was born in Virginia, but left that State at the age of eleven and immigrated to Missouri, making the journey in wagons. They first settled in Missouri. She was a direct descendant of the famous Daniel Boone on her mother's side. After coming to Missouri she received a fair education and afterward married Mr. Netherton, to whom she bore nine children, eight now living: Daniel and Charles (twins), Sophronia, Boone, Gabrella and Luella (twins), Relda A. and Thomas T. The one deceased was named Branetta. After his marriage Mr. Netherton continued to live in Missouri until after the war (1865), when he moved to Arkansas, settled in Bates County, where he died about one year later. Mrs. Netherton is seventy-six years of age, is strong and vigorous, and, though in direct opposition to her son's will, does considerable work around the house. Thomas T. Netherton, the youngest child, has always continued to live at home, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His education was rather neglected, as he assisted largely in supporting the family after the death of his father; and he is now caring for his mother in the evening of her long and useful life. In 1884 he married Miss Beatrice R. Rogers, a native of Louisiana, and the daughter of A. M. and M. J. Rogers, of Benton County, Ark. To Mr. and Mrs. Netherton has been born one child, Mabel D. Mr. Netherton is the owner of 186 acres of land, ninety being under cultivation; he is Democratic in politics, and is an excellent citizen. Mrs. Netherton is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James C. Norman, son of Robert and Patsey (Coffee) Norman, was born April 18, 1818, in Bedford County, Tenn., and is a citizen of Benton County, Ark. Robert Norman was a native of North Carolina. When a young man he moved to Tennessee. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, was at the battle of New Orleans, and received a land warrant of eighty acres for services. Patsey Coffee was a native of Georgia, and immigrated to Tennessee when a young woman. Here she married Mr. Norman, and became the mother of eight children, five of whom are living: James C., William, Peter and Mrs. Eliza Noblett, Mrs. Martha Guthrie, Thomas and Mary Butler (deceased) and Elizabeth Craig. Robert Norman married and lived in Middle Tennessee, there raised his children, then moved to Western Tennessee, where he and his wife both died. Grandfather Norman was born in North Carolina, and was of English descent. His wife, Nellie Norman, was also from North Carolina, and immigrated to Tennessee after the death of her husband. Grandfather and Grandmother Coffee were natives of Georgia and the grandmother was of Irish parentage. Grandfather Coffee was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was drawing a pension when he died. He was captured and imprisoned, and discovered that his side was victorious by the faces of the British soldiers. Robert Norman, after his marriage, lived on a farm until his children were grown, when he moved to Middle Tennessee, and afterward to Western Tennessee, where he died. The mother died on the old homestead. James C. Norman remained with his father until twenty-one years of age and assisted him on the farm. He received but a common-school education and worked for the neighbors for \$10 a month, continuing to hire out until twenty-two years of age. He then married Miss Polly Grammar, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and to them were born four children, three now living: Milford, William and Mrs. Martha Warsham. The one deceased was named Williamson.

Mrs. Norman died in Tennessee, and Mr. Norman, in 1851, married Miss Sarah J. Gibson, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of John M. and Martha (Harper) Gibson, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Grandfather Gibson was of Irish descent, and Grandfather Hooper was a native of North Carolina, and served in the War of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Norman were born ten children, four now living: George F. James Mc, Mrs. Amanda H. Carl and Mrs. Dorah F. Sciprey. Those deceased were Nancy A., John M. and four infants unnamed. Mr. Norman immigrated to Missouri in 1854, and resided in Greene County until 1877, when he moved to Benton County, Ark., and settled on his present farm, which consists of 220 acres, 100 under cultivation. He was on home duty at Springfield during the late war, and is a Democrat in his political views. He and Mrs. Norman are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are good citizens.

John Milton Norris, druggist, of Cherokee City, Ark., was born in Audrain County, Mo., in November, 1850, and there resided until sixteen years of age, when he went to Montgomery County, Mo., with his parents, and was there reared to manhood. He learned the plasterer's trade, and was a successful contractor in that business for a number of years, but was obliged to give it up after a time owing to the failure of his health. From 1877 to 1878 he was engaged in the livery business in Wellsville, Mo., and from the latter date until 1879 he was a druggist of Edgerton, Kas. From that time until 1886 he was engaged in various occupations in Missouri, Indian Territory, Texas and Kansas, meeting with varying success, and at the latter date located in Cherokee City, Ark., where he has been engaged in selling drugs. He also has a farm near the town, and, although he is a comparatively young man, his business ventures have been in the main successful. He owns a good farm in Kansas, and also some town property in that State. May 6, 1874, he was married in Wellsville, Mo., to Miss Eliza A. Baxter, of Iowa, and their union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Thomas Harvey, James Monroe, Dellie Callie and one deceased. Mr. Norris was educated in the common schools and the Warrenton College (Missouri), and is a young man well versed in the various topics of the day. He is a son of Thomas and Eliza Ann (Straub) Norris, who were born in Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a successful farmer, a member of the I. O. O. F., and belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Owing to ill treatment during the war his health became very much broken, and he was taken by his son, John Milton, to Southern California, where he was kept three years. His health greatly improved, and he then returned home. He died in Denton County, Tex. at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died at the age of sixty-two years, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their son, Maj. C. J. Norris, died of measles after his return from the army. He was in seventeen hotly contested battles, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner.

Charles E. Noyes, proprietor of Flint Creek Distillery, was born in Saranac, Ionia Co., Mich., April 20, 1854, son of Hiram and Susan (Bowen) Noyes. The father was born in Vermont about 1813, and was of English descent. He moved to Canada when young, and lived there until he went to Michigan in 1850, and thence to Illinois in 1859. In 1876 he went to Texas, and there died one year later. He was a farmer, which occupation he has followed all his life. The mother was born in New York in 1820, and is now living with her son, Charles E., who was one of ten children, eight now living; and is the only one living in this county. At the age of sixteen he began learning the saddlery and harness trade, and then attended commercial college. After finishing he ran a saddlery and harness shop at Lake City, Ill., for about six months, and then clerked in a store for about two years. After this, and while at Sullivan, Ill., he learned telegraphing and book-keeping, and then went to Texas, where he clerked and kept books at Spanish Fort. He left there and moved to Siloam Springs in 1881, and was engaged in the retail liquor business until 1886, when he built his distillery at a cost of \$6,000—has wholesale license. For six months he had a trade from his warehouse of 6,000 gallons per six months. He has property in Siloam Springs, and has been one of the most enterprising citizens in giving solid financial aid to public enterprises. He was married in 1882 to Miss Alice McKilberry, a native of Terre Haute, Ind. They have two children: Eugenie Dott, who died at the age of three years, and Edith Dwade, now seventeen months old. Mr. Noyes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of H., and carries a life insurance of \$3,000 in the lodges. He is a Democrat in politics.

D. A. Oakley is a member of the grocery firm of Oakley & Nance, of Rogers, Ark., and was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1842, and is one of nine children, eight living, born to Haywood and Eliza (Bullock) Oakley, who were natives of the "Old North State." They became residents of Arkansas in 1869, and here the father's death occurred. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Benton County. Their son, D. A. Oakley, came to Arkansas in 1868, and was engaged in tilling the soil until 1882, at which time he purchased property in Rogers, and erected his store building and residence, and was a groceryman of the place for two years. He then sold his stock and returned to the farm, but at the end of three years again came to Rogers, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business, in partnership with R. L. Nance. They are doing a large and paying business, and in connection with their grocery have charge of a warehouse. Mr. Oakley is also a member of the firm of Oakley & McSpadden, liverymen, of Rogers, and besides this property is the owner of two valuable farms near Rogers. He is one of the public-spirited men of the county, and takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public weal. February 27, 1870, he was married to Miss Kittie Brame, who was born in Tennessee in 1846. They have five living children: William, Annie, Oscar, Lula and Edgar. Mrs. Oakley's father, W. S. Brame, is a resident of Tennessee, and is the last male of his race living, and with his death the name will become extinct. Mr. Oakley has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South ever since he was sixteen years of age, and in his political views supports the principles of the Democratic party. He served in Company D, Confederate States army, under Albert Sidney Johnston, but was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, and was never able to rejoin his command.

John H. Pace, a resident of Batie Township, was born in Tennessee, April 18, 1831, and is the son of Christopher S. and Margaret Maria (Woods) Pace. The father was born in Tennessee, and at the age of twenty married Miss Woods, who was in her fifteenth year. To this union were born eleven children, five now living: John H., Mrs. Sarah Walker, Mrs. Margaret S. (Black) Woods, Milton A. and Mrs. Florence Hardy. Those deceased were named William C., Newton B., James O., Thomas J., Alfred and Mrs. Nancy Williams. Christopher S. Pace followed farming the principal part of his life, but in connection ran an old fashioned whip-saw, and also a ferry boat. He moved from Tennessee to Arkansas about 1835, settled three miles south of Bentonville, where he only remained for a year, going from there to Sugar Creek, where he farmed for two or three years. He then moved to different places, but at last settled on the farm where his son, John H., now lives. Here he remained until 1862 or 1863, when he moved to a farm three miles south of Bentonville, where he remained until the close of the war. He then moved to Bentonville, where he continued to live until a year ago, when he returned to the old home place, and there he and his wife have since lived. After coming to Arkansas John H. Pace lived with his father until twenty-eight years of age, and received a fair education during that time. At the age of twenty-two he went to Austin, Tex., driving five yoke of oxen, with a load of apples. Here he remained one year, and while there worked for wages on a farm. He then returned to his home in Arkansas, and there remained until his marriage with Miss Florence L. Hayden, daughter of Clement and Lucy (Fullerton) Hayden, who were natives of Maine and Tennessee, respectively. Miss Hayden was but sixteen years old when she married Mr. Pace, and their union resulted in the birth of seven children, six now living: Mrs. Lura J. Phillips, Elbert Newton, Maggie, Milton, Florence and Olive. The one deceased was named Clemmie. After marriage Mr. Pace lived on his father's farm, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when Mrs. Pace went to Bentonville, and Mr. Pace enlisted in Company F, Brooks' Regiment, Confederate army. During his time of service he was in only two battles of importance, Prairie Grove and Jenkins' Ferry. He served three years and at the close of the war his company surrendered at Little Rock, and he returned to his home, where he engaged in tilling the soil on his present farm. The country was very sparsely settled when Mr. Pace first moved to Benton County, there being no schools, no churches, and Bentonville only a small hamlet. His father was one of the first grand jurors of the county, and the only one now living. Mr. Pace was constable of his township for two years, and was also deputy sheriff. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, having voted that ticket from his majority down to President Cleveland. He has a



farm of 100 acres, fifty-five being under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Pace are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Hon. H. H. Patterson, Jr., is a son of John H. and Mary S. Patterson, who are Tennesseans by birth, and are among the oldest living settlers of Benton County. H. H. Patterson is a prosperous farmer, and a native of the county in which he resides, and was born on Pea Ridge in 1854. He was reared and educated in Benton County, and after attaining a suitable age engaged in teaching school, and was for many years one of the popular educators of the county. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace when only twenty-one years of age, and with the exception of two years, which he spent in the State Legislature, has held that office up to the present time. In 1882 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and was a faithful and efficient representative of his county for two years. He has been a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for sixteen years, and is Past Master in the Masonic lodge. He was married to Miss Dora Rich, and their union resulted in the birth of five children: Katie, Leonard, William, Pearl and John.

Hon. Thomas J. Patton. Prominently identified with the interests of Benton County is the above named gentleman, who was born in Ohio County, Va., February 27, 1822, and is now insurance agent at Siloam Springs. He is the son of William and Anna (Redmond) Patton. The father was born in the north part of Ireland in 1767, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was partially brought up on a farm, and after he was old enough he entered a college at Belfast and educated himself for a minister. After graduating he preached for twelve years as a Wesleyan Methodist in Ireland, then immigrating to America he first settled in Kentucky, and afterward went to Ohio County, Va., which is now West Virginia. In 1828 he immigrated to Illinois, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred about 1848. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Redmon, who was a native born Kentuckian. She was the daughter of George and Henrietta Redmon. Mrs. Patton died in Missouri in 1848, the mother of seven children: Mary (deceased), William D. (deceased), George Washington (deceased), James Christopher Columbus (deceased), Samuel Franklin (deceased), Henrietta (deceased) and Thomas J. The last named received his education in the common schools of Virginia and Illinois. He followed agricultural pursuits in these States, and was married in 1849 to Miss Lucy Ann Gee, in Missouri. Here they remained until after the war. Mrs. Patton's father, Edmon W. Gee, was a soldier under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, and helped subdue the Creek Indians. Mr. Patton enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about four years. He was a soldier in Slack's brigade under command of Gen. Price. He was first elected captain of his company, then major, and finally colonel. He was in an engagement at Blue Mills, at which place he commanded, and in the battle of Pea Ridge, in the battle of Corinth and Iuka. He was in a number of minor engagements besides those mentioned. He was a recruiting officer during the latter part of the war, and remained as such until its close. Col. Patton emigrated from Northwest Missouri in 1865, and moved to Prairie Grove, Washington Co., Ark. Here he lived on a farm until 1881, excepting five years spent at Fayetteville, where he removed to educate his children at the State University. He came to Siloam Springs in 1881. Mrs. Patton was born in West Tennessee, near Nashville, in 1835. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of South Carolina, and her father was one of the earliest pioneers of Northwest Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Patton became the parents of five children: Eunice Amanda, wife of James E. Mock, of Prairie Grove, Washington Co., Ark.; Henrietta Frances, deceased; Lucy Alice, Martha Josephine, and Erasmus Manfred (deceased). Lucy Alice and Martha Josephine graduated with honors at the State University in 1880 and 1881. Col. Patton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Universalist Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk. He was a member of the Legislature from Washington County, Ark., during the sessions of 1874 and 1875, and was instrumental in redeeming the credit of Arkansas and in passing laws beneficial to his particular section of the State and of the State at large. During his term of office in the Legislature he introduced a bill, and succeeded in having it passed, which refunded \$16,000 to the county of Washington, the money having been erroneously collected before due as interest on bonds issued for building the university of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Pierce Frank Paul, was born in Upshur County, Tex., October 16, 1861, and is the son of Levi W. and Irena C. (Aldredge) Paul, and grandson of Archibald and Martha (Russell) Paul. The grandparents were natives of Virginia, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. They moved from their native State to Georgia, and from that State to Texas. The father died in 1875, and the mother in 1871. He was a Democrat in his political opinions. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch, Samuel P. and Sarah (Furlow) Aldredge, were born in Morgan and Greene Counties, Ga., in 1812 and 1827, respectively. He was a farmer, also a merchant, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died June 9, 1888. The grandmother was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1844. She was the daughter of David and Sarah Furlow. Levi W. Paul, father of Pierce Frank Paul, was born in Henry County, Ga., April 26, 1828, and engaged in merchandising in 1848, following this business in both North and South Carolina. He moved to Texas in 1856. He was a volunteer in the Confederate army, during the war, was the organizer of one of the first companies in Texas War, was made second lieutenant, and served until the close of hostilities. He was in the battles of Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill, Mansfield, New Orleans and a great many other battles. He was once wounded. In 1868 he moved to Benton County, Ark., and here followed agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, an elder and one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was a Democrat in politics. He died November 27, 1882. The mother was born in Greene County, Ga., March 25, 1838, and was a member of the Ladies Aid Society and also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She was the mother of the following children: James, Pierce F., Hattie M., Leone J., John W., David C. and Sallie A. Paul. Pierce F. Paul moved to Benton County, Ark., in 1868, and attended the high school at Bentonville. He then attended the Trinity University at Tehuacana, Tex., for twenty months, and graduated from the commercial department in 1879, receiving the degree of A. M. He returned to Arkansas in 1880, and engaged in merchandising for five years. He took a general course in the business department of the Kentucky University at Lexington, and graduated, receiving the degree of A. M. He then went to Waxahachie, Tex., and engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1886, when he moved to Benton County, Ark., and was here married to Miss Etta Burns, October 20, 1887. Mrs. Paul was born in Benton County, Ark., October 20, 1868, was educated at Bentonville High School, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Paul has traveled a great deal and has been through sixteen States and Territories, but likes Northwest Arkansas better than any State or Territory visited. He is a Democrat in his political principles.

Albert Peel is one of the representatives of the mercantile interests at Avoca, Ark., and was born in 1837, in Marshall County, Miss. His father, who was also named Albert Peel, was born, reared and married in Alabama, his wife's maiden name being Elizabeth Anderson. His father's name was Hunter Peel, who was cousin of Robert Peel, of England. Hunter lived at Huntsville, Ala., and erected the first water-works in that city. Albert and Elizabeth (Anderson) Peel were farmers by occupation, and became the parents of one son, Albert. When he was about six months old the father died, and the mother immediately moved to Arkansas, locating in what is now Benton County, where she afterward married Hiram Davis. Here Albert Peel was reared, but his education was received in Kentucky. On leaving school he returned to Arkansas, where he has since made his home. Mary K. Anderson became his wife in 1867, and five of their children are living: Albert H., Mary E., Amy K., Prentice E. and Annie A. Mrs. Peel died in 1880, and Mr. Peel took Margaret C. Morrison for his second wife. They have two children: Albert Addison and Eugene Lamar. Mr. Peel is now a widower, his wife having died in 1888. He served four years in the Confederate army, and when peace was declared he returned to Arkansas, and in 1868 began merchandising on Pea Ridge, but at the end of about a year and a half moved his goods to what is now Brightwater, and afterward located and named the town of Avoca. He began life with a very small capital, which, by judicious management, has so rapidly increased that he is now one of the wealthy farmers and merchants of the county. He owns a branch store at Garfield, Ark., a grist and saw mill on Prairie Creek, and about 1,000 acres of land with 140 acres in orchard. He is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

John W. Peel, one of the old and highly respected citizens of Bentonville, is a native of Livingston County, Ky., born November 7, 1806, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wilson) Peel, and grandson of Thomas Peel, who was a native of Ireland, and who immigrated to the colonies previous to the Revolutionary War, and was a soldier in the same under Gen. Washington. At an early date, about 1790, he moved to Christian County, Ky., and in 1815 he, with his family, together with fourteen other families, immigrated to Arkansas, and located in what is now Independence County. Here Thomas Peel died. His son, Richard Peel, was a native Virginian, born January 6, 1780, and was but a small boy when his parents moved to Kentucky. He was married in Livingston, Ky., and was one of the fourteen families who immigrated to Arkansas in 1815. In this State he passed his last days, dying in 1864. He was one of the leading spirits of Northeast Arkansas for years, and was judge of the court of common pleas for some time, and was afterward judge of the county and probate court for twelve years. His wife was born in South Carolina in 1797, and was the daughter of John Wilson, who was born in South Carolina three days after his father landed in the United States from Scotland. John Wilson was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, under Gen. Washington. Mrs. Elizabeth Peel died in 1871. She was the mother of twelve children, four of whom are now living, John W. being the eldest. He was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Arkansas, was there reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age. In 1828 he married Miss Elizabeth West, who was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1809. She was the mother of two children, Alice, widow of D. W. Hull, who lived in New York City; Samuel W., a member of the United States Congressional District of Arkansas, and who resided in Bentonville, and is now serving his second term. Mr. Peel removed to Carroll County, Ark., in 1837, and here followed farming and also speculated in lands. In 1848 he was elected county clerk, circuit clerk, *ex-officio* recorder, and held the office ten years. Mrs. Peel died in 1835, and in 1838 Mr. Peel married Miss Malinda Wilson, a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., born in 1818. They have nine children living: Elizabeth, wife of W. G. Rice; Thomas; Margaret, wife of Judge J. M. Pittman, present judge of the circuit court; John C., attorney-at-law; Alfred M., Joseph H. and Ellen, wife of J. C. Knott. In 1873 Mr. Peel became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., and in 1875, while his wife was on a visit to Fayetteville, she was taken sick and died. Four years later Mr. Peel married Mrs. Elizabeth M. Caldwell, *nee* Phipps, who died in 1880. Mr. Peel was deputy circuit clerk for two years of Benton County, and for the past thirteen years he has been justice of the peace of Bentonville. Mr. Peel has never been a member of any secret society, church or any other organization. He has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Van Buren in 1836. He is one of Benton County's eldest citizens, and is a man universally respected. He has a large circle of friends, and is known as "Uncle John" throughout the entire northern part of the State.

Robert M. Phillips, a prosperous and well-known citizen of Benton County, Ark., was born in Alabama in 1840, and is descended from James Phillips, who was also born in Alabama, and moved to Arkansas in 1842, locating in Benton County, where he lived until his death in 1863. His wife's maiden name was Lucinda White. Robert M. Phillips attended the common schools of Benton County, and assisted his parents on the farm until 1861, when he joined Company F, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States army, and served throughout the war, being a participant in the battles of Elk Horn, Corinth, Big Black and the siege of Vicksburg. After his return home he engaged in farming, and in 1866 was married to Miss Caroline Wingham, by whom he is the father of nine children: George W., Laura L., Mary L., Fannie, Dora, Merta, Wallace, Bettie A. and Johnson. Mr. Phillips now owns the old homestead, a valuable farm consisting of eighty-four acres, a portion of which he inherited and the rest being purchased from the heirs. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Benjamin W. Phillips was born in 1831, in the State of Illinois, and is a son of Mason and Debby (Kendricks) Phillips, who were Virginians by birth, and early residents of Tennessee, where they were married. The father was a pilot on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers for a number of years, and in 1831 moved to Illinois, but only remained there a short time, when he came to Arkansas and located on the farm on which Benjamin W. Phillips now resides. He died

in 1877, and was the father of seven children. Benjamin W. Phillips was educated in Benton County, and made his parents' house his home until 1853, when he determined to seek his fortune in the West, and accordingly went to California and mined in that State and also in Oregon, British America, Idaho, Montana and Utah. After an absence of twenty years he returned home (in 1873), and has since been engaged in farming, being the owner of 160 acres of fertile and well-improved land. He was married in 1865 to Miss Eliza Creelman, and by her became the father of nine children, seven of whom are living: Jack W., Belle, Frank, Annie, Charlie, Debbie and Myrtle. The mother of these children died in 1884.

Thomas W. and Oscar P. Powell are the sons of Dr. Henry and Mary Anna (Phagan) Powell, and the grandsons of Henry and Elizabeth (Davis) Powell, both of whom are natives of Virginia. The grandfather, after marriage, moved to Tennessee, where he reared his family. He was a tinner and farmer by occupation, and died in Washington County, Tenn. The grandmother died in Greene County, of the same State. Dr. Powell grew to manhood in Washington County, Tenn., and October 25, 1831, he married Miss Mary A. Phagan. After living in that county two years after his marriage he then moved to Jefferson County, and after five years moved from there to Norwood's Prairie, Benton County, where he lived for forty-three years. He died February 17, 1867, having followed the occupation of a farmer and physician the principal part of his life. Mary A. (Phagan) Powell was born in Berks County, N. C., July 17, 1815, and is the daughter of John and Eleanor Phagan, natives of North Carolina, who moved to Benton County, Ark., at an early date, and here passed their last days. To Dr. Powell and wife were born thirteen children, nine of whom lived to be grown, seven married, and five are now living: Ann Eliza, died in infancy; Ellen E., died in infancy; James P., was killed in the war; John C., deceased; Mary C.; Thomas W.; Sarah E., wife of Frank A. Sanders; Henry R.; Samuel W.; Martha E. (deceased); Oscar P. and two infants deceased. Dr. Powell was a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the same at the time of his death. He was a Master Mason, and a Democrat in politics. His surviving wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their son, Thomas W. Powell, was born May 22, 1845, near where he now lives in Benton County, Ark. April 14, 1872, he married Miss Susan Wright, daughter of Lewis Wright, and to them were born eight children: Samuel C. (deceased), infant (deceased), James D., Charles T., Bernard P., Mary L., Ellen A. and Anna. During the late war Thomas W. served two years in Capt. Brown's Company, Brooks' Regiment, Confederate army. He is Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is the owner of 153 acres of land, ninety-six in the bottom and sixty-five under cultivation. Oscar P. Powell, the youngest of the thirteen children born to Dr. and Mary A. (Phagan) Powell, is a native of Benton County, Ark., his birth occurring May 5, 1858. He was reared on the farm where he now lives, and has resided there all his life. This farm consists of 177 acres, nearly all bottom land, and ninety acres under cultivation. Oscar P. was married in 1884 to Miss Lee Chesney, daughter of Bird and Margaret Chesney. This union resulted in the birth of two children, Maggie Jay (deceased) and Myrtle. Mr. Powell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has always been a Democrat in his political views.

Tom Preasley was born in Tennessee in 1830, and at the age of one year was brought to Benton County, Ark., by his parents, Andrew and Sarah Preasley, who were also natives of that State. The father was a farmer, and died in 1832, leaving his wife with a family of small children to support. Tom Preasley was educated in Benton County, and was reared by his mother until he was twelve years of age, when she too died, and he was left to fight the battle of life as best he could. He commenced working on a farm, and has always followed the life of a farmer. He resided on the old homestead in Arkansas until after the war, and then purchased his present place, a farm consisting of 188 acres, well cultivated and with all necessary improvements. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Thompson's company, and served under him and Capt. Campbell until the close of the war. He was in a number of battles and skirmishes, and while on a scouting expedition received a severe wound in the breast. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Benton County, and in 1865 was married to Miss Henrietta Whitehead, by

whom he became the father of eight children: James, John, Hunter, Joe, Alex., Austria, Bell and Claud. Mr. Preasley is a Democrat.

Capt. Lewis Puckett is a worthy farmer of Benton County, Ark., and was born in Shelby County, Ill., in 1835, being a son of Elihu and Rebecca (Wilks) Puckett, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1809. He was a farmer by occupation, and from his boyhood up to the time of his death, in 1861, led a quiet and uneventful life. Lewis Puckett was educated in Indiana, and made his parents' house his home until his marriage with Miss Eliza J. Zink, which event took place in 1853. The following four children were born to his union with Miss Zink: Elihu Richard, Rebecca, Malissa J. and James L. The mother of these children died in 1863. In 1862 Mr. Puckett was only twelve days in mustering a company at Terre Haute, and was elected captain of the same, but, after serving until 1864, resigned his commission. He was wounded at Thompson's Station, Tenn., and was there taken prisoner on the 5th of March, 1863, and was sent to Springhill and from one place to another, until he finally arrived at Libby Prison, and was in that hole long enough to learn how long a person could be on the brink of starvation and still live. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Indiana, and opened a store in Clay County, but sold out in 1868 and moved to Illinois, finally locating in Montgomery County, where he was engaged in the hotel business until 1875. At that date he returned to Indiana and began the practice of law in Clay and Sullivan Counties, continuing until 1881, when he concluded to try his fortune a little farther west, and came to Arkansas, where he met and married Mrs. Mary P. Sticley, and settled down to farming. He owns an interest in several mines, which, when fully developed, will be of considerable value. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the Masons and I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

**GEORGE RAUPP, GENERAL DEALER IN FURNITURE, AND UNDERTAKER, AT ROGERS, ARK.**

Charles W. Rice. In mentioning the names of the prominent and early settlers of Benton County, Ark., the biographical department of this work would be incomplete without a worthy mention of the venerable gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1818, and is a son of Isaac and Martha Rice. He was reared in his native State, and there made his home until 1859, when he came to Arkansas, and located at Pea Ridge, where he became one of the wealthy farmers and land holders of the county. He has been twice married, the first time to Eliza Haley, who died after having borne five children. His second wife was Juliet C. Rice, by whom he reared a family of fourteen children. Sixteen of his children lived to maturity. He owned 560 acres of fine land which he divided among his children, three of whom are living on the old homestead and caring for himself and wife. T. S. Rice, one of the sons at home, was married to Mamie Butram, by whom he is the father of three children, two being named respectively Walter and Inez. R. M. Rice is the other son at home, and is a young man of twenty years. Harriet is the daughter residing with her parents.

Isaac T. Rice is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Benton County, Ark., and was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1803. His father, Isaac Rice, was born in Montgomery County, Va., in 1777, and after reaching manhood went to Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Susan Senter, also a native of Virginia, and by her became the father of six children. The father died in 1823. Isaac D. Rice is the fourth of their six children and was reared on a farm in Tennessee. While in that State he was married to Miss Susan K. Senter, and the following are their children: Louesa, Nancy, Mary Jane, John, Susan and Isaac T. Mr. Rice and family immigrated to Arkansas in 1842, and located on a farm in Benton County, where they continued to reside until after the battle of Elkhorn, when they went to Texas and there made their home until peace was concluded. Since that time he has been a resident of Benton County, and is one of its oldest living residents. He makes his home with his son, Isaac T. Rice, near Rogers, and votes the Democratic ticket, although he was previously a Whig. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and during his long and active life his many good deeds have made him beloved and respected by all. His wife died in 1875, at the age of seventy-one years. The son with whom he lives, Rev. Isaac T. Rice, was born in Tennessee in 1836, and was reared and educated in Arkansas. He was married to Miss Mary C. Scruggs, who died in 1869, and by her became the

father of three children. He was afterward married to Miss Fannie Arthurs, who bore him two children. He owns a fertile and highly cultivated farm of 190 acres, and is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being ordained in 1867. During the war he served in Company F, Arkansas Volunteers, and was chaplain of Col. King's regiment. He is a Democrat.

Drs. R. S. and T. M. Rice, practicing physicians at Bright Water, Ark., are the sons of Charles and Julia (Cobb) Rice, who are Tennesseans by birth, and who came to Arkansas in 1854, locating on Pea Ridge, where they still reside. They became the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom are living. Dr. R. S. Rice is their eleventh child, and was born in the State where he now resides in 1863. He was educated at Pea Ridge High School, and read medicine privately for about two years, after which he began taking lectures in the medical college at St. Louis, Mo. After finishing his course of lectures he came to Bright Water and entered into partnership with his brother, who had been practicing here since 1882. In 1884 they purchased their drug store, enlarged their stock, and have since been successfully engaged in selling drugs as well as practicing their profession. Dr. R. S. Rice was married in 1882 to Miss Dorinda Puckett, who was born in Benton County. Dr. T. M. Rice was born in Tennessee in 1854, and removed to Arkansas with his parents. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1882, and since that time has resided in Bright Water. In 1883 Amelian Johnson became his wife, and is now the mother of two children, Lena and Hugh. These young men have been deservedly successful in the practice of their profession, and have a large and increasing practice. They are staunch Democrats in their political views, and T. M. Rice is a member of Pea Ridge Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M.

Simeon B. Riddle, farmer, of Bentonville, Ark. One of the prominent and influential families of Benton County is that of Riddle. There is scarcely a State in the Union in which the name is not found, and always among the very best class of citizens. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is no exception, and fully maintains the honor and hospitality of this old family. He was born in Meade County, Ky., in 1826, and is a son of George and Nancy S. (Frans) Riddle, who were born in Maryland and Virginia, respectively. The former's birth occurred in 1787, and when a young man he moved to the "Hoosier" State, but afterward moved to Hardin County, Ky., where he married, and followed the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1857. His wife was a daughter of John Frans, who was a Virginian, and a captain in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Riddle died on the 1st of May, 1849, in Buchanan County, Mo. The following are her children: Madison F., Benjamin, John, Arden (deceased), Simeon, Martha (deceased), Tazewell F. and Susan (deceased). Simeon Riddle was married in Hardin County, Ky., on the 1st of February, 1849, to Martha Pauley, who died in 1866, having borne seven children: James M., Mary N., Simeon B., Tazewell F., Martha E. (wife of John Beasley), Theodocia E. (wife of Wilson Finch) and Lydia. October 6, 1867, Mr. Riddle married his second wife, Mrs. Angeline Lockard, who was born in Ray County, Mo., and is a daughter of John H. King. Mrs. Riddle had one child by her first husband, William S. Lockard (deceased), and six children have been born to her union with Mr. Riddle: George H., Mary, Charles E., Susan E., Myrtie and Benjamin F. (deceased). Mr. Riddle left Kentucky in 1849, went to Buchanan County, Mo., and in 1855 went to Clinton County, where he remained three years, then locating in Ray County. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was in the engagement at Jackson, Miss., the siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Fort McAllister, Kenesaw Mountain, and many others of less note. He returned to Ray County after the war, but moved to Franklin County, thence to Texas, and in 1884 came to Benton County. He owns 120 acres of fertile land in Benton County, and is an Independent Greenbacker in his political views. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Prof. J. R. Roberts is one of six surviving members of a family of ten children born to J. P. and Celia (Rippetoe) Roberts, and was born in Mason County, Mo., in 1849. He was educated at Ozark, Mo., and at Abingdon College, Knox Co., Ill., graduating from the latter institution in 1873. He came to Bentonville soon after, and held the position of assistant in the Bentonville High School for some time, and in 1874 established the high school which is now the Pea Ridge Academy. He is principal of the same, and through his own exertions has

erected a handsome brick school building at a cost of \$6,000. His school is in a very flourishing condition, the faculty consisting of five teachers, who are well qualified for the work. Prof. Roberts was married in 1876 to Alice Dean, a native of Benton County. She was born in 1859, and is the mother of one child, Josephine, who was born in 1877. Both Prof. Roberts and his wife are members of the Christian Church. The former's father and mother were both born in Jackson County, Tenn., in 1820, and were married about 1840. They located in Greene County, Mo., the same year, but afterward moved to Macon County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also preached the Gospel, expounding the doctrine of the Christian Church. In 1856 he relocated in Greene County, and in 1872 came to Bentonville, Ark., and here resided until his death in 1887. His father was a native of Wales, and came to America at an early day, settling in Tennessee. His wife is of French descent, and is still living in Benton County. The following are their children who are living: Mary (wife of N. A. Suman), Peter W., J. R., Wealthy (wife of H. C. Collins), Nannie and Martha E. (wife of N. J. Robins.)

Elder Dr. George Washington Robertson is a son of William and grandson of John Robertson. The latter was born in the highlands of Scotland. A tanner by trade, he came to America at an early day, going through the Revolutionary War. He married Sarah Gill, settled in North Carolina, then moved to Kentucky. He was a member of the old Seceder Church of the old Scotch Church. He moved to Missouri and died at the age of one hundred and fourteen. The Doctor's father was born in Barren County, Ky., April 25, 1798; married Mary, daughter of James and Sarah Morris, Pennsylvania Dutch; moved to Missouri in 1827, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was therefore a pioneer of Missouri. The Doctor was born in Cole County, Mo., January 14, 1834. In this early day deer ranged everywhere. Bears were plentiful; turkeys everywhere. His father was a great lover of a gun, and killed wild meats to live on a great part of the first few years of his new home in Missouri. Indians were his neighbors. Fish abounded in great abundance in every stream. His father soon began stock raising and farming—farmed extensively; was a slave-holder, and a great trader. Drove hogs and cattle to St. Louis, a distance of 125 miles. Here our subject was trained in droving, trading and farming, hunting, fishing and sporting. He says he loved a gun and dogs, and many times he spent all night in the woods after his dogs, coon and opossum hunting, and says opossum is the best meat he ever eat. Wishes he was in such a land again. He roved along the banks of the Moreaw picking out large fish. Has stood in the door-yard and shot wild turkey. Killed deer in the field in daylight, as they were tame in early days. His father was an elder in the Christian Church nearly forty years. Died at the age of eighty-four. The Doctor's mother died in 1848, and in the spring of 1850 he went to California, engaged in mining and in mercantile business, and boasts of his greatest success depending on his never drinking or gambling. This, he says, was from his mother's training, a Godly woman. His education was self-made, having poor chances for good schools, but has been an incessant student all his life. He says he has burned out many a midnight candle in his studies. Returning from California he united with the Christian Church. He married Sarah L., daughter of David and Margaret (Leslie) Vanpool. Her father was Dutch and her mother Irish. He was married December 17, 1854. He moved to Texas in 1857, and two years later he was set apart to the work of the ministry in the Christian Church. He then began in a new field, entering on his favorite theme. Soon he was drawn into public discussion, of which he has held seventeen, and says he is proud of his success in each. He has always had advantage of most men in this, as he is hard to confuse; always pleasant, mild in his address, but positive and unwavering, never lost for words, a fluent speaker, with a ready flow of language. He is positively opposed to mixing the world and church. Organs, festivals, lotteries, or anything not Scriptural, he opposes in the church. He has been a regular writer for many religious journals for over twenty-two years, and is now writing and preaching the greater part of his time. He was corresponding editor one year for the *Christian Watchman*, edited by Ashley Johnson, in Knoxville, Tenn. He wrote one little book, of which he sold 800 in one year. He has always had a thirst for literary work. He moved from Texas in 1866, settled in Benton County, Ark., but soon returned to Monticau County, Mo., read medicine, and attended lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute,

of Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the practice in 1870. He moved to Southwest Missouri, where he practiced and preached for ten years, and had a very extensive practice, but by overwork he broke down. He here lost his first wife, on the 28d of September, 1874. She had borne him five children: David P., Mary Jane, G. M. (a teacher), W. O. (a preacher) and James N. He was married again to Elizabeth D. Jones (widow), daughter of Dr. Mulkey. In 1881 he moved to his present locality, where he has a pleasant location, and spends most of his time preaching and writing, principally writing on religious subjects, on which he loves to dwell. He says everything he ever engaged in has been successful, but he never got rich, and never desired to. Converts under his preaching number thousands, but he lost his journal and does not remember the number. He says he always tried to be on the right side of everything, and never allow any man to beat him with kindness if he could help it. He is a friend to all worthy enterprises, and does all he can to build up society and extend improvements, and is liberal in his support. He is a strong advocate of good schools, and improvements of the various classes, loves fine stock and good farms, works for good order, and has perfect control of an audience. He says he never has to reprove his audience. He says if you want to be treated like a man act the man yourself; if you want to hold an audience, interest them; if you want to live well, work and make it; if you want good stock, take good care of them; if you want to feel well, keep in a good humor. A man makes himself what he is; to be well thought of, keep good company, and live up to your word.

James Alexander Robinson was born in McNary County, Tenn., December 28, 1829, and is a son of John Brown and Jane McKissick (Dickson) Robinson, and grandson of John Robinson. The latter was of Scotch descent, and was a resident of South Carolina. He served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in the army at the age of seventeen years; he served until its close and died in Benton County, Ark., in 1843. His wife's name was Abigail Moore. John Brown Robinson was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., September 14, 1801, and his wife was born in Middle Tennessee in 1805, and died in McNary County in 1885. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a daughter of Ezekiel Dickson, who was a farmer, and came from North Carolina to Tennessee. He served in the War of 1812, and was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. His death occurred in Benton County, Ark., about 1858, whither he had come in 1836. James Alexander Robinson was reared in Benton County, and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he was married to Sarah Jane Yell, who was born in Tennessee on June 16, 1829, and immediately settled down to farming in Benton County. To them were born two children, only one of who is living. Brown Yell, who lives with his father. Mr. Robinson owns a good farm of 325 acres, with 150 under cultivation. He is a Master Mason, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Arkansas Regiment, Confederate States Army, and received his discharge at Baldwin, Miss., in 1868. He was in a number of engagements, but was neither wounded nor captured.

James G. Rodgers, son of Jesse and Martha Rodgers, and great-grandson of Gen. Green, was born in Warren County, Ky., May 8, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Rodgers, was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a Whig in politics. The maternal grandfather, William Jameson, was another early settler of Kentucky, about 1785, and was a farmer by occupation, but was also engaged in the practice of medicine. He was married to Miss Martha Jameson, who was also born in Warren County, Ky., about 1794; after marriage they moved to Sangamon County, Ill., and from there to Rutherford County, Tenn., where the father died October 11, 1834. The mother and two youngest daughters then moved to Haywood County, Tenn., where she died in 1853. The father was a member of the Baptist Church. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a Whig in politics. Their children were named as follows: Arie E., Martha A., James G. and Sarah E. The third of these children, James G., remained in Rutherford County, Tenn., until he was married to Miss Ruamah E. Sanders, December 22, 1850. He then moved to Cannon County, Tenn., and in 1860 he moved to McDonald County, Mo.; in 1862 he volunteered in Col. Coffee's regiment, Company D, Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close; he became the father of these children: Sarah E., Martha M., Jesse E., Annie E., Marshal R., Nancy J., Mary I., Arie L., John W., Lavenia E., William



A. Minnie V. and James I. After his marriage Mr. Rodgers ran a tan-yard in Tennessee for some time, but has since followed farming. Mr. Rodgers is quite an extensive traveler, having been all over the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, and has been among the following tribes of Indians: Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, Creeks, Paw Paws. He is a Democrat in his political views. Marshal H. Sanders, father of Mrs. Rodgers, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1803; was a farmer by occupation, a Whig in political views, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah Northcut Sanders, was born in the same county as her husband, about November 24, 1801, and died in 1843, leaving these children, Elizie C., Amanda M., Sarah A., Ruamah E., John P., Nancy E., Minerva J. and Martha E.

Mrs. Mary Jane Rodgers, widow of Alexander McQueen Rodgers, was born in Claiborne County, La., March 4, 1838, and is a daughter of Philo and Margaret Ellen (Remer) Alden, who were natives of York State, born July 4, 1800, and July 23, 1808, respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade, and in 1832 went to Louisiana, where he worked at his trade and was also engaged in the milling business. He was a man of public spirit, enterprise and energy, and was filling the office of sheriff at the time of his death, in 1867. His wife was a lady of culture, and was a member of the Baptist Church. She died in Benton County, Ark., July 28, 1868. Mrs. Mary Rodgers grew to womanhood and received her education in Louisiana. In November, 1853, at the age of sixteen years, she was married to Alexander McQueen Rodgers, who was a son of Parmenio and Rachel (Adams) Rodgers, natives, respectively, of North and South Carolina. The father was a school-teacher by occupation, and was a son of Seth Rodgers, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Both Parmenio and Mrs. Rodgers were members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Alexander McQueen Rodgers was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., February 20, 1824, and when a young man went to Louisiana, where he met and married Miss Alden. He moved his family to Benton County, Ark., in 1867, and here followed the occupation of farming until his death, May 28, 1886. He commenced life without any property whatever, but by push, energy and good management became blessed with a fair portion of this world's goods long before his death. He was a Mason, and was judge of the police court in Bellevue, La., for two years. After coming to this State he was one of the delegates to assist in framing the Constitution for the State of Arkansas. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His son, Parmenio Austin Rodgers, was born in Louisiana August 31, 1857, and was educated in the common schools, the Pea Ridge Academy and the Arkansas State University. He entered the latter institution in 1879, took the classical course, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1882. Soon after graduating he engaged in teaching in Bloomfield, Ark., and there erected a school building which took the name of the Bloomfield Academy, and became a very successful school under the management of Prof. Rodgers. In May, 1886, shortly after the death of his father, he removed to the old homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. December 29, 1880, he was married to Miss Sallie E. Hall, who was born on Pea Ridge, in Benton County, Ark., August 16, 1862. She was educated in the Pea Ridge High School, and is the mother of three children: Alexander McQueen, Mary Kate and Ida. Prof. Rodgers is a prominent candidate for State representative, and if elected will make a faithful and efficient officer. He is a man of unquestionable intelligence, integrity and refinement, and is highly esteemed and respected by his fellow men. Mrs. Rodger's parents are John and Lavina (Finch) Hall, who were born in Tennessee. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the father is a well-to-do farmer of Benton County.

Clarkson D. Rogers, proprietor of the Rogers Hotel at Bentonville, Ark., was born near Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kas., in 1859, and is a son of Zeno and Rachel (Griffin) Rogers. The former was born in North Carolina in 1836, and is of English descent. His father was Henry Rogers, who was also a native of North Carolina, and is now living at Clayton, Ind., and is nearly one hundred years of age. He is the father of nine sons and one daughter who lived to be grown, Zeno being the fourth and the only one who is dead. The latter was quite small when his parents moved to Indiana. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and was a school-teacher, book-keeper and surveyor by occupation, serving in the latter capacity for Hendricks County for a number of years. He was

a fine accountant, and was endowed with more than ordinary ability. His wife was born in Hamilton County, Ind., in 1839, and is a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Harvey) Griffin, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. They are now residents of Lee County, Iowa. Only one child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Clarkson Davis, but after Mr. Rogers' death the mother married again, and became the mother of a daughter, Cora. Her second husband was Josiah Bailey, and they are now residing near Lawrence, Kas. Clarkson Davis was only five years old when his father died. He was educated in the State University of Kansas, which institution he attended three years, and then Whittier College of Iowa, which he attended two years, graduating from the former institution in 1882. He then went to Old Mexico, and for eight months was engaged in merchandising; then returned to his old home, and in 1883 was married to Miss Lucy J. Herndon. In 1888 he went to Hesper, Kas., where he farmed and followed merchandising for two years, and then sold out and became a citizen of Rogers, Ark., becoming proprietor of a hotel at that place. This building and all its contents were burned in 1886, and in March, 1887, he came to Bentonville, and has since been proprietor of the Rogers Hotel. He keeps the only first-class hotel in the place. He is obliging and courteous, and fully understands his business. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the K. of P.

C. F. Rogers is a native of Walker County, Ga., born June 21, 1841, and is the son of Hugh and Martha (McWhorter) Rogers. The father was born in South Carolina March 7, 1797; was reared in that State, married there, and then moved to the Cherokee Purchase, of Walker County, Ga. He moved from there to Sulphur Springs, Washington Co., Ark., in 1851, then to Prairie Grove in 1852, and is now living with his son, C. F. He has been a farmer all his life. The mother was born in South Carolina about 1800, and died at the age of seventy-three in Washington County, Ark. C. F. Rogers remained at home until his marriage to Miss Charlotta Howell in 1859. She was a native of Washington County, Ark. Two children were the result of this union: John C. and Maggie E., wife of B. D. Wilson. The mother of these children was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and died in 1861. Mr. Rogers took for his second wife, February 7, 1869, Miss Amanda Howell, a cousin of his former wife, and a native of Washington County, Ark. Eleven children were born to this union, five deceased: Dora, wife of Henry Daniel; Robert W., Samuel F., James W., Myrtle A. and Lawrence H. This wife died August 7, 1888. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is the subject of this sketch. During the war Mr. Rogers was in Company E, First Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate service, and was in duty all through the war. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been justice of the peace of his township for two years. He moved five miles southeast of Siloam Springs in 1883, and is the owner of 280 acres of land, 200 under cultivation.

Granville P. Rogers was born in East Tennessee in 1833, and is a son of John and Eliza (Deckard) Rogers, who were farmers of Tennessee. Granville P. was educated in his native State, and up to 1856 assisted his father on the farm. At that date he chose the ministry as his calling through life, and at once engaged in preaching the Gospel, and was a local minister until 1861, when he was ordained as a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. He became a resident of Arkansas in 1858, and in connection with his ministerial duties followed the occupation of farming on a small scale. In 1864 he began selling drugs at Heads Switch, Ark., and later engaged in the same business in the town of Garfield, and also keeps a stock of general merchandise. He has a good trade and is doing well financially. In 1852 he was married to Miss Eliza Edens, of Tennessee, and by her is the father of eight children: Hiram, James, Charley, Robert, Mamie A., Emeline, Vina and Eliza. Mr. Rogers owns 482 acres of good farming land, besides considerable town property in Garfield. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and he and all his family are members of the church.

Dr. Thomas Hopkins Roughton is one of Benton County's oldest citizens, as well as one of its largest real estate holders and prosperous physicians. He was born in Warren County, Tenn., in June, 1820, and when a boy of twelve years of age removed with his parents to Bedford (now Coffee) County, Tenn., where he was reared to manhood. In his twenty-second year he was married to Harriet Ewell, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., and died September

15, 1883, leaving three out of five children: James Richard, Sarah E., widow of T. H. Harrell, and Polly Adeline, wife of Harvey Davis. After his marriage Dr. Roughton began the study of medicine under Drs. D. Ewell and Stephen Wood, and began practicing that profession in 1848 or 1849, and in 1851 came to Benton County, Ark., where he has since made his home, with the exception of a few years during and subsequent to the war. His practice has secured for him an income of from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per year, and besides this work he has also been engaged in agricultural pursuits. After serving for about three months in the late war he was released from service, and after some time removed his family to Rush County, Tex., where he made his home until the close of the war. He next moved to Titus, Tex., but at the end of one year purchased a farm of 640 acres in Red River County, Tex., where he spent three years managing his farm and practicing his profession. During this time his health became very poor, and he removed to Benton County, Ark., and here has since made his home. In 1871 he purchased property in Springtown, and also has two good farms in an adjacent county. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a man of undoubted integrity, and is a physician of skill and ability. His parents, James and Nellie (Messick) Roughton, were born in Surry County, N. C., in 1787 and 1791, and died in Tennessee in 1884 and 1842, respectively. The father was a member of the Christian Church, and a son of Josiah Roughton, an Englishman and farmer. Richard Messick was the paternal grandfather. He was also a farmer.

Joseph R. Rutherford. Among the prominent men and enterprising citizens of Ball Township, Benton County, stands the name of the above gentleman, who was born in the Hiwassee Purchase, now East Tennessee, February 24, 1826, and is the son of John M. and Alice (Young) Rutherford. The father was born in North Carolina, and when a young man came to East Tennessee, where he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring about 1855. The mother died about the beginning of the war. Their son, Joseph R., was reared in the vicinity of his birth, and at about the age of twenty-one he went to Mexico and regularly enlisted in a company of the United States troops in the Mexican War, and is a pensioner of that war. After this eventful struggle he returned to his native county, attended school for some time, and in 1850 married Miss Louisa E. Pearce, of East Tennessee. Four children were the result of this union: Alfred P., farmer; Lewis, farmer; Lenora, wife of Henry Wright, and Mary, wife of Joseph England. The mother of these children died in 1860, and October 2, 1862, Mr. Rutherford married Miss Tennessee P. Snodgrass, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Benton County, Ark. Four children were the fruits of this union: Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Hunton; William McIlroy, farmer; Simmie, wife of Zachary Thomason, and Fannie A., wife of J. P. Farley. After his first marriage Mr. Rutherford farmed for a year, and then moved to Northwestern Missouri, but in 1851 he returned to East Tennessee, and in the fall of that year located in Benton County, Ark., where he has since lived, engaged principally in farming. During the war he was connected with the militia in the Federal service. He commanded the militia in Phagan's attack upon Fayetteville, and there suggested to Gen. Harrison the idea of organizing those of Federal inclinations, yet at home, into companies for mutual protection and for raising crops. Mr. Rutherford was then permitted to raise the first company for that purpose, and his company was known as Company A, Arkansas Home Guard Militia. It was stationed near Ray's Mill, in Washington County, where stockades were made and crops were raised, which saved Northwestern Arkansas from probable starvation during the years 1864-65. During the stay there he was permitted to buy rations of the Government for the general provision of the citizens. In his hands were intrusted the work of investigating and reporting the actual condition of the people and the necessary purchases to meet the emergencies. He sold to those able to buy, and distributed freely to those in urgent need. He paid the Government for these provisions out of his own money, at Government prices, and he sacrificed from his own pocket whatever he gave out. He received the surrender of several Confederate companies, under the instruction of Gen. Harrison, at Union Valley. After the war he sold goods at Cincinnati, Ark., one year, thence going to the farm, where he was elected clerk of Benton County in 1868. While filling this office he purchased a press and published a liberal Republican paper at Bentonville, named the *Traveler*.

In 1878 Mr. Rutherford returned to the farm, where he has remained ever since. He was a dealer and manufacturer in timber, lumber, etc. In 1886 he started his store at his home, and when the post-office at Trident was established he was made postmaster, in March, 1887, and is now occupying that position. He is the owner of about 640 acres of land now, and has deeded about 160 acres to his children. Mr. Rutherford and wife are members of the Christian Church, as was also the first wife. He is a Master Mason, was a Whig before the war, and is now a Republican. Mr. Rutherford is a man whose experience and success is indicated by this sketch and by the general esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the county.

Rev. H. H. Scaggs, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rogers, Ark., was born August 11, 1840, in Henry County, Ind. His parents, Samuel Scaggs and Virginia Johnson, were natives of West Virginia. The father was a carpenter by occupation, and in the year 1848 was elected as county clerk in Randolph County, Ind., but only lived a few days after the election. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The mother died in 1840 and the father in 1848. Our subject was the youngest of five children; was reared and educated in the Hoosier State. After attaining a suitable age he began teaching in the public schools of Indiana and Iowa, following this profession for about four years. In 1864 he entered the Nebraska Conference, first as a supply on Elkhorn Circuit, and was returned the next year; from there was sent to Saltillo charge for one year, and from that to Blue River. Was ordained deacon that year at Plattsmouth, Neb., by Bishop Kingsley. The next year he took a certificate of location and returned to Indiana and supplied the Burlington Circuit one year; in East Lafayette District, Northwest Indiana Conference. Remained two years in Indiana and then went to Columbus, Kas., and engaged in his occupation as a mechanic (jeweler), working through the week and preaching on Sundays. One year he was a supply at Columbus, and after that traveled one year as a supply on Columbus Circuit with another minister. In the spring of 1880, owing to failing health, he went to Eureka Springs, Ark., where he remained until February, 1888, when, being so much improved, he joined the Arkansas Conference and was given charge of the Wheeler Circuit for two years, then the West Fork Circuit, Marble City and Mason Valley. In February, 1888, he was stationed at Rogers, Ark., as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he is now at work. Rev. Scaggs has been married twice; first to Lydia R. Ford, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had five children, three of whom died in infancy. Samuel H. Scaggs, the oldest, is a jeweler by occupation, but is now engaged as a drummer for C. H. Knights & Co., of Chicago, Ill. Allie G. Scaggs married William Carse, and is living in St. Louis, Mo. In 1887 our subject married Miss Lucinda C. Beard, of Frankfort, Ind. Mr. Scaggs is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views supports the principles of the Republican party.

Elder Larkin Scott, of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1818, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Phillips) Scott. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in North Carolina, and there resided until his marriage, when he immigrated to Kentucky, and died in Callaway County, of that State, in 1837. He was a farmer. His wife was born in East Tennessee, and died in 1842, having borne eleven children, only two of whom are living. Larkin was the ninth in the family, and was educated in the pioneer schools of Kentucky. April 17, 1836, he was married to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Caldwell) Kirk, who are Virginians by birth. Mrs. Scott was born in Daviess County, Ky., in 1819, and is the mother of twelve living children: Francis M. (deceased), Margaret A. (wife of M. A. Jenkins), James F., Mary J. (wife of David Hoover), Sarah C. (wife of Frank Carter), Newton B., John W., Celia F. (wife of Larkin Wilson), David P., Martha M. (wife of William Oakley), William T. and Matilda Ellen. Rev. Scott has sixty-seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. In 1840 he left Kentucky and moved to Dade County, Mo., but in 1856 came to Benton County, Ark., and purchased a farm of 200 acres four miles from Bentonville. In February, 1888, he moved to Bentonville, where he expects to pass the remainder of his days. In 1842 he became a member of the Christian Church, and in 1868 was ordained a minister of that denomination. He organized the Antioch Church, and was pastor of the same for about eighteen years. He also organized a congregation at Robinson School-house, and was pastor of that flock for eight years. He is

the organizer and pastor of the Wire Spring Church, and is also pastor of the Lowell Church. Elder Scott is the eldest minister in Benton County, where he is widely known as a true Christian gentleman and a useful and upright citizen. His wife has been a member of the Christian Church for fifty-four years. Their youngest child still resides with them. Elder Scott preached his first sermon in a small brick school-house in Bentonville. The house is still standing.

Henry W. Schrader, proprietor of the Eagle Roller Mills of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of the Kingdom of Prussia, born in 1842, and the son of John and Christina (Selmann) Schrader, also natives of Prussia, born in 1794 and 1814, respectively. John Schrader was a wheel-wright by trade. In 1844 he immigrated to the United States and located in Franklin County, Mo., near Washington. Here he followed farming and died in 1879. His wife died in 1868. She was the mother of five children: Mary, Christina, Charlotta, Caroline and Henry W. The last named was only two years old when his parents came to America. He assisted his father on the farm until 1876. In December, 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Wellmeyer, a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in 1845, and to them were born six children: Josie, Emma (who died in 1877 at the age of nine years and one month, and is resting in Larned Cemetery), William, Clara, Dora and Edward. In 1876 Mr. Schrader moved to Larned, Kas., and for six years was in the livery business. For three years he also speculated in horses and sheep, and for one year he was engaged in the coal and feed business. In July he sold out and moved to Bentonville, Ark., where he purchased the Eagle Roller Mills for \$8,500. In October he remodeled it and put in four double set of rollers, at a cost of \$3,500, making it a capacity of sixty-five barrels per day, and capable of doing as good work as any mill in Northwestern Arkansas. His brands are "Gilt Edge," "Snow Drift," "Tip Top." Mr. Schrader is an excellent business man, is having a large trade, and is doing a good work. He is rather independent in his political views, but rather favors Democratic principles.

Prof. J. W. Scroggs. Prominent among the educators of Benton County, Ark., stands Prof. Scroggs, who is principal of, and an able instructor in, Rogers Academy, of that county. He is a native of Dade County, Mo., born October 26, 1852, and is the second child born to William L. and Leah C. (Mitchell) Scroggs, who were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Mississippi. The father was twice married, Miss Mitchell becoming his second wife. She died on the 25th of December, 1883, but he is still living, and resides in Dade County, Mo. Prof. Scroggs spent the healthy, happy and busy life of the farmer's boy, and was educated at the common schools and at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., in which institution he took a very thorough and extensive course in the languages and sciences, and graduated from the same in 1875. He took the degree of A. B., and the final degree of A. M., and during the close of his collegiate career published a book of college songs, entitled "Songs of Lafayette," on which he realized considerable money. He has also revised Smith's Astronomy, published by Charles H. Whiting, Boston, Mass. The work is intended for a text book. He has written considerable music, one of the most successful pieces being a meditation for the piano, "The River of Life," published by J. M. Russell, Boston, Mass. Another popular piece is the "Honey-Moon Polka," which has been played several times at Rogers Academy commencements. On leaving college his health was somewhat impaired by close application to his studies, and for some time he gave his attention to music, holding conventions in various places in the State of Missouri. He gained in health so rapidly that in 1878 he took the principalship of the Peirce City Public Schools, and held the position for about two years. He then resigned his position and became principal of the public schools of Vinita, I. T. He built a church there, mostly with his own hands, and also a parsonage, and was the founder of Worcester Academy in that place. He became a minister of the Gospel while in the Territory, but at the end of five years was obliged to seek a more healthy location. He made two tours over the New England States, soliciting money for the academy which he had founded at Vinita, and in 1884 came to Rogers, and in connection with his school acted as pastor of the Congregational Church the first year. Since that time he has given his attention to his school. He has several other books in preparation, which he is finishing as fast as his school duties will permit. August 31, 1878, he was married to Miss Flora Beckwirth, who was born at Pana, Ill., August 24, 1861. They have two children: Maurice and Wendell.

Rev. F. M. Seamster was born in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1848, and is a son of Rev. Williamson Seamster, who was born in Virginia in 1817. He was reared in his native State, and afterward went to Kentucky, where he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Rigsbee, a native also of Virginia. They lived in Kentucky until 1837, and then moved to Missouri, where they spent the remainder of their days. The mother's death occurred in 1874, and the father afterward married Mary A. Pendergraft, by whom three children were born to him. He died in 1884. Sixteen children blessed his first marriage. Rev. F. M. Seamster was educated in Missouri, and after coming to Arkansas in 1879 became a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has been actively engaged in that calling up to the present time. He is at the present time pastor of two churches on Pea Ridge, and has done much to further the cause of Christianity. He was married in 1873 to Miss Amanda Dunagan, a daughter of Elder Dunagan, of Rogers, Ark., and by her is the father of five children: Carrie L., John William, Cora E., George M. and Robert M. Mr. Seamster is now living at Avoca, where he has a good farm and one of the largest orchards of small fruits in Benton County. He is a Democrat, also a Master Mason.

Mrs. Martha Sellers, the daughter of Clark and Mary Smith, was born October 13, 1840, in Bates County, Mo. The father was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and immigrated from that State to Missouri when quite a young man. He settled in Bates County, purchased land, and devoted his time exclusively to farming and stock raising. The mother was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., and when a young woman emigrated westward with her father. They first settled in Cole County, Mo., but later removed to Bates County, of the same State, and finally settled in Benton County, Ark., where she passed her last days. The father died in Louisiana. Grandfather and Grandmother Smith were from Pennsylvania, and moved to Bates County, Mo., where they were living when they received their final summons. The majority of their children went to California during the gold excitement of 1849. Mrs. Sellers continued to live with her mother and relatives until about seventeen years of age, when she was married to Joel F. Sellers, a native of Warren County, Tenn., who immigrated to Arkansas in 1841. To this union were born seven children, all now living: William C., Hugh A., Robert L., James H., Emma D., Fannie B. and John F. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sellers settled on the farm where she is now living, and here Mr. Sellers occupied his time in tilling the soil until his death. Mrs. Sellers is now conducting the farm with the assistance of her sons who are living at home. The farm consists of 240 acres, 140 acres under cultivation. Hugh Sellers, Mrs. Sellers' second son, continued to live with his mother until his marriage. He received a fair education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-three married Miss Amanda Williams, daughter of John Williams, who is one of the oldest settlers of Benton County, having removed from Missouri to Arkansas when a boy. The daughter was born and reared in Franklin County, Ark., and by her marriage to Mr. Sellers became the mother of one child, David C. Since marriage Mr. Sellers has been engaged in business for himself, and is now occupied in farming in this county. He is a strong Democrat in his political views, not for policy, but from principle and his own honest convictions.

Dr. Newton Sewell, physician and druggist, of Springtown, Ark., is a native of Forsyth County, Ga., born May 24, 1858, and is a son of Aaron J. and Kittle Evaline (Moore) Sewell, who were born in South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively. The father is now residing in Dawson County, Ga., and is a farmer and member of the Baptist Church. He served three years in the Confederate army during the late war, and is a son of Joshua Sewell, a native of Maryland, and of Irish and German descent. The mother died in Georgia. Dr. Newton Sewell received his primary education in the schools of his native county, and afterward entered the Atlanta (Ga.) Medical College, and was graduated as an M. D. from that institution in 1880. He immediately began practicing his profession in Cherokee County, Ga., but in 1886 came to Springtown, Ark., where he has since made his home, and where he has a large and lucrative practice. He ranks among the first physicians of the county, and deserves much credit for his success in life, and his education was obtained through his own unaided efforts. He is a member of the drug firm of Sewell & Enterkin, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. January 11, 1872, he was married to Miss Matilda C. Pool, and six of their seven children are living:

Elsie Alice, Lenora Theodocia, Laura A. E., Oscar V., Agnes E., Pearl and Maggie Estelle. Mrs. Sewell was born in Forsyth County, Ga., and is a daughter of Dr. M. L. Pool. Dr. Sewell and family attend the Baptist Church.

Thomas Christopher Sheffield, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Henry County, Va., May 24, 1819, and is a son of Leonard and Lucy (Wooten) Sheffield, both of whom were born in the "Old Dominion," where the mother is still living. Leonard Sheffield was a cabinet workman and carriage maker by trade, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He belonged to the Free Masons, and died in Henry County, Va., in 1839, aged about sixty years. His father, Joseph Sheffield, was born in England, and at an early day came to America, serving in the Revolutionary War. Thomas C. Sheffield was reared and educated in his native county, and at the age of twenty-one years was married to Martha N. Martin, also born in Henry County, September 14, 1821, and a daughter of Stephen and Sally (Fisher) Martin. The father was a farmer and shoemaker, and a son of Joseph Martin, who was a soldier throughout the Revolutionary War, and served as first lieutenant. His wife was born in Virginia and was a daughter of John Fisher, a farmer. After his marriage Thomas Sheffield spent three years as overseer on the plantation of Col. A. B. Staples, in Patrick County, Va. The following year he was overseer in Stokes County, N. C., for David Dalton. He then entered the employ of Sam Hairstin, who owned 1,500 slaves, and was overseer on his plantation for five years. He then served in the same capacity for two years for Robert Matthews, three years with William Poindexter, one year with William Lash, three years with his brother, William A. Sheffield, who owned fifty slaves, then one year with his uncle, Jesse Wooten. At this time he quit overseeing and engaged in farming and tobacco growing, which he made a success. He erected the first tobacco barn in Benton County, Ark. In 1860 he removed to Dallas County, Tex., where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. Since 1866 he has resided in Benton County, Ark. He commenced life without means, but by industry and good management has accumulated considerable property, reared a large family, and has assisted all his children in making a start in life. He has a farm or 200 acres, with 160 under cultivation. His marriage was blessed in the birth of thirteen children, six of whom are living: Lucy, wife of Fred O'Dell; George, Thomas, Mary, wife of William Walker, and Jesse. His sons, Leonard, George and Thomas, were Confederate soldiers in the late war, and during that time Leonard died in Mississippi. Thomas was Kirby Smith's orderly-sergeant.

Thomas E. Sheffield, a prosperous young farmer, stock raiser and merchant at Robinson, Ark., was born at Horse Pasture, Henry Co., Va., February 19, 1846, and is a son of Thomas C. Sheffield, whose sketch is given in this work. He grew to manhood in Dallas County, Tex., and was educated there and in his native State. In the fall of 1863, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the service of Gen. Kirby Smith, at Shreveport, La., and served as his courier until the close of the war. He then returned to Texas, and engaged in farming on his father's homestead. In the spring of 1866 he came to Benton County, Ark., and was here married two years later to Mary E. Walker, who was born in Benton County in December, 1849, and by her became the father of three children: Jesse Thomas, William Leonard and Ellen Joan. Mr. Sheffield's means, when married, did not exceed \$500, but by energy and perseverance he has accumulated a fine property. He has a good farm of 307½ acres, and a house and lot in Robinson, besides his stock of general merchandise, which amounts to about \$1,800. He is a Master Mason, and he and family are attendants at the Christian Church.

John J. Shores is a Wilkes County North Carolinian, and was born on the 7th of December, 1832. He is a son of William and Polly (Lyon) Shores, and grandson of Simeon Shores. William Shores was married about 1829, and removed to Jackson County, Mo., about 1840. Here he remained one year, and then located in Harrison County, of the same State. At the breaking out of the war he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until its close. After residing alternately in Arkansas and Missouri, he died in the latter State October 11, 1875, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was born in North Carolina, and died in Benton County, Ark., February 4, 1888. She was a daughter of John and Annie Lyon, and became the mother of seven children: Amanda (deceased), John, Lewis, Mary Ann (wife of John Long), William H. (deceased),

James and Malinda (deceased). John J. Shores was reared on his father's farm, and made his parents' house his home until he was twenty-seven years of age, and then spent one year in farming and stock raising in Jasper County. While residing in Jasper County, in 1860, he was married to Nancy Jane Davis, the eldest daughter of Anderson and Polly Ann Davis. She was born in Newton County in 1844, and became the mother of twelve children: Malinda, John E., Amanda Evaline, Charles Anderson, Lewis Albert, Maud Elizabeth, Jephtha M., Bessie May and Lucy Jane. Those deceased are Mary Alice, Polly Ann and William Franklin. Mr. Shores came to Benton County in 1866, and owns a fertile farm of 125 acres. During the war he was a Union sympathizer, and since the war has been independent in politics. He and wife worship in the Christian Church.

Rev. J. Wade Sikes is the third of five children born to the marriage of Robert Sikes and Elizabeth Bledsoe, and was born in Perry County, Ala., in 1828. His father was a Tennessean, born in 1797, and a farmer by occupation. When a young man he went to Alabama, and was there married to Miss Bledsoe, whose people were of Virginia stock. She died in Alabama when her son, J. Wade, was about eight years of age, and after her death the family moved to Tennessee, and thence to Arkansas in 1854, locating on the land on which Rogers now stands. Here the father died in 1856. J. Wade Sikes received a good common school education, but the most of his education has been acquired through self-application. He taught school in Tennessee, and also after locating in Arkansas, and after quitting the school-room engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupation he followed until 1866, when he was elected to the office of county clerk, and also recorder. The reconstruction period, however, prevented him from filling out his term of office. He then engaged in the practice of law, and also followed the occupation of farming. During the war he was a member of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and during this time began preaching the gospel, which he continued to do until failing health compelled him to give up this work. He preaches the doctrine of the Baptist Church, and his labors in the cause of Christianity have met with gratifying success. December 25, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Almira I. Lee, a native of Missouri. He served about four years in the late war, and in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., lost his left arm.

B. F. Sikes, the original owner of the land on which Rogers, Ark., is now situated, was born in Perry County, Ala., in 1825. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bledsoe) Sikes, a history of whom is given in the sketch of Rev. J. Wade Sikes. B. F. Sikes is the eldest of their children, and was principally reared in Tennessee, where he was also educated, and afterward taught school. He was an educator in that State for twenty-five years, and in 1873 came to Arkansas and engaged in farming, becoming one of the wealthy agriculturists of the county and the owner of a large amount of real estate. He is now notary public, and gives his attention to the general development of Rogers. He was married, while a resident of Tennessee, to Miss Tabitha Lock, and they have reared a family of nine children: Martha E., Nancy T., Robert R., William W., Pollie M., Almira A., Edward E., Maggie May and Samantha A. Mr. Sikes is a member of the I. O. O. F.

William H. Simpson, son of John and Rachel (Fite) Simpson, was born in Knox County, Tenn., October 26, 1830. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1785, was reared in that State and came to Tennessee among the pioneer settlers of that State. He lived in Knox and McMinn Counties to the very exceptional age of one hundred and one years, retaining strength of both mind and body up to the last, and could ride on horseback to within a year of his death, which was caused by apoplexy, January, 1886. He was a farmer all his life. The mother was born in North Carolina in 1800, and died in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1860. The father was a member of the Baptist Church eighty-five years, a member of the Masonic fraternity eighty years, and was probably the oldest Mason in the United States at the time of his death. The mother was also a member of the Baptist Church. They reared six children: Margaret, widow of a Mr. Monroe, of Tennessee, living on the old homestead; Andrew J., died during the war; Rebecca, who is living on the old homestead in Tennessee; Julia, wife of W. McKisey, and James M., who also resides on the old homestead in Tennessee. William H. Simpson remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and in January, 1855, he married Miss A. J.



Triplett, who was born in Tennessee in 1838, and who bore him seven children: Alexander N., William O., A. Tennessee (deceased), John L., Ollie A., Sterling P. and Maud. After marriage Mr. Simpson ran a wagon-shop in Tennessee for two years, and in 1856 he moved to Texas, where he remained until 1866, when he came to his present farm, which is situated two miles from Siloam Springs, and consists of 280 acres, 220 under cultivation. March 14, 1887, Mr. Simpson had the misfortune to lose his faithful companion. She was a member of the Baptist Church, as is also Mr. Simpson. He is a master Mason, having been a member of that lodge for twenty-eight years, and has always been a Democrat in his political views.

Lewis P. Smart, member of the firm of Smart & Brown, proprietors of the livery and feed stable at Bentonville, Ark., was born in Calhoun County, Ala., in 1857, and is the son of Dr. John and Essie C. (Piles) Smart. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of Dr. John Smart.] Lewis P. Smart came to Bentonville, Ark., with his father in 1872, and received his education in that city. At the age of sixteen he commenced clerking for W. A. Terry, and worked for him five years. In 1881 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Benton County, and served two years. In 1885 he was a candidate for sheriff, with seven opponents, and came out victorious. In the same year he hired to W. A. Terry in the livery stable, and after fifteen months Mr. Smart bought one-half interest. In 1885 Mr. Smart bought the entire stock, and in June, 1887, sold one-half interest to Mr. Brown, and since that date the firm title has been Smart & Co. They keep forty-three horses, two single buggies, sixteen double buggies, and one bus to all trains, one transfer wagon, one lumber wagon, a hearse, and keep two stable horses—Percheron Norman, weighs 1,540 pounds, and is eight years old; Denmark, saddle stock, with seven different gaits, weight 1,200 pounds. Their barn is 40x165 feet, extending across one block, with two fronts. Messrs. Smart and Brown have the most extensive and best equipped livery stable in the State outside of Little Rock. They are first-class business men, and attend strictly to the business at hand, and are courteous and obliging. In December, 1887, Mr. Smart married Miss Daisy Perry, who was born in Fort Smith, Ark.

Dr. John Smartt, president of the People's Bank at Bentonville, and also president of the Bentonville Railroad, is a native of McMinnville, Warren Co., Tenn., born in 1820, and the son of George R. and Ethelia (Randolph) Smartt. George R. Smartt was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., was of Scotch descent and a farmer by occupation. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Warren County, Tenn., and in later years married Miss Randolph. He was a member of the Legislature one term, and died in Warren County, Tenn., in 1856. His wife was a native of Tennessee, and died in 1860. She was the mother of nine children, Dr. John Smartt being the third child. The Doctor was reared and grew to manhood on the farm, and received a good education in the Warren County schools. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and at the age of twenty-four began the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. Alfred Payne. In 1846 and 1847 he attended the Lexington Medical College at Lexington, Ky., and in March of the last named year he commenced his practice at McMinnville, Tenn. One year later he went to Oxford, Calhoun Co., Ala., and resuming his practice, remained there until after the late war. In the fall of 1865 he went to Dallas, Texas, and in 1871 he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark. Dr. Smartt has practiced medicine continuously since he entered the profession, or for the past forty-one years, and has met with unusual success in all his work. In November, 1848, he married Miss Essie C. Pyles, a native of South Carolina, born in 1828, and to them were born nine children, five of whom lived to be grown: Mrs. Susan Terry, Athelia, Louis P., Alfred P. and Essie C. In the fall of 1882 the Bentonville Railroad was organized, and Dr. Smartt was elected president of the organization, or company, and he has since held the position. In 1884 he was elected president of the Benton County Medical Examining Board, and has since held the position. In June, 1888, the Bentonville Commercial College was organized, and Dr. Smartt was elected president of the same. He has been a life-long Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for James K. Polk, in 1844. He is a stockholder in the Bentonville Evaporator and Canning Factory, and is vice-president of the same. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been elder for twenty years.

Capt. E. T. Smith was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1830, and is a son

of William and Rebecca (Todd) Smith, who were born in Virginia, in 1798, and Georgia, in 1800. The former was educated in the schools of his native State, and when a young man removed with his parents to Ohio, where he met and married Miss Todd, who had removed to that State when she was a child. Mr. Smith first followed the occupation of farming and then engaged in merchandising, and died in the State of his adoption in 1846. His widow afterward married a Mr. Pierson, who is now deceased, and died in 1875. By Mr. Smith she became the mother of eight children: Thomas, Sabilla (wife of Dr. A. Atkinson), Elisha Todd, Asenath (deceased), Hannah (wife of Elisha Smith), Elwood, William (deceased) and Stephen. Elisha T. Smith, the subject of this biography, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and at the Friends' High-school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. He was married to Miss Lydia Clendenon, who was born in Ohio in 1832. Her father was born in the "Key-stone" State and her mother in Georgia. She also attended the Friends' High-school, and by Mr. Smith became the mother of five children: Annie (wife of O. B. Wilson), Rebecca T., Willie (wife of J. D. Mann) and Nettie May (wife of David M. Smith). Ella, the fourth child, is living at home. Mr. Smith was living in Iowa when the war broke out, and he espoused the Union cause, but did not take an active part in the war. In 1858 he was elected clerk of the district court in Iowa, and served in that capacity twelve years, and was then elected to the State senate for four years. After spending one year in the Republic of Mexico, engaged in mining, he located in Stephens County, Texas, and was appointed clerk of the district court, by Judge Fleming, for six years, but before his last term had expired he came to Siloam Springs, Ark., and here has since resided. He is a Republican in politics, and is justice of the peace of Hico Township. He was nominated as a candidate for representative on the Republican ticket in 1888, but declined the nomination. He is interested in the mining lands located in Washington County, Ark., being a member of the Northwestern Arkansas Mining and Smelting Company. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the K. of P.

Hiram C. Smith, a resident of Benton County, Ark., and the son of Allison and Louisa (Kates) Smith, was born July 18, 1831, in Benton County, near Osage Creek. The father, Allison Smith, was born in Tennessee, received a limited education in that State, and remained with his father until after his marriage, which occurred in Washington County, Ark., whither he had moved with his parents. After marriage he went to Illinois, and after moving around for some time settled in Washington County, Ark., but moved from there to Benton County, where he died in 1847. Mrs. Louisa Smith was also born in Tennessee, received a common education, and by her marriage to Mr. Smith became the mother of seven children, three now living: Hiram C., William H. and Mrs. Martha E. Weldon. The children who died were named Eliza M., Thomas J., Isaac and D. A. Allison Smith, after coming to Arkansas, with the aid of his wife went vigorously to work at his books, and thus obtained a good education. He was afterward appointed justice of the peace, and held this position two years, occupying that position at the time of his death. Mark and Annie (Allison) Smith, grandparents of Hiram C., were both natives of North Carolina, and were quite well off in this world's goods. The grandparents Kates were natives of Tennessee, and moved from that State to Arkansas. Very little is known of their history prior to that time. Hiram C. Smith, up to his fifteenth year, had never been located very long in any one place, and until that time had received no school advantages, having to work hard on the farm. December 31, 1850, he married Miss Lucy J. Carter, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of John L. and Annie (Gibson) Carter, who were formerly from Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born ten children, eight now living: James M., Serena, Mrs. Mary J. Dunn, Hiram, Clinton, Robert E., Mrs. Annie Peters, Mrs. Maggie Douglas. Henry and John are the children who are deceased. Mr. Smith remained at home tilling the soil until the opening of the late Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the war, surrendering at Prairie Grove. He was in the following battles: Wilson Creek, Prairie Grove and Fayetteville, and many other minor engagements. During the last named battle his captain and a number of his associates were killed around him. During the war his family had been obliged to move in order to save themselves from being molested or burned out. After the war Mr. Smith returned home, but did not remain long, but went from there to Texas, where he remained for

one year. He then returned to the home he had left at the beginning of the war, and here remained for four years. He then moved to the farm upon which he was born, and there remained seventeen years engaged in farming, after which he moved to his present farm. Mr. Smith has been quite fortunate in his business transactions, and is now the owner of 300 acres of good land, 225 under cultivation.

J. H. Snow, a prosperous, respected farmer residing near Garfield, Ark., was born in Illinois in 1836, and is a son of William and Mary Snow. The father is a North Carolinian, and when a small boy was taken to Illinois, where he grew to manhood and married, and was a tiller of the soil until 1842, at which time he moved to Benton County, Ark., and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1860. J. H. Snow was reared in Benton County, and received such education as could be attained in the common schools of those days. He resided with his parents until grown, and in 1858 was married to Miss Jane Sutter, who was also a native and resident of Benton County, and their union was blessed in the birth of four children: James H., Ellen T., Mary F. and John L. Mr. Snow has an excellent farm of 120 acres on the White River bottom, about eighty of which are under good cultivation and well improved. He and his wife worship in the Methodist Church.

J. E. Spencer, miller of Batie Township, was born March 10, 1838, in Polk County, Mo., and is the son of William and Nancy (Cordell) Spencer. The father was born in Kentucky. In an early day he went to Fulton County, Ill., remaining seven years, then from there to Polk County, Mo., remaining two years; thence to Cedar County, Mo., where he resided five years; then he returned to Kentucky, and remained there till after the war, then came back to Cass County, Mo.; from there to Bates County, then to Arkansas, and here resided about twelve years, and died. He had received no education, but by his own exertions could both read and write. The mother was born in Alabama, but when a young girl immigrated to Kentucky, where she was afterward married to Mr. Spencer, and bore him thirteen children, nine now living, so far as known. They are named as follows: James, Elizabeth, John E., Fareby, Sampson, William, Nancy J., Mary and Hannah. Those deceased were named Amelia, Alexander, Mina and William. The grandfather and grandmother Spencer were both native Virginians, and immigrated to Kentucky, being among the pioneer settlers of that State. This was about 100 years ago, and they suffered all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. J. E. Spencer has often heard his grandparents speak of making their own gunpowder. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was severely wounded in the last battle, being almost disemboweled. The maternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and the grandmother a native of Alabama. The latter was a cultured Southern lady, and was the owner of 300 negroes. J. E. Spencer was but two years of age when his parents left Polk County, Mo., and settled in Cedar County of the same State. They remained here five years and then moved to Kentucky, but J. E. received no education, and worked on the farm until nineteen years of age. He then returned to Missouri, settled in Macon County, and there lived for three years, engaged in tilling the soil. From there he went to Ringo County, Iowa, remained but a short time, and was married to Miss Lydia Chambers, daughter of Joel Chambers. One child was born to this union, Eliza A., who is now deceased. At the breaking out of the late Civil War Mr. Spencer enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Price; was in Stein's battery, and served faithfully for four years. He was in the battles of Lexington, Blue Mills Landing, Lone Jack and many other smaller engagements. During the war Mr. Spencer was captured, but made his escape; was reported dead by a friend, and when he returned home after the war, found his wife married again. He was married to Miss Mary J. Burch, of Bates County, Mo., whose father was one of the first settlers of North Missouri. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, seven now living: George W., Charley R., Emma, Hiram, Ella, Ebb and Emmitt Lee. After marriage Mr. Spencer remained in Bates County, Mo., engaged in farming for two years, and then moved to Newton County, where he remained for nine years, working at the carpenter's trade, but also carried on farming. From there he went to Siloam Springs, where he followed carpentering, rail-roading, and was also engaged in mill-wrighting, which he followed until 1887, when he removed to Southwest City, Mo., and here remained two years;

then came to Maysville, Ark., and purchased one-half interest in the mill he is now running. He is doing a good business, and supplies the country for miles around. He is a Mason, a Democrat in politics, and is yet a strong advocate for the lost Southern cause. He assisted in bridging the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa, and was and is a first-class carpenter.

Hon. Solomon F. Stahl, cashier of the Benton County Bank, of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of Shelby County, Mo., born February 8, 1851, son of Frederick and Margret (Link) Stahl. The father was born in Economy, Penn., in 1816, was of German descent, a farmer and engineer by occupation. He was a young man when his father, Martin Stahl, moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, and in 1844 Martin Stahl moved to Shelby County, Mo., where he died. He was a farmer by occupation. Frederick Stahl was married in Mahoning County, Ohio, and soon after devoted his time and attention to engineering, at which he has worked the greater portion of his life. In 1844 he moved to Shelby County, Mo., and in 1868 he moved to Aurora Mills, Marion County, Ore., where he now lives. His wife, Margret (Link) Stahl, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and died in March, 1852. She was the mother of six children, five of whom lived to be grown: Joseph (deceased), Lydia (deceased), Mrs. Mary Backert, John, Henry M. and Solomon F. The latter received a good common school education, and at the age of fifteen began working in a store at Bethel, Shelby Co., Mo., for P. & M. Miller, and remained three years in their employ. At the end of that time he became partner with J. G. Bauer. The firm title for the next three years was Bauer & Stahl, after which he formed a partnership with John D. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Stahl. Both the above businesses were carried on in Nineveh, Adair Co., Mo., where he had moved to in 1868. In 1878 their store and contents, with no insurance, was burned, and the hard earnings of Mr. Stahl were swept away. He had a large amount of latent energy, and went to work with renewed vigor, establishing himself at Shibley's Point, Adair Co., Mo. February 23, 1874, he married Miss Sarah Shoop, who was born in Adair County, Mo., in 1854, and who became the mother of four children: Lillie A., Claudia C., Edwin R. and Carmine S. In 1890 Mr. Stahl was elected judge of Adair County, Mo., on the Republican ticket, and afterward moved to Kirksville, Mo., and assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of that city. He was director and stockholder, and the following year he was elected assistant cashier, holding that position until March, 1895, when, owing to his wife's health, he resigned his position and moved to Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark. On June 8, 1895, he organized the Benton County Bank, with a capital of \$20,000, and was elected cashier of the same. May, 1897, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000, paid up. Judge Stahl has been cashier of the same since its organization, and is a man of shrewd business capacity, and one whose honesty and integrity have never been questioned. The bank has prospered from the time of its organization and is doing a good business. This bank has the finest banking house in Northwestern Arkansas. Judge Stahl has always been very temperate in his habits, and is a warm supporter of temperance reform. He is a Master Mason of Lodge No. 56 and of Chapter No. 15, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member for fourteen years, and all that time he has been a ruling elder.

John B. Steele, mayor of Rogers, Ark., and secretary of the Rogers Canning & Packing Company, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1838, and is a son of C. D. and Catherine Steele, who were also Tennesseans by birth. After residing on a farm until thirteen years of age he began serving an apprenticeship at the turner's and machinist's trades, and in connection with this attended school until 1859. From that time until the breaking out of the war he worked at the turner's trade, and at the latter date joined Col. Carroll's Arkansas Cavalry, and served in different companies for four years. He was lieutenant for the First Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, and was finally promoted to brevet-major. He was in a number of hotly contested battles, and was in over fifty skirmishes. He was wounded twice, was in prison six months, and was paroled from Vicksburg, Miss., at the close of the siege. After the close of the war Mr. Steele went to Texas, but after a short time returned to Arkansas, and engaged in the saw-mill business, which occupation he followed for about five years, and then turned his attention to merchandising at Springdale, Ark. About three years later he moved his stock of goods to Van Winkle Mills, but

about six months later (in 1880) he abandoned this business and opened the Van Winkle Hotel, in Fayetteville, which he successfully managed for two years. He then returned to Van Winkle Mills, and spent one year in the wholesale and retail lumber business, when he sold out and followed the same occupation in Rogers for some time. Since 1885 he has held the position of mayor of Rogers, except about nine months, and has also been justice of the peace for several years. Since November, 1887, he has been connected with the Rogers Canning & Packing Company. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary Van Winkle, who was born in Illinois in 1841, and by her is the father of three children: Guy C., Richard St. Clair and Harry. Mr. Steele is a staunch Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Isaac N. Steers may be mentioned as one of the prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Benton County, Ark. He was born in the "Keystone" State (Center County), November, 18, 1856, and is a son of Evans and Elizabeth (Mulholland) Steers, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, the former in 1810. He was a mill-wright and farmer by occupation. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and resides in Bartow, Fla. His wife died in Alleghany County, Va., in 1862, aged forty-one years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and of Dutch descent. Isaac N. Steers was reared and educated in Alleghany County, Va. In 1879 he went to West Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed his trade, that of railroad carpenter, for six months. He then left that place, westward bound, and landed in Douglass County, Colo., where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1881, and then came to Arkansas. In 1885 he engaged in farming, and now has a pretty little home and a fine farm of 170 acres. He was married in Fayetteville, Ark., January, 6, 1885, to Mrs. Sallie Lamar (her former husband being also named Lamar), a daughter of John M. and Haynie (Smith) Lamar, and granddaughter of William Lamar, of French descent, a farmer and a soldier in the War of 1812. John M. Lamar was born in Anderson County, Tenn., July 7, 1804, and was captain of a company in the Black Hawk War. He was a farmer and merchant by occupation, and died in Nodaway County, Mo., August 16, 1877. His wife was born in Culpeper County, Va., February 15, 1806, and when a small child was taken by her parents to Anderson County, Tenn., where she grew to womanhood, and married Mr. Lamar. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a daughter of George Smith, and died in Nodaway County, Mo., August 20, 1844.

James B. Stephens is a son of William and Delilah (Short) Stephens, and was born in Tennessee December 20, 1824. The father and mother were born in North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, the former being yet alive and almost one hundred years of age. The latter's birth occurred in 1811, and she died in 1883. After leaving North Carolina Mr. Stephens resided successively in Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, and in 1848 located in Arkansas, where he yet resides. The following are his children: James B., Jeremiah, who was killed by lightning in Sebastian County, Ark., and Riley, Zerilda, Frances and Elizabeth, who are dead; Amanda, wife of Franklin Moore, died in 1865; Sarah, who died when a child; Nancy, wife of Joseph Merrill, died just before the close of the war; Cynthia A., who resides in California, the wife of J. J. Rogers, and William T. James B. Stephens served in the Mexican War under Scott, and belonged to the body guard of Gen. Franklin Pierce, who afterward became President of the United States. He has some interesting relics of that conflict in his possession. In 1850 he went to California and engaged in mining gold, meeting with good success. He was then engaged in stock raising for five years, and while in California married Matilda Watson. After returning to Arkansas he took for his second wife Miss Margaret Hughes, and she and her infant son, Franklin, died during the war, while Mr. Stephens was in the Union service. He served under Col. John E. Phelps, a son of ex-Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, as first lieutenant. December 21, 1865, Mr. Stephens married Elizabeth Douglass, who was born in Missouri. She became the mother of nine children: Margaret D., wife of Samuel Shipley; James R., William T., Sarah L., Cora A., Ollie B. (deceased), George F., Daisy B. and James B. Mr. Stephens represented Sebastian County in the State Legislature during the session of 1871, and was also captain of a company of the State Guard of Arkansas, receiving his commission from Gov. Powell Clayton. Mr. Stephens owns 220 acres of very fine land in the Osage Valley, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and G. A. R. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce.

William Stevens is a Kentuckian, whose birth occurred in 1830. His father, George Stevens, was a native and farmer of North Carolina, and was there married to Miss Ellen Hise, the mother of William Stevens. The latter's early educational advantages were quite limited. He continued to reside with his parents until he was married, in 1852, to Elizabeth Powell, who died in 1859, having borne two children. The same year Mr. Stevens married his second wife, Ardia Prior, by whom he became the father of seven children. This wife died in 1875, and he married his third wife, a Mrs. Smith. After leaving Kentucky Mr. Stevens removed to Indiana, but only remained there one month, when he removed to Illinois, and there resided three years. He afterward took up his abode in Missouri, and after seven years' residence in that State went to Kansas, where he made his home until the close of the war. In 1867 he came to his present home in Arkansas, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his valuable bottom land farm of 185 acres. He was not in active service during the war, but served in the State troops in the State of Kansas. He and family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William Holland Steward may be mentioned as one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock raisers of Benton County, Ark. He was born in Bedford County, Va., December 23, 1829, and is a son of Josiah Edwin and Mary (Signor) Steward, who were born in Virginia February 24, 1805, and March 23, 1800, and died in Indiana in 1873 and December 30, 1886, respectively. The father was a farmer, and he and wife were members of the Protestant Methodist Church. The great-grandfather Steward was born in Scotland, and came to America, serving in the Revolutionary War. William Holland Steward was taken to Indiana by his parents when quite a small boy, and was there reared, educated and married, the latter event taking place in 1852, to Miss Lydia Ellen Coonfield, who was born in Marion County, Ind., October 27, 1833. Their union was blessed in the birth of ten children: Mary A., wife of Thomas Mason; George Newton (deceased), Elmira J., wife of Robert True; John A.; Martha A., wife of James True; Isaac E., William A., James W., Theodore J. and Richard A. Mr. Steward commenced life with small means, and met with severe losses during the late war, but by industry and good management has now a comfortable competency and a good and well-cultivated farm of 120 acres. He and family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been worthy residents of Benton County, Ark., since 1854. Mrs. Steward's parents were Isaac and Lydia (Epperson) Coonfield.

J. K. P. Stringfield may be mentioned as one of the successful merchants and millers of Benton County, Ark., and holds the position of postmaster at War Eagle. He is a native of Benton County, born in 1845, and is a son of Nathaniel and Fidella (Stivers) Stringfield, who were born in Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. They were married in the latter State, and came to Arkansas about 1837, where they spent the remainder of their days, living to a good old age. J. K. P. Stringfield is the eighth of their twelve children, and his youthful days were spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he joined the Confederate army, and at the end of eight months returned home and began working at 70 cents per day, and afterward engaged in the saw-mill business as agent for P. Van Winkle, serving in this capacity for several years. In 1881 he engaged in general merchandising at War Eagle, and also became owner of the grist-mill at that place, which property he purchased from Mr. Blackburn. He has a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise, and also owns a branch store at Van Winkle Saw-mills. The water power which runs his grist-mill is the finest in Northwestern Arkansas, and the mill is very commodious and does a thriving business. Mr. Stringfield was married, in 1869, to Miss Emma Van Winkle, who was born in Benton County in 1852, and by her is the father of seven children: Luella (wife of W. T. Blackburn), Peter N., Alice, Mollie, Bertie, Lillie and James Berry. Mr. Stringfield is a Democrat, and is a Chapter Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

H. L. Stroud. The mercantile interests of Benton County, Ark., are ably represented in Rogers by Mr. Stroud, who was born in Pea Ridge, Ark., in 1858. He is a son of A. B. and Mary I. (Webb) Stroud, who were born in Tennessee, and are now residing in Carl Junction, Mo., and is the second of their seven children. His boyhood days were spent in following the plow and in attending the common schools and the Pea Ridge High-school. In 1878 his marriage

with Miss Sallie Pace was consummated. She was also born in Benton County, her birth occurring in 1859. Their union was blessed in the birth of four children: Eva, Annie and Monty, who are twins, and Charley. Mr. Stroud engaged in agricultural pursuits after his marriage, but shortly after engaged in merchandising with his father. This he continued until 1886, when he purchased his present property, sold out his interest in the store at Pea Ridge, rented his farm, and is now residing with his family in Rogers, where he is devoting all his time and energy to his store. His stock of goods is large and well selected, and he is doing a prosperous business. He has in the course of erection a large brick store building, into which he will move his goods as soon as the building is completed. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and supports the principles of the Republican party.

George Washington Tate, farmer and stock-raiser of Benton County, Ark., was born in Newton County, Mo., October 28, 1845, and was reared to manhood in his native State. He received a fair business education, and at the age of twenty-four years went to Texas, where he was engaged in stock driving for six years, and then located in Benton County, Ark., where he was married, in 1875, to Miss Louisa Goad, and settled down to farming, at which he has been quite successful. Mrs. Tate is a daughter of Robert and Catherine Goad, and was born in Benton County, Ark., January 8, 1843. She is the mother of two sons: Robert Houston and Willie Edward. Mr. Tate's parents were Alexander and Patience (Cannon) Tate, both of whom were born in Tennessee. The father was a progressive and energetic farmer, and accumulated considerable property. He was a son of George Washington Tate. Mrs. Patience Tate was a devoted and affectionate wife and mother, and died in 1853, two years after her husband's death.

William A. Terry, president of the Bentonville Bank, and dealer in dry goods, merchandise, etc., at Bentonville, was born in Glasgow, Barren Co., Ky., in 1844, and is the son of Bennett W. and Ruth (McDaniel) Terry. The father was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1801, was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation. When a young man he immigrated to Kentucky, was married there, and there died in 1877. His wife was born in Virginia in 1805, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and died in 1877. She was the mother of nine children, eight of whom lived to be grown: Mrs. Josephine Hall, Mrs. Louise Jeffries, Mrs. Sarah Burks, Samuel (deceased), Louis D. (deceased), John F. (deceased), Christopher and William A. The last named was reared on the farm until fourteen years of age, and received a good practical education in the common schools. He then left home and began working for himself, as clerk in a dry goods house in Horsewell, Barren Co., Ky. He there continued for about two years, when the war broke out, and he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, September, 1861, and was in the Confederate service from that time until May 20, 1865, when he surrendered at Glasgow, Ky. He was in the battle of Shiloh, first fight at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, and all the engagements from Dalton to Jonesboro. He was held a prisoner for twenty days. After this he was sent to Kentucky as a recruiting officer, and held the rank of first lieutenant when he was eighteen years old. After the war he attended school for about five months, in Logan County, Ky., and at the end of that time he hired to a merchant at Red Sulphur Springs, in Macon County, Tenn., and had the management of the establishment. At the end of one year he gave up the position and went to Milligan, Tex., and clerked in a hotel three months, after which he clerked in a store on Brazos River for some time. He then sold sewing machines for the following six months. When he commenced he had \$500. When he quit he was minus that sum. In 1868 he went to Dallas, Tex., and here clerked for three years. He then bought a stock of goods and commenced on his own responsibility at Breckinridge, Tex. At the end of one year he sold out and returned to Dallas, Tex. In October, 1871, he married Miss Kate Smart, a native of Oxford, Calhoun Co., Tex., born in 1849, and the daughter of Dr. John Smart, of Bentonville, Ark. Mrs. Terry died in 1873, and the following year Mr. Terry moved to Bentonville, Ark., where he has since been engaged in merchandising, and where he has met with good success in all his undertakings. He is a marked business manager, courteous, obliging and sociable. He married for his second wife Miss Susan Smart, sister of the first wife and a native of the same county, born in 1852. They have two living children: William A., Jr., and Kate. In April, 1887, Mr. Terry became interested in the

Bentonville Bank, was elected president of the same, and now holds that position. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for Tilden in 1876; is a member of the K. of P. and also ancient member of the K. of H.

Hon. Reuben S. Thomas, farmer and horticulturist, of Benton County, Ark., is a Culpeper County Virginian, born in 1832. He is a son of James and grandson of David Thomas, who was born in Wales. James Thomas was born in Virginia, and was married there to Lodama Tuller, who was also a native of that State, and with his family moved to Ohio about 1835. They located in Franklin County, where they both eventually died, the father's death occurring in 1853, at the age of fifty-seven years, and the mother's in 1884, at the age of eighty-four years. Reuben S. is the sixth of their seven children, and resided in Ohio until he attained his eighteenth year, when he determined to seek his fortune in the far West. He lived in the Rocky Mountains, where he was engaged in mining, until 1880, when he came to Arkansas and settled down on a farm in Benton County. His mining ventures met with varying success, his last venture being in Pima County, Arizona, where he sunk about \$22,000. He afterward located in Maricopa County, and in 1877 was elected to the office of sheriff, and so efficient an officer did he make, and so fairly did he do his duty, that in 1881 he was elected to the State Legislature from that county, serving two years. On coming to Arkansas he purchased property, and is now a member of the Northwestern Real Estate Association, and is also agent for the Little Rock Fire Insurance Company and the California Fire Insurance Company of San Francisco. He was married in Arkansas to Miss Sarah A. Dalton, who was born in Cobb County, Ga. They have one child, Lola. Mr. Thomas is a warm Democrat, and is a Chapter Mason.

Elder William J. Todd, pastor of the Primitive Baptist Church at Rogers, Ark., was born in Andrew County, Mo., July 29, 1849, and is the sixth of nine children born to the marriage of Zapnath Todd and Sarah C. Stephens. Both parents were of Kentucky stock, and were married in Missouri, which was the father's birthplace. William J. Todd was reared, educated, married and ordained a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church in Missouri. While in Missouri he followed mercantile pursuits, and also carried on that business after coming to Rogers, in 1883. He is a man of great public spirit and enterprise, and is eminently fitted for an active business life. He has assisted materially in pushing forward many of the best enterprises of which Benton County can boast, and is now the president of the Rogers Canning and Packing Company, and is also president of the Benton County Horticultural, Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, and president of the Northwest Arkansas Horticultural Society. Besides the labor his connection with these institutions involves, he is pastor of the Little Flock Church, Oak Grove Church, and has regular appointments close to Lowell and on Pea Ridge. He was married to Sarah Z. Thornton, by whom he has an interesting little family of two children: Edna and Nellie.

J. M. Tucker, general merchant, Cherokee City, Benton Co., Ark., was born in Madison County, Ind., in 1840, and is a son of John and Angeline (Marsh) Tucker, natives of Ohio, and members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. The father was a successful farmer and merchant, and died in Southwest City, Mo. James M. Tucker was brought to Dallas County, Mo., by his parents when a child, and was there reared to manhood and educated. At the age of nineteen years he went to Colorado in 1860, but returned home in the fall of 1861, and entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company E, Col. Hunter's regiment, in Price's army. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Lone Jack (being wounded five times in the latter battle), Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob, Helena, Prairie Grove and a number of others of less note. He was captured twice, and each time succeeded in effecting his escape. After the war he resided for some time in Boone County, Mo., and helped to build the mills at Southwest City, McDonald Co., Mo. At the end of six years he sold his property in that town and went to Maysville, Benton Co., Ark., where he engaged in the mill and distillery business three years. He afterward made another trip to Colorado, but only remained six months, when he returned and located at Eureka Springs, where he sold family groceries and provisions for ten months. He then spent some time in Texas engaged in the cattle business, and after returning to Arkansas, located in Cherokee City, where he has resided since August 25, 1881. He is the oldest merchant in the place and is doing a prosperous business. He was married in Maysville, Ark., in 1876, to Miss Melvina Dabkins, a daughter of



Hugh Dabkins, of Tennessee, and by her is the father of three sons and three daughters. Mr. Tucker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is well known throughout Benton County, where he is esteemed and respected for his many sterling qualities.

J. M. Vandover, the popular liveryman at Rogers, Ark., was born in Butler County, Mo., in 1838, and is the eldest of twelve children, three of whom are living, born to the marriage of Theodore Vandover and Emeline Sandlin, which took place in Butler County, Mo. The father was born in the "Old Dominion," and at an early day moved to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, where he afterward made his home. His wife was of North Carolina stock. Their son, J. M. Vandover, was reared in his native State, and in 1859 went to Southern Arkansas, and at the breaking out of the war became a member of Company Second, Hempstead Rifles. His first experience in fighting was at Pea Ridge, where he was quite severely wounded. He served until the close of the war, his company being disbanded in Texas, and then returned to Hempstead County, Ark., and engaged in his old pursuit of overseeing. He soon afterward gave this up and went to Texas, where he met and married Miss Lizzie Dudley, who was born in Ripley County, Mo., in 1843. Belle M., William, Mattie and Riley C. are the children born to their union. After his marriage Mr. Vandover returned to Arkansas, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and also dealt in stock for about four years, which occupation proved a success financially. In 1870 he moved to Benton County, Ark., to benefit his family's health, and here has since made his home. He engaged in the livery and stock business, and is deservedly successful in his business enterprises. He owns a large amount of valuable city property in Rogers, and is also the owner of an excellent farm in Hempstead County, Ark. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Eugene Wager, a miller at Wager, Ark., was born in the French portion of Switzerland in 1821. He is a son of Joseph and Sophie (Clerc) Wager, the former being born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter in Switzerland. There were four sons and three daughters, namely: Joseph Henry, an architect and painter, died in France; Eugene, the subject of this sketch; Isidore, a miller and mill-wright, died at Siloam Springs, Ark., and Gustave, a farmer in Iowa; Josephine (wife of Mr. L. Eplatenier), is dead, and Eugenia is married to E. Briot, of Chicago, and Cecile, married to the late Col. Arthur Jacobs, of Chicago. Joseph Wager having resided alternately in France and Switzerland, a portion of the children were born in France and others in Switzerland. In 1845 Eugene Wager left France for America, and after his arrival in this country hunting for a situation in a mill, was persuaded to go to Canada. Here he obtained employment, but his wish being to go West, he succeeded in the following spring in reaching Wisconsin, and at Milwaukee formed a close acquaintance with Mr. Solomon Juneau, the founder of the city. Through his influence he was enabled to better his condition considerably, and was employed in mills in East Troy and Whitewater. Here he was married, March 18, 1848, to Emeline Snider, and after living at Janesville a short time, at the request of Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin, went to Madison to start up and operate his mill with the water power at that place. He next moved to Depere, where he resided for twenty-one years, engaged in milling, lumbering and mercantile business. Serious losses, mainly by fire, compelled him to retire from active business, and in 1864 he joined a party moving to Montana Territory, and there remained for nearly four years. On his return he concluded to make a journey in the South, and make the selection of a new home, when at last he located at Elm Springs, Washington Co., Ark. While here he purchased and restored the Thornberry Mill, and in 1876 he became the purchaser of what was then called the Valley Mills, but now the Wager Mills, on the Osage Creek, in Benton County, Ark. He still operates said mill, and resides here, and has imparted his name both to the post-office at that place and also the township. Mr. Wager and his wife are the parents of six sons and two daughters, namely: Francis E., a miner in Arizona; George O., a farmer and miner; Edwin G., a miner and merchant in Arizona; Orlando V., a merchant at Neosho, Mo.; Henry V., in Arizona, and William Wallace, at his father's. The daughters are: Sophie E., wife of Hugh Ritter, of Elm Springs, and Ida Jane, wife of J. F. Wasson, of Springtown, Ark.

William Wammack, a resident of Sulphur Springs Township, and son of

Richard and Matilda (Moxley) Wammack, was born April 21, 1848, in Wilson County, Tenn. The father was born in the same county, and received but a limited education, although by his own efforts and observation he has made up for this deficiency to a great extent. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and was there married to Miss Moxley, who was also born and reared in Wilson County. Their marriage resulted in the birth of twelve children, nine of whom are now living: Elijah B., William, Samuel M., James W., Leander, Mrs. Martha Mayo, George P., Richard A. and Mrs. Julia A. Fair. Those deceased are Joseph P., Mary A. and Lavinia E. Kirkham. Elijah Wammack, grandfather of William Wammack, was born in Virginia, and immigrated to Tennessee when a young man, being one of the pioneer settlers of that country. His wife, Elizabeth (Patterson) Wammack, was born in North Carolina, near the lines of Virginia. The paternal grandparents, Joseph and Lavinia Moxley, were both natives of Virginia. Mr. Moxley was but fourteen years old at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, but he joined the American army at that early age, and assisted in making his country free and independent. William Wammack remained in Tennessee until thirteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Benton County, Ark. The country at that time was wild and unsettled, schools were scarce, and Mr. Wammack received but a common education. He remained with his parents until 1861, working on the farm, and was then married to Miss Elizabeth J. Harrell, daughter of Isaac and Clarissa (Asby) Harrell, who were from Rutherford County, Tenn. Nine children were the result of this union, five now living: Asbury O., Mrs. Nettie A. Davis, William F., Richard I. and Clarissa L. Those deceased were named John A., Martha L., Thomas E. and Robert E. After marriage Mr. Wammack followed farming on rented land until the breaking out of the war, when he went to Kansas, and there remained three years. He then returned to Benton County, Ark., and purchased eighty acres of timbered land in Osage Township. At the end of twelve years he traded for a farm in Dixon Township, where he lived for five years. He then sold out and purchased the farm where he now lives, which consists of 200 acres of land, fifty acres under cultivation. He also owns forty acres in Dixon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wammack are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

L. C. Warner is the business manager of the *Rogers Republican*, and was born in York State in 1849. He has been connected with railroad life for many years, and has also given much of his attention to journalism, and has risen to considerable prominence in that calling. He was postmaster of Brookville, Kas., for six years, and at the present time is the owner of the *Brookville Transcript*, a breezy weekly paper published in the interests of the Republican party. Mr. Warner was married in Virginia to Miss Nettie Crandall, a native of New York, and by her is the father of two interesting children: Roy and Maurice. C. F. Honeywell, editor of the *Rogers Republican*, was born in the "Buckeye State" in 1868, and at the early age of fourteen years went to Kansas and purchased the *Brookville Transcript*, which he managed alone for four years, and is still a joint owner of the paper. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Knights of Labor.

William D. Wasson, a prosperous general merchant of Springtown, Ark., and native of the State, is a son of Abner W. and Hannah (Trotter) Wasson, and was born in Carroll (now Boone) County, February 14, 1850. He grew to manhood in Washington County, Ark., and reading, writing and arithmetic were the extent of his scholastic attainments, as the facilities of that day were very meager for obtaining an education. However, by much private study, Mr. Wasson acquired a good practical education, and is well fitted for the business affairs of life. His early days were spent in following the plow and in learning the blacksmith's trade, but he abandoned this work in 1876 and engaged in the mercantile business at Springtown, Ark. His first ventures in this business were on quite a small scale, as his means were limited, but he is now worth about \$10,000, with a stock valued at \$5,000. He has a commodious and elegant brick store building, and a fine farm in the country which he manages in connection with his store. He is a man of much native ability, and his energy, enterprise and honesty make him a valuable citizen of the county. He was married at the age of twenty-six years to Miss Elizabeth R. Steele, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., and is a daughter of Dr. M. D. Steele, of Elm Springs, Ark., and by her became the father of five children, four of whom are

living: Bertha May, Ivy Belle, Fannie T. and David Leroy. Mr. Wasson is a Master and Royal Arch Mason. He and his family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His father was born in Middle Tennessee in 1818, but from the time he was seven years old until he reached manhood, he was a resident of Alabama. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His wife was born in Missouri and died in Washington County, Ark. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was a daughter of David Trotter, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a resident of New Madrid County, Mo., at the time of the great earthquake.

James Franklin Wasson is a son of Abner W. and Hannah (Trotter) Wasson [for parents' history see sketch of William D. Wasson], and was born in Washington County, Ark., July 25, 1856, being reared to manhood and educated in his native county. His early days were spent in following the plow, and after starting out in life for himself he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year. He then dealt in stock one year, and in 1881 engaged in merchandising in Elm Springs, but a year later sold his stock of goods. He still continues to remain there engaged in buying stock and selling to ranchmen in the Indian Territory. In the fall of 1883 he located in Springtown and engaged in merchandising, as clerk, with his brother, W. D. Wasson. In 1884 he purchased his present homestead, and the same year was married to Miss Ida Wager. She was born in Wisconsin in 1863, and is the mother of two children: Lela Estelle and Fred Newton. Mrs. Wasson's parents, Eugene and Emeline (Snider) Wager, were born in France and New York State, respectively. The father is a miller by occupation, and is now residing at Wager, Benton Co., Ark., and is an enterprising and successful man. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a daughter of John Snider, a carpenter and mill-wright. Mr. Wasson commenced mercantile business, in partnership with R. J. McGaugh, September 1, 1888. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres in a high state of cultivation. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Mason.

Dick P. Wasson, dealer in general merchandise at Robinson, Ark., was born in Franklin County, Ark., January 18, 1854, but was reared and educated in Washington County. At the age of twenty-two years (1876) he was married to Miss Tennessee Terry, a native of Washington County, Ark., born in 1857, and a daughter of Thomas W. and Elizabeth (McGill) Terry, both of whom were born in Tennessee. The father was a farmer, a Mason, and died in Washington County, Ark. His widow still survives him. Just before his marriage Mr. Wasson engaged in the mercantile business at Springtown, Ark., in partnership with his brother, W. D. Wasson, and from the beginning made the business a success. In 1885 he removed to Robinson, where he has since resided and where he has, by industry and good management, built up a good trade. He owns the best store in the town and carries a stock of goods valued at \$4,000, and, besides this property, owns two good farms, one in Washington County worth \$1,600, and one in Benton County worth \$1,200. His marriage was blessed in the birth of five children, three of whom are living: Sarah Connie, Lula Esther and Clifford Marvin. Mr. Wasson is a Mason, and he and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Thomas A. Watson, dentist of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Georgia, near Atlanta, in 1830, the son of James M. Watson and Anna W. (Harris) Watson. James M. Watson was a grandson of James Watson, and great-grandson of James Watson, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. The family of his grandson, Rev. Samuel Watson, now reside on the old home place in York District, S. C., and have in their possession the musket and sword that the grandfather carried in the Revolutionary War. The handle of the sword was broken by a bullet shot received while Col. Watson was in battle, and saved his life. James M. Watson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pendleton District, S. C., in 1800, was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a cabinet workman, but in connection he also followed farming. James M. Watson left his native State when about twenty-six years of age and went to DeKalb County, Ga., where he married Miss Anna W. Harris in 1829, who was born May 9, 1808, and who died May 29, 1842. Mr. Watson died in Polk County, Miss., in 1884, having passed the last eighteen years of his life in that county. He was married three times, and was the father of sixteen children, there being eight to his marriage to Anna W. Harris, the mother of Thomas A. Watson. The latter received his

education in the schools of Georgia, and at an early age became skillful in wood work, making wagons, buggies, household furniture, etc. In 1853 he married Miss Clementine R. Harris, who was born in Decatur March 10, 1839. Seven children were born to this marriage: Jeanette R., Cora A., Clementine R., B. E. Estella, William T., Joseph C. and T. E. Emmet. In 1857 Dr. Watson moved to Wood County, Tex., and during the war he was in the Confederate service three years, engaged in the manufacture of wagon-wheels for the Government. He was in Capt. Carter's company and Hubbard's regiment and Gen. Henry McCullough's division. He was located one year at Little Rock, one year at Fulton, Ark., and one year at Gilmer, Tex. He resided in Texas until 1869, when he moved to Bentonville, Ark., where he has since resided. He worked at his trade until about 1873, when he commenced learning the dentist's profession under Dr. A. C. Armstrong, of Bentonville. About 1874 Dr. Watson entered upon the practice of his profession, and has continued this ever since. He has resided in Benton County longer than any other dentist in the county, and is a skillful workman. He has a large trade, which extends to all parts of the county, and even into Washington County. He is a Democrat in politics, is an ancient member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife and four daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John Watson, farmer, and native of Benton County, Ark., was born in 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Rollins) Watson. The father immigrated to Arkansas in 1837, locating in Benton County, where he followed the life of an agriculturist. He is still living, and resides in Barry County, Mo., at a ripe old age. John Watson was educated in the common schools of his native county, and made his parents' house his home until he attained man's estate, at which time he entered the Confederate army as private in Company B, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and served with the same from 1862 until 1865. He was in several battles, but was so fortunate as to escape unhurt. After returning to Benton County he engaged in tilling the soil, which occupation has received his attention up to the present date. He purchased his present farm, which consists of eighty acres, in 1866. His farm is in a fine state of cultivation, and is furnished with good buildings. Besides this farm he owns some property in Garfield. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Gaines, and by her is the father of three children: Eliza, Rebecca and Abraham. Both Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Christian Church.

H. Weems, M. D., of Rogers, Ark., was born in Alabama on the 21st of October, 1852, and is a son of S. W. and B. P. (Kartley) Weems, who were born, respectively, in Alabama and Georgia. They are yet living, and reside in Mississippi. Dr. H. Weems is the second of their eight children (four living), and was reared in Mississippi and educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he began clerking in a drug store, continuing in that capacity for four years. During this time he studied medicine privately, and afterward attended lectures in a school of pharmacy in Chicago, Ill. He afterward attended the medical department of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and graduated as an M. D. from that institution in 1881. He soon after came to Arkansas, locating first in Coal Hill, Johnson County, where he practiced four years, meeting with fair success. He came to Rogers in 1883, and now ranks among the intelligent and successful young physicians of the county. In 1876 he was married, in Mississippi, to Miss M. A. Fullilove, who was born in Mississippi in 1856, and they have an interesting little family of four children: Thomas, M. A., Beatrice P. and Agnes E.

Leonard West, a retired merchant of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 26, 1823, and is the son of David and Amelia (Varner) West, and grandson of Daniel West. The father was born in North Carolina in 1794, was of English descent and a farmer by occupation. He was married in North Carolina, and in 1824 he immigrated to Marion County, Ind., where he resided until 1839, when he moved to Polk County, Mo. He died in 1877. His wife, Amelia Varner, was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1799, and was of German descent. She died in 1857, and was the mother of thirteen children, seven now living: Joel, Leonard, John, Robert, James, Mary (wife of B. Wilkinson) and Sarah (wife of Marion Farris). Leonard was only an infant when his parents moved to Marion County, Ind. He was reared and grew to manhood on the farm, and remained with his parents until twenty years of age. He went to Missouri in 1839, and about 1846 he began teaching and continued at this one

term. Not liking the business he abandoned it, and in 1853 he commenced merchandising at Bolivar, Mo., and sold goods until the war. He was postmaster at Bolivar eight years under Pierce and Buchanan, and six months under Lincoln. In the spring of 1862 he went to Texas, and the same year he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Texas Cavalry. He was in the battles of Poison Spring, Elk Creek and numerous skirmishes, his duties being mostly scouting and raiding. He was in service about three years. After the war he sold goods at Pilot Point, Denton Co., Tex., two years, and in 1868 he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., and for nineteen years from that time followed merchandising at that place. He sold his stock of goods in 1887, and since then has been living a quiet, retired life. He is an honest, upright citizen, and is respected by all who know him. He was justice of the peace in Bolivar, Mo., a short time; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd Fellow, a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Christian Church.

James Larkin Monroe Weir, farmer of Benton County, Ark., is a son of Lawson Young and Charlotte (Williams) Weir, who were Tennesseans, born September 18, 1827, and June 7, 1830, respectively. The father is a farmer and stock raiser, and resides in Cedar County, Mo. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His parents were John and Dicy F. (Grills) Weir. The mother's parents were Larkin and Catherine (Coonse) Williams. James L. M. Weir immigrated to Illinois in 1863, and at the end of three years located in Fayetteville, Ark. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and in 1870 engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in partnership with George B. Hunt. The enterprise was a failure financially, leaving Mr. Weir \$500 in debt. By hard work he paid his indebtedness, and in 1873 was married to Miss Mary H. Dickson, a native of Benton County, Ark., born October 26, 1852, and a daughter of Ezekiel J. A. and Sophia J. (Morrison) Dickson. Soon after his marriage Mr. Weir located in Peirce City, Mo., and engaged in farming and stock raising. His labors met with good success, and in April, 1876, he moved to Bentonville, and made his home with his father-in-law, but shortly after the house in which they lived was burned to the ground, and Mr. Weir was again financially embarrassed. His wife had some land near Bloomfield on which they located, but her health began to fail, and he took her to Colorado Springs, and remained there one month, then to the mountains of Colorado, near the head of the Arkansas River, and stayed there one month; then they went to New Mexico and engaged in railroading, clearing \$2,100 in eleven months. Mrs. Weir had fully regained her health by this time, and they returned to Bloomfield, where they have since resided. Four of their six children are still living: Charlotte B., Eliza A., Robert L. and Joe D. Mr. and Mrs. Weir are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Weir is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. lodges of Arkansas. He is an enterprising young citizen, and, by industry and perseverance under many difficulties has secured a good share of this world's goods.

Joseph D. White is a descendant of James White, who was born in North Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to Arkansas in 1836, settling on the farm now occupied by his son Joseph D. He held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years before the war, and was elected to the same position after the cessation of hostilities. He died in 1886, leaving a family of nine children to mourn his loss. He was a farmer, and a man who was esteemed and respected by all. Joseph D. White was born, reared and educated in Benton County, his birth occurring in 1855. His early days were spent in assisting his parents on the farm, and this he continued to do until his marriage, in 1879, to Miss Orleans J. Graham, of Washington County. He then began doing for himself, and partly by purchase and partly by inheritance is now the owner of 160 acres of excellent farming land; ninety acres are under cultivation and well improved. Mrs. White is the daughter of James Graham, and she and Mr. White are the parents of five children: Maude E., Pilot J., Ora M., Cynthia B. and James R. The parents are members of the Baptist Church.

Warren Harvey Wight, a farmer and stockman, residing about four miles east of Bentonville, Ark., was born in Spencer County, Ind., in 1836, and is a son of James H. and Celia (Springston) Wight, who were of Welsh and Irish descent, and were born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1807, and Kentucky in 1795, respectively. Previous to the Revolutionary War three Wight brothers came

to America, one locating in Pennsylvania, another in New York. The third died. James H. Wight was of Pennsylvania stock, and a son of James Wight, who immigrated to Spencer County, Ind. While residing in that county Abraham Lincoln assisted him many a day in splitting rails. In 1840 he came to Benton County, Ark., and entered 1,100 acres of land, and here died in October, 1882. His wife died in March, 1878, leaving two children: Warren H. and Simeon. Warren H. was only four years old when his parents moved to Benton County. At the age of nine years he began learning the shoemaker's trade, and also assisted his father on the farm. During the war he worked exclusively at his trade for the Confederate army, and after the cessation of hostilities began learning the blacksmith's trade, and was also engaged in raising fine stock, making a specialty of jacks and jennies. He now keeps from six to twelve jacks and from ten to eighteen jennies. He owns 640 acres of land in Benton County, and 160 acres in Barry County. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He was married in 1856 to Miss Lizzie Tennessee Webb, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1837. They are the parents of one child, Matilda Jane, wife of William Easley.

James M. Wilks is a native of the "Hoosier" State, born in 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Fields) Wilks. The father was born in Tennessee, and came to Indiana in the very early settlement of the State, and settled down to farming, but, thinking he could better his fortunes, he moved to Illinois in 1865, and in 1868 concluded to try Illinois. In 1873, however, he moved back to Illinois, and there died in 1878, leaving seven children: Henry, Jasper N., Andrew S., Edward, Francis M., Margaret and James M. The latter was educated in Illinois, and remained with his father until he attained man's estate. Owing to ill health he returned to Missouri in 1882, and followed the occupation of farming for two years, when he engaged in general merchandising, but met with reverses by fire in 1886, being burned out, and again returned to farming. A year later he again opened a general mercantile establishment, and is still engaged in that line of business. His stock is valued at \$1,000, and he has a fair and increasing trade. In 1856 his marriage with Miss Mary A. Poe, of Iowa, was celebrated, and their union resulted in the birth of three children: John A., who is in partnership with his father; Francis M. and Frances Elizabeth. Mr. Wilks and family are among the esteemed citizens of the county, and are worshippers in the Christian Church.

Hon. Andrew C. Williams was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 7, 1819, and is the son of Silas and Susanna (Cock) Williams. The father was born in North Carolina in 1782, and at the age of eight moved with his parents to Virginia, remaining in Grayson County until 1818, when the family moved to Ohio. Here he died in 1844. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother was born in Virginia about 1786, and died in Ohio in 1839. They were the parents of ten children, three now living: George and Enoch in Ohio, and Andrew C. in this county. The latter was reared on a farm in Ohio, where he lived until 1850, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa, engaging in the lumber business; was president of the National State Bank of that city for a time, was also interested in the First National Bank at that place, and also tilled the soil for some time. In 1869 he moved to Leavenworth County, Kas., and engaged in farming, and was also interested in milling. He represented that county in the State Legislature in 1871, and was county commissioner of his county one term. He was appointed Indian agent by Gen. Grant, and took the Wichita Agency and afterward the Pawnee Agency. He then purchased a farm near Arkansas City, Kas., and here resided until 1885, when he located where he now lives, in Flint Township, five miles northeast of Siloam Springs, where he has 120 acres, seventy under cultivation and ten acres in orchard. Four springs, which unitedly constitute one of the finest springs in the county, issue within a radius of ten feet, boil up in the level uplands, making a stream large enough to turn a mill wheel. October 3, 1839, Mr. Williams married Miss Ruth Stanton, a distant relative of Secretary Stanton. Five children were born to this union: Sarah (deceased); Hannah, wife of J. A. Stafford; Mary, wife of Mayor F. P. Schiffbauer, of Arkansas City, Kas.; Arabella, and Enoch (deceased). Mr. Williams is a Union Labor man, and he and family are members of the Friends Church.

Ben Wilson, a prosperous farmer residing near Garfield, Ark., was born in Illinois in 1832, and in 1836 was brought to Arkansas by his parents, and was

here reared to manhood. He received but little education in his boyhood, owing to the scarcity of schools in Benton County at that day, and after the early death of his father continued to make his home with his mother, and did his share in helping to support the family. His early life was rather a hard one, but by perseverance and energy he succeeded in surmounting many difficulties, and is now a successful farmer of the county, owning 120 acres of upland, which he purchased in 1855. He did not serve in either army during the late war, but remained at home and tilled his farm. In 1855 he united his fortunes with those of Miss Minerva Harrison, of Washington County, and seven children blessed their union, two of whom are living at the present time: Debby Elizabeth and Delany H. His parents were James and Debby (Williams) Wilson, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died soon after his removal to Arkansas.

Martin Wilson was born in Washington County, Ark., in the year 1848, and is a son of John and Rebecca (White) Wilson, who were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Arkansas. The father was a farmer throughout life, and was killed during the late war by the Federal soldiers near Fayetteville on account of being a rebel. Martin Wilson made his parents' house his home until he entered the army in 1863. He enlisted in Cooper's Arkansas cavalry company, and served until the close of the war, when he was discharged at Springdale, Ark., and returned to his home and resumed his farm work. He was married in 1871 to Miss Tempy Graham, a daughter of Nelson and Eliza Graham, of Benton County, and by her is the father of four children: John N., Rebecca L., Cora B. and Charley L. Mrs. Wilson has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years, and is a faithful wife and mother. Mr. Wilson owns forty acres of land in Benton County, whither he moved from Washington County, Ark., in 1871. His land is nearly all under cultivation, and is well improved.

Stephen B. Wing. Among the industries of Benton County, Ark., worthy of mention is the fruit evaporating establishment of D. Wing & Bro. Stephen B. Wing, the junior member of the firm, was born in the "Empire State" in 1845, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Babcock) Wing, who were also natives of York State. The mother is dead, but the father is still living in his native State. The subject of this biography was reared and educated in New York, and from early boyhood has been engaged in the fruit evaporating business. Thinking that he could better his condition by moving westward, he came to Arkansas and located in Benton County, and has the largest fruit evaporator in the county, situated at Rogers, its capacity being 450 bushels per day. Mr. Wing and his brother also own an evaporator at Bentonville, and with their two establishments have evaporated at least as much as 450,000 pounds of apples annually. Their fruit is shipped to all the principal points in the United States, and is of very fine quality. This industry has proved of great benefit to the county, and has utilized fruit which otherwise would have been lost. This company has also followed the same business in Georgia. Mr. Wing was married in Arkansas to Miss Anna Clark, a native of Alabama, born in 1858, and their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Winifred. Mr. Wing is a strong Republican, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

W. B. Winstead, son of James and Elizabeth (Robbins) Winstead, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., November 9, 1837. The father was born in the same place as his son, in 1814, and remained in that county until thirty-seven years of age, when he removed to White County, Tenn. He here remained until 1856, and then moved to Neosho County, Kas., and there received his final summons, in April, 1870. He followed the occupation of a farmer and stock raiser all his life. The mother was born in East Tennessee, is now living in Kansas, and is about seventy years of age. They were the parents of eleven children, only four now living. W. B. Winstead was the third child born in this family. He grew to manhood on a farm, and when a young man engaged in merchandising near Springfield, Mo. He went from there to Kansas, where he engaged in the same business, following this for three years altogether. After this he dealt in stock five years, and then farmed and dealt in stock in Kansas until 1881, when he moved to Benton County, Ark., where he has since followed the same occupation. While living in Kansas he was township trustee for six years. Mr. Winstead is the owner of 180 acres of land, 120 under cultivation. In 1864 Mr. Winstead married Miss Mary E. Krouse, a native of Pennsylvania, born in

Philadelphia about 1846. Eight children were born to this union: Charles W., Sarah E., Mary A., Josie F., James W., Bessie G., Martin H. and Henry H. Politically Mr. Winstead is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office, though he is regarded as a leading farmer and citizen. He was among the first of the Northern people in Benton County, and helped start the modern plan of farm cultivation here. He is a Master Mason and a good man. Mrs. Winstead is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Riley Woods, farmer, ex-sheriff and ex-county clerk of Benton County, Ark., was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1828, and is a son of Dysart and Sarah (Holmes) Woods, who were born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1806 and 1811, respectively. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and at the age of thirteen years was taken by his parents to Carroll County, and was there married in 1837 to Miss Holmes. In 1836 he became a resident of Pope County, Mo., and the following year came to Benton County, Ark., where he became the owner of 160 acres of land, and died in 1882. He was one of the very early settlers, a useful citizen, and his death was universally lamented. He was a son of John Woods, a North Carolinian, who immigrated to Bedford County, Tenn., and was there married, and moved to Carroll County, Tenn., in 1819, when Dysart was thirteen years of age. He died in Carroll County in 1846, at the age of seventy-two years. His father, Samuel Woods, was an early settler and resident of Tennessee, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Dysart Woods' wife died in 1859. They were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown. Seven are now living, John Riley Woods being the eldest. He was about nine years old when his parents located in Benton County, Ark. He made his home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and in 1849 was married to Miss Margaret Ann Woods, a daughter of Samuel P. Woods. She was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1832, and became the mother of fourteen children, ten living: Samuel L., John R., Jr., Dewitt C., William P., Cephas D., Margaret E., Sarah G., Finis H., Charles R. and Annie. In 1858 Mr. Woods was elected sheriff and *ex-officio* collector of the county. In 1860 he was elected county and *ex-officio* circuit court clerk and *ex-officio* recorder, being re-elected to the latter office in 1862. In April, 1882, his wife died, and in 1884 he was married to Jane Ellis, a daughter of David and Margaret Ellis. Mrs. Woods was born in Shelby County, Ill., in 1845, and is the mother of one child, Clyde. Mr. Woods is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Levi Oliver Woods, a farmer residing two and a fourth miles east of Bentonville, Ark., is a native of the county, born in 1848. He is a son of Dysart and Sarah (Holmes) Woods, whose sketch appears in this work, and was reared on a farm. He made his home with his father until the latter's death, and in 1877 was married to Miss Nora Bates, who was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1855, and a daughter of Owen and Millie (Reed) Bates. Mr. and Mrs. Woods became the parents of three children: Millie, Francis Dysart and William Harrison. Mr. Woods resided on the old home farm, which consists of 132 acres, until 1887, and then removed to the farm of sixty-seven acres where he now resides. He has erected himself a nice residence, and has a cozy and comfortable home. He has always made Benton County his home, and has never been out of the county more than three months during his life. He has ever supported the principles of the Democratic party, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Woods' brothers and sisters who are living are as follows: John R., Nancy (wife of James Woolsey), Mary E. (wife of J. V. Lee), Cynthia A. (wife of J. J. Jefferson), David H. and Sallie M.

Joseph Newton Woods was born on the farm on which he now resides in 1852, and is a son of Samuel P. and Eliza G. (Dickson) Woods, both of whom were born in Tennessee in 1809. Samuel Woods, the grandfather of Joseph N., was born in the "Old North State," but became a resident of Tennessee in 1832. He afterward located in Benton County, Ark., where he passed the remainder of his days. Samuel P. Woods was married in 1831, and the following year located in Benton County, Ark., where he entered a large tract of land, on which his son, Joseph Newton, now resides. They were among the first white settlers of Northwestern Arkansas, and were compelled to suffer the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Here the father passed the remainder of his days, and died in 1882. He was a member of the first grand jury of Benton County and the last before the war and the first after the war. He was taken sick while in the grand jury court-room, on Wednesday, October 12, 1882, and



died the following Thursday, October 18, of cholera morbus. He and wife became the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Robert D.; Eliza J., wife of A. J. Maxwell; John S. E. and Joseph N. The latter was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and was reared on his father's farm. In 1872 his marriage with Miss Nancy A. Chambers was celebrated. She is a daughter of James Chambers, and was born in Benton County in 1855. Their union has resulted in the birth of seven children: Harvey, James, Alexander, Allan, Grace, Nellie and an infant daughter. Mr. Woods always resided with his parents on the old homestead, and in 1880 assumed complete control of the place. He has 850 acres of land. His mother lives with him, and has a life lease on the old homestead. Mr. Woods is very conservative in politics, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, his parents being also members of that church.

Henry B. Woolsey, farmer and nurseryman of Osage Township, three miles southeast of Bentonville, is a native of Hempstead County, Ark., born in 1830, and is the son of Samuel and Matilda (Thompson) Woolsey. The father was a Kentuckian by birth, the same occurring in 1787, and was also married in that State. In 1808 he moved to New Madrid, Mo., from there to Hempstead County, Ark., in 1811, and in 1829 he moved to Washington County, of the same State, where he passed the last years of his life. He was one of the first settlers of both Hempstead and Washington Counties, and during his first year's residence in the former county his principal diet was buffalo meat. He was a great hunter, a skillful marksman, and was fond of the rude life of the pioneer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought the Creek Indians in the State of Kentucky. His father, John Woolsey, was born in New York State, was in the Revolutionary War, also the War of 1812, and in the latter war he and his son, Samuel, enlisted in the same company and regiment, and were at the battle of New Orleans. John Woolsey died in 1839, at the age of one hundred and five years. Samuel Woolsey's wife, Matilda Thompson, was born in Kentucky in 1791, and died in 1877. She was the mother of thirteen children, six of whom are now living, Henry B. being the tenth child. He was but an infant when his parents moved to Washington County, and here he was reared and educated. He worked on the old home place, which consisted of 200 acres, four miles west of the county seat, until twenty-four years of age, and in 1854 married Miss Margaret Neale, who was born in Boone County, Mo., in 1834. To their marriage were born six children: Josephine, wife of Richard Collins; James M., who died in 1880, at the age of twenty-one; Lillie G., wife of Alvin Dickson; Anna S., deceased, who died in 1876, at the age of six years, and George. Mr. Woolsey resided in Washington County, Ark., until 1857, when he became a resident of Bentonville, Ark., and worked in a wagon-shop. In 1861 he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 33, Township 20, Range 30, where he located and has since resided. About 1866 he started a nursery on a small scale, and continued to increase his stock year by year until about seven years ago, when his son-in-law, Alvin Dickson, became a partner, and since then they have devoted their time and attention to this work. They have at least 300,000 trees, at present writing, in fine growing order. Mr. Woolsey is one of the old settlers, and is a man well respected by his friends and acquaintances. He is a Democrat in politics, and Mrs. Woolsey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Isom M. Wright. Prominent among the successful and wealthy farmers of Benton County, Ark., may be mentioned Mr. Wright, who is deserving of special mention. He was born, reared, educated and married in Alabama, the first event taking place in 1826, and the latter in December, 1847. His wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Latham, was born in Alabama on the 20th of May, 1832, and by Mr. Wright became the mother of the following family: William A., James A., Celestia (wife of E. H. Pass), Elizabeth Jane (wife of Samuel Garret), Henry W., E. L. and Isaac J. In 1850 Mr. Wright moved to Fannin County, Tex., and after residing there about seventeen years came to Benton County, Ark., in the autumn of 1867, where he has been engaged in tilling his valuable farm of 290 acres. He is a Democrat, and during the late war served a few months in the Confederate army. His parents, William and Clarissa (Self) Wright, were born in North Carolina in 1800 and 1804, respectively. The father was reared in his native State, and was married in Alabama when he was about twenty-five years of age. He moved to Fannin County, Tex., in 1853,

and there resided until his death in 1873. His wife died in Washington County, Ark., October 16, 1885. The following are their children: Isom M., Susan E. (widow of J. F. Dabs), William Newton, Zina Catherine (wife of William Shaffin), Mary Adeline (wife of W. L. Gualtny), Jasper A., and Vina Jane (wife of Charles Johnson).

Archibald McKissick Yell, was born in Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark., and is a son of Alexander Curry and Martha D. (Coffee) Yell, who were born in Bedford County, Tenn., November 12, 1805, and in 1806, respectively. The father was a Master Mason, a successful business man, and died at Robinson, Ark., October 24, 1881. He was a son of Moses Yell, an Englishman, and Methodist minister, who came to America. The mother died in Fayetteville, Ark., March 25, 1849. She was a daughter of Rice Coffee, a farmer. Archibald M. Yell grew to manhood in Benton County, Ark., and received a common school education. He received some help from his parents in starting out in life, and by successful investments is now the owner of a fine farm of 300 acres, with 200 under cultivation. He is a Master Mason, and is an agreeable and intelligent gentleman. His paternal uncle, Archibald Yell, was a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting at the age of seventeen years. He was elected to Congress from this district, but at the breaking out of the Mexican War he resigned his seat in that body and enlisted in that struggle. He was commander of an Arkansas regiment, and was killed in that war February 23, 1847.

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## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

William Agee. The mercantile interests of Hood, Washington Co., Ark., are ably represented by the firm of Agee & Reagan, who carry a \$2,000 stock, and do an annual business of \$7,000. Mr. Agee, the senior member of the firm, was born in Todd County, Ky., March 16, 1818, and is a son of John M. and Martha (Christian) Agee, who were born in Virginia, in 1792 and North Carolina in 1794, respectively. They were married in the mother's native State, and moved to Kentucky, thence to Pettis County, Mo., in 1836, where they both died, the former when about eighty-five years of age, and the latter at the age of fifty-seven. The father was a farmer and Democrat, and was twice married, his second wife being Nancy Palmer, a native of Kentucky. She died in Missouri, previous to the death of her husband. Eight children were born to the first marriage, six of whom are living: Mary J., wife of James Combs; Caroline A., wife of M. J. P. Drake; John C., Miles A., James M. and William. The latter began clerking in 1837, and followed that occupation for twelve years at Georgetown, Mo., after which he went into the mercantile business, but at the end of two years discontinued the business at this point. He entered 280 acres of land west of Sedalia, and laid out the town of Dresden. He sold a portion of his land for town lots, and did business there until several years after the war. He then purchased his father's old home and farmed for six years, and then traded this farm for a stock of goods in Lamonte, Mo. At the end of three years he moved his stock of goods to Washington County, Ark., and two years later went to Fayetteville, where he resided four years. He afterward located in the place where he now resides, forming a partnership in March, 1837, with Hugh F. Reagan. He served in the Federal army about seven months during the late war. In October, 1842, he wedded Susan M. Courtney, who was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1825, and died in Jackson County, Mo., in 1845. Two years later Mr. Agee led to the altar Miss Bohannon, a daughter of Charles Bohannon. She was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1823, and died the same year of her marriage. Oswald Kidd's daughter, Jemimah A., became his third wife. Her birth occurred in Pettis County, Mo., about 1830, and she died in 1851, leaving one daughter, Kate, the wife of W. H. Longan. In 1852, Mr. Agee married his present wife, Elizabeth Christian, a daughter of Harris Christian. She is a native of Todd County, Ky., born in 1825, and four of her

five children are living: William H., Mary B., (wife of Hugh F. Reagan,) Thomas J. and George F. Mr. Agee and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat and Mason.

John T. Appleby, farmer and stock raiser, is the son of Hezekiah and Margaret (Herron) Appleby, natives of Georgia and Kentucky, respectively, the father born in 1797 and the mother in 1793. They were married in 1819, and afterward settled in Bedford County, where they remained until 1880, and then came to Arkansas, locating in Washington County. During the war the father went to Texas, on account of trouble at home, leaving his wife, and in 1864 her house was burned, and she mounted a horse and rode to Texas only to find that her husband was dead. The following year she, too, passed away. He was a Democrat in politics, and both were members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He was an extensive farmer and stock raiser. Of their eight children, four sons and two daughters, all the sons served in the Confederate army. The third child, John T., was born August 17, 1826, in Bedford County, Tenn.; was reared on a farm, receiving a fair English education, and ran his father's farm until twenty-nine years of age. In 1855 he married Miss Almyra Standfield, who was born on the farm where the subject now lives, April 23, 1836. In 1863 he enlisted in Capt. Brown's company, Brooks' regiment Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and in October, 1863, he was taken prisoner and was confined at Springfield, Mo., until the close of the war. He then returned to farming, and is now the owner of 200 acres of land, 125 of which are under cultivation. All this he has made since the war, having lost all his property during that eventful struggle. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he being an elder of the same for the last twenty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Appleby are the parents of five children: Annice L., Charles W., Ida M., George and Bertha A.

John J. Arnold, one of the prominent farmers of Goshen Township, was born in North Carolina about 1833, and is the son of John and Sallie (Murray) Arnold, both natives of Virginia. They moved to North Carolina after marrying, and from that State to Cass County, Ga., making their home there, six years. Later they went to Alabama, where the father died, in Benton County, of that State, in the spring of 1849. The mother afterward moved to Pulaski County, Ark., and still later to Washington County, where she died August 26, 1874. Mr. Arnold was a farmer, and had followed this occupation all his life. Their son, John J. Arnold, went to Phillips County, Ark., where he remained nine months, and from there went to Conway County, of the same State, but after a residence there of about eight or nine years he moved to Pulaski County, and in 1871 moved to Washington County, where he purchased his present farm, which consists of 170 acres, nearly eighty under cultivation. Mr. Arnold is a blacksmith, wagon-maker, carpenter and mill-wright by trade, but his principal occupation during life has been farming. He was married July 12, 1859, to Miss Ann Davenport, a native of New York. To them were born five children: George E., deceased; Christopher C., deceased; Josephine, wife of A. L. Nelson; Ella, wife of James Tunstall, and John N., at home. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South, Mr. Arnold served a short time in the Confederate army. He is a conservative Democrat in his political views, has been a successful farmer, and is an honorable, straightforward citizen. Mrs. Arnold is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Dr. Evans Atwood, a practicing physician of Springdale, Ark., was born in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1836, and is a son of Simeon and Eliza (McGary) Atwood, and grandson of James Atwood, who was a Virginian and one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky. He immigrated to Kentucky, and afterward moved to Ohio, thence to Vermillion County, Ill., where he died in 1853 or 1854. He was one of the pioneers of early times, the most of his life having been spent on the extreme borders of civilization. His son Simeon was born in Adair County, Ky., in 1807, and July 31, 1835, was married to Miss Eliza McGary, born in Posey County, Ind., in 1820, by whom he became the father of eight children, Dr. Evans Atwood being their eldest child. They immigrated to Texas in 1840, where they resided ten years, and then came to Washington County, Ark. Here they spent the remainder of their days, the father dying June 10, 1868, and the mother May 18, 1883. Dr. Atwood was taken to Arkansas at the age of thirteen years, and has made that State his home up to the present time. He studied medicine under a preceptor for about two years,

and during the winters of 1873 and 1874 took a course of lectures in the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, after which he returned home and began practicing, meeting with good and well-deserved success. He is one of the oldest practitioners in this portion of the county and is well to the front in his profession. November 6, 1859, he was married to Miss Lucy Jane Roberts, who was born in East Tennessee June 29, 1841, and by her became the father of two children: Martha J. and James C. They were divorced in 1867, and the Doctor married Miss Susan Wilson February 17, 1867, who was born in Washington County, Ark., on the 31st of July, 1839. The following children were born to them: Robert L., John W., Lettie E., William A., Herman E., Rettle M., Rilla B., Simeon D., Hugh and Thomas J. Dr. Atwood is a member of Springdale Lodge No. 316, A. F. & A. M., belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church, and votes the Democratic ticket. During the late war he served as lieutenant in the North West Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and in his four years' service was wounded but once, slightly; was taken prisoner at the battle of Bayou Pierre, near Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, and was held a prisoner at Alton, Ill., Johnson's Island, Ohio, Point Lookout, Md., and Fort Delaware, Del., until the war closed. His maternal grandfather, Hugh McGary, served in the Indian Wars of Florida and the "Black Hawk" War as an officer.

Philip Hudson Babb, teacher in the mechanical department and wood-shops of the A. I. U., was born in Greeneville, East Tenn., June 14, 1844, the son of Philip and Artamina (Hale) Babb, and grandson of Philip Babb, a native of North Carolina, and a mill-wright by occupation. He built the first mill in East Tennessee. The Babb's now living in America date their ancestry in this country back to the landing of two brothers at Plymouth Rock in early colonial times. They were from England, and both took part in the war for independence. Afterward one settled in Massachusetts, the other in North Carolina, and from the latter descended the present Babb's of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. The father of the subject of this sketch was a native of Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation. He assisted in moving the Indians from the Georgia Reservation to their present quarters in the Indian Territory, and afterward moved to Tennessee, where he died at the age of fifty-three years. His son Philip was reared in Tennessee, learned his trade at Knoxville, of that State, and spent three years in bridge building in connection with the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad Company. He afterward went to Northern Missouri, and spent about two years in that State, then made his way to Arkansas, March 14, 1872, and has since been actively engaged in the building interests of Western Arkansas. Among the many buildings erected by him may be mentioned the Benton County Court-house at Bentonville, and he had the contract for building all the stairs for the Cherokee schools at Tahlequah, I. T., the Orphan Asylum at Grand Saline, I. T., and the Indigent school, five miles from Tahlequah. Mr. Babb was married in Tennessee to Miss Mary Correll, a native of Rockingham County, Va., and the daughter of Rev. Andrew Correll, who was of the Dunkard faith. To Mr. and Mrs. Babb were born two sons and a daughter: Effie, Roten and Delmer. Mr. Babb was reared in the Methodist faith; he is a member of the Masonic order, being insured in that society.

Jeremiah Barnes, among the old and enterprising farmers of Illinois Township, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 10, 1815. The Barnes family were originally from Ireland, and after reaching this country they settled in Maryland, where Gilbert Barnes, father of Jeremiah, was born. He grew to manhood in that State, but afterward went to Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Catherine Ford, a native of the last named State. Her father was from England, and deserted the British army to join the colonists in the Revolutionary War. The parents of our subject were married in Pennsylvania, and there lived until about 1842, when they moved to Springfield, Ill. The father was a farmer, also a cooper, and could turn his hand to almost any kind of work. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died at the age of eighty-five. The mother was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died at the age of eighty-four. Their family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Jeremiah, the youngest but two of this family, received a very limited education, and at the age of sixteen began learning the carpenter's trade, and this he has followed all his life. Having found his way west as far as Lawrence County, Ind., he met Miss Eunice Beasley, a native of Orange County, Ind., born November 12, 1823, and the daughter of Silas and Cynthia Beasley,

who were born in Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Richard Beasley, the father of Silas Beasley, was born in Ireland. Silas Beasley was an excellent farmer and trader in produce, shipping it to New Orleans by the old flat-boat method, and died at the age of seventy-four. Of his ten children, Eunice was the third. In 1840 she and Mr. Barnes were married, and after living in Lawrence County, Ind., until 1854, they moved to Washington County, Ark., and here they have since lived. They became the parents of four children: Emily A., Clark, George and Lewis. Emily is the only one now living, and is the wife of Thomas Phelan. Mr. Barnes was the first justice of the peace of Illinois Township after the war, and like his father before him is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Barnes has 800 acres in the home place, and his wife has 288 acres of her own. She looks after all the business, and is accounted as competent for that kind of work as anyone. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the Christian Church, and are excellent citizens.

John F. Barr. Among the worthy tillers of the soil of Washington County, Ark., who have become extensive land holders and acquired a handsome competency, may be mentioned Mr. Barr, who is a native of Lawrence County, Ala., and was born on December 27, 1829. His parents, Isaac and Sarah (Holt) Barr, were married in Tennessee, and soon after that event moved to Alabama, where the father died. She was a Georgian by birth, he a Virginian, but reared in Tennessee, and throughout life was a farmer. He died in Alabama, and his widow and seven children moved to Washington County, Ark., where she met and married John C. Neill, and died about 1845. John F. Barr attended the common schools of Arkansas. At the age of seventeen he crossed the plains to New Mexico, and returned the following year. At the age of twenty years he was married to Miss Mary A. Boyd, a native of Washington County, Ark., and by her became the father of seven children: Ardilla, Mell and Belle (twins), Dora and Ida, five girls, four of whom are married; two boys, Humphrey and Frankie. Humphrey graduated from the Commercial College of Lexington, Ky., in 1888, also from the literary department of the Rogers Academy, with class honors, June 1, 1887. John F. Barr has farmed in Washington County, Ark., ever since marriage, with the exception of four years, from 1852 to 1856, which he spent in Oregon and California, having crossed the plains in a "prairie schooner" drawn by four yoke of oxen, making the trip to Oregon City in seven months and two days. After remaining in the West four years he returned home by sea, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, via New Orleans. He has ever since assiduously followed his avocation of farming until, recently, he has sold his farms of 450 acres, and has moved to Springdale, where he has some valuable property, to pass the remainder of his days. He is a strong supporter of Democratic principles.

George Wesley Barringer, carpenter and builder, and son of Peter and Maria (Caldwell) Barringer, was born in Union County, Ill., near Jonesboro, July 3, 1841. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and Peter Barringer was a wagon manufacturer by trade. About 1815 he went with his father, Peter Barringer, to Illinois, and there settled on a farm, where he followed agricultural pursuits for many years. George W. Barringer attained his growth on his father's farm, and later learned the carpenter and builder's trade of Jacob Lant, a leading builder of Jonesboro. In 1862 Mr. Barringer abandoned all his business prospects for a time and enlisted in the Union army, Company A, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service for three years. After the war he returned to his home and followed his trade here until 1876, when he moved to Washington County, Ark., and located in Fayetteville. Here he has followed his business ever since, and has erected some of the finest residences and best business buildings in the city, viz.: Bole's store, William Barry's residence (by Babb & Barringer), Mr. Mock's residence, Prof. Leverett's residence and numerous others that might be mentioned. He was married in Illinois to Miss Kate Stuernagle, of Indiana, whose parents were natives of Germany. Seven children were the result of this union, three sons and four daughters: Lewis, Annie, John, Frank, Mollie, Evaline and Kate. Mr. Barringer has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and he and family worship at the Christian Church.

Richard H. Bean, farmer, miller and native of Washington County, Ark., was born on the 16th of December, 1837, and is a son of Hon. Mark Bean, who was born at Bean Station, Tenn., and came with his parents to Arkansas about

1820. He was married in Batesville, Ark., to Miss Hettie Stuart, and soon after settled on a farm in Franklin County, which county he afterward represented in the State Senate, being a member of that body several terms. In 1834 he took up his abode in Washington County, settling near what is now known as Rhea Mills, but afterward moved to Cane Hill, where he resided until his death, which occurred in February, 1862. His wife died while they were living in Franklin County, and he afterward married Nancy J. Parks, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Robert W. Parks. Richard H. Bean was educated in the Cane Hill College, and grew to manhood in Washington County. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Arkansas State troops, but at the end of three months they were disbanded. In 1863 he joined Col. Jackman's Missouri regiment, Shelby's brigade, and served, mostly on detached duty, until the close of the war. He then returned home and erected a large steam saw and grist mill near Cane Hill, which he managed up to 1879, when he sold out and retired to his farm and engaged in stock farming, at which he has been entirely successful. He has been breeding and dealing in fine cattle, hogs and sheep for several years, and has as good blooded stock as there is in the county. He was one of the prime movers in establishing the Cane Hill Canning and Evaporating Factory, and has about \$700 invested in that enterprise. He is one of the enterprising business men of Washington County. In May, 1866, he was married to Mary L. Lacy, a native of Alabama, and daughter of T. H. Lacy, by whom he is the father of seven children: Bettie, Ola S., William H., John L., Mary L., Nancy and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

John M. Bell was born in the Indian Territory, near Evansville, Ark., on the 9th of July, 1829, and is a son of James C. and Matilda (Woolsey) Bell, and grandson of John Bell, who was born in the "Emerald Isle," and in 1780 immigrated to the United States, locating in North Carolina. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that occupation in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. He died in the latter State in 1850. James C. Bell was born in North Carolina in 1796, and in 1823 came to Arkansas, locating first in Hempstead County, thence to the Lovelace Purchase, where he took a claim, which he afterward lost when the Indian Territory was laid off, and in 1831 came to Washington County. He entered the farm now owned by his son, John M., and at his death, in 1848, left his family in comfortable circumstances. He was an active member of the Whig party. He was married to Miss Woolsey in 1825, by whom he became the father of eight children, six of whom lived to maturity. After the father's death Mrs. Bell married (in 1853) Judge Jonathan Newman, of Washington County, and died in November, 1862. John M. Bell was born on the farm where he now resides, and was reared in the house where he is now living, which was built by his father in 1834. He attended the common schools in his youth, and in 1857 entered the mercantile business at Bentonville, but in 1861 married Miss Elizabeth C. Hale, of Davidson County, Tenn., and located on his farm in Washington County. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was a faithful soldier until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as orderly-sergeant. His farm was in a very bad condition, but he immediately set to work, and by industry and good management soon accomplished wonders in the way of improvements, and now has ninety of his 160 acres under cultivation. His wife, who was born December 16, 1840, is a daughter of J. T. B. Hale, who came to Benton County in 1855; she is the mother of four children: William F., Minnie L. (wife of J. N. Woodruff), Samuel E., and Thomas (deceased). Mr. Bell is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a Democrat politically. In 1890 he took the census for two townships in his county.

Alvin J. Bellamy, farmer of Vineyard Township, is the son of William and Sallie (Martin) Bellamy. The father was born in Virginia, and moved with his parents to Franklin County, Ga., where he married a Miss Westbrooks, who bore him two children, one son and one daughter. After her death he married Miss Martin, and nine children were the result of this union. He was a wheelwright by trade, although he made farming his chief occupation. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as were also his two wives. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of our subject were both Revolutionary soldiers. Alvin J. Bellamy was born in Franklin County, Ga., January 6, 1844, on a farm; received a limited education, and in

September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-ninth Georgia Infantry, (Confederate States Army), and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Altoona, New Hope Church, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbus. After the battle of Jonesboro he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of Company A, Col. Bryant's cavalry. Returning to Georgia, he married Miss L. Ballenger in 1866. She was born in Franklin County, Ga., April 19, 1845, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters. The same year of his marriage Mr. Bellamy moved to Red River County, Texas, but the following year moved to Washington County, Ark., locating where he now lives on a fine farm of 190 acres, 150 under cultivation. He is one of the best farmers in his community, and one of the most successful. He is a Democrat in politics; is a Master Mason, and both he and Mrs. Bellamy are members of the Methodist Church.

John Quincy Benbrook, merchant druggist, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., July 17, 1833, and moved with his parents, Nathan and Sarah (Maguire) Benbrook, to Arkansas a few years later. He received a good practical education in the schools of his locality, and later engaged in school-teaching, but abandoned this and engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Boone & Reagor, at Boone's Grove, where he remained two years. He then left the store and completed his education. In 1856 Miss Mary J. Campbell, daughter of J. M. Campbell (deceased), became his wife. After his marriage Mr. Benbrook engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1858 removed to Texas, and spent a year in that State, where he still followed farming. He then returned to Arkansas, where he engaged in merchandising in 1863, and has continued this occupation ever since. To this marriage were born three sons and three daughters: E. L., a tinsmith by occupation, and a resident of Phoenix, Arizona; Alice C., wife of T. J. Conner, a resident of Fayetteville; Minerva, Catherine; W. L., a druggist with his father; J. C., a student at the A. I. U., and Agnes May. August 25, 1882, Mrs. Benbrook passed away in full communion with the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she had been an active worker. Mr. Benbrook has served on the school board of Fayetteville at different times, and was clerk of the circuit court at this place from 1870 to 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Honor, and belongs to the Baptist Church. His parents were natives of Simpson County, Ky., and his paternal grandfather rendered active and honorable services in the War of Independence. Owen Maguire, his maternal grandfather, was a farmer and carried on this occupation all his life.

Allen H. Bennett, another successful agriculturist of Goshen Township, was born in North Carolina October 6, 1834, the son of Richard and Rachel (Watson) Bennett. The father was born in Virginia, and went to North Carolina with his parents when but a year old. There he was reared to manhood, married and there passed his last days. The mother was a native of Tennessee, and moved to North Carolina, where she received her final summons. Their son, Allen H., remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, when he began farming for himself, and when the war-cloud threatened the nation he enlisted in the Confederate service, and was in active duty from 1861 to 1865. He was in the Virginia army, and was through all the important battles of the East, and was wounded, at Seven Pines, in the small of the back, and was also wounded in the shoulder at Bull Run. He is still troubled with the latter. After the war he returned home, and at the end of twelve months came to Carroll County, Mo., where he married (1867) Miss Miranda A. Watson, of Carroll County, Mo., and they became the parents of three children: Laura A., Rachel E. and Maud A. After his marriage Mr. Bennett moved to Washington County, Ark., and located on the farm where he now lives. It consists of 120 acres, eighty under cultivation and six in fruit, and is situated two and a half miles from Goshen. He is a Democrat in his politics, and he and wife and two daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Millard Berry, real estate agent and mayor of Springdale, Ark., was born in Daviess County, Ind., and is a son and only child of Walter E. and Angeline (Cross) Berry, who were born, respectively, in Kentucky and Indiana in 1832 and 1836. The father was a farmer, and was reared, educated and married in Indiana. In 1879 he immigrated to Texas, and at the end of four years came to Springdale, Ark., where he is now living a comparatively retired life, and, so far as it is possi-

ble for one of his energy and habits of industry to do, is enjoying a well deserved rest. His son, Millard, was reared in Daviess County, Ind., and was educated in the common schools of Washington, the county seat. He studied law for four years after leaving school, and then formed a law partnership with James W. Ogdon, the firm being known as Ogdon & Berry. Two years later Mr. Berry dissolved the partnership with Mr. Ogdon, preparatory to going west, and immediately went to Dallas County, Tex., coming to Springdale, Ark., four years later. During the greater portion of his residence in the "Lone Star State" he served as justice of the peace, which in his precinct was quite a lucrative position. After coming to Springdale, Ark., in November, 1883, he was engaged for a year and a half in selling machinery and farming implements, and during the next two years he traveled through Arkansas and Texas as general agent for the Kausas Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, Kas., but being of a domestic nature he abandoned the road to remain more at home with his family, and is now engaged in the real estate business, and also practices law to some extent in addition to his duties as mayor. While a resident of Indiana he was married to Miss Mary I. McHolland, and by her is the father of three children: Thaddeus, Ethelyn and Walter. Mayor Berry is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and whether he has given his constituents a Democratic administration or not, it is conceded that the town of which he has been mayor for two consecutive terms is in excellent condition, there being no indebtedness, but, what is better, a gradually increasing fund in the treasury, while all public improvements have been carefully looked after and kept up. Mr. Berry is also interested in, and personally connected with, the business of the Springdale Canning Company, which is one of the most important manufacturing concerns in the county, and does a very extensive business.

Sheppard Hubbard Blackmer, builder, and member of the firm of Byrnes & Blackmer, was born in Washington County, Ark., and is the son of Sheppard and Charity (Looper) Blackmer, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Bedford County, Tenn. She was the daughter of Allen and Polley Ann Looper. To Sheppard and Charity (Looper) Blackmer were born four children, three sons and one daughter: Sheppard Hubbard was born September 2, 1844; Mary Ann was born April 20, 1846; Hiram Vaughan was born January 20, 1848; Henry Allen was born April 14, 1850. Sheppard Blackmer, Sr., left home in Washington County, Ark., April 22, 1850, and went to California; was there two years, and died in California. Charity Blackmer died in November, 1858, leaving the children all small. Sheppard H. was left at the age of fourteen years to work for himself. He began learning the trade of brick-making and plastering, but at this juncture the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Union army, and was a corporal in Company A, First Arkansas Infantry Volunteers, serving from February 14, 1863, to August 10, 1865. He then returned, and completed the trade of plastering at Springfield, Mo., where he actively engaged in this business until 1870. He then moved to Fayetteville, and has been since actively engaged in mason work and the building industry. He was married in Springfield, Mo., August 25, 1869, to Miss Docia Virginia Fallin, a native of Washington County, Ark., and the daughter of Robert R. and Nancey D. (Cabe) Fallin, who were natives of Maury County, Tenn. To Mr. and Mrs. Fallin were born five children, two sons and three daughters: Mary Emily, Holmes Lafayette, Docia Virginia, Joseph Anthony, Elizabeth Delitha and Martha, and to Mr. and Mrs. Blackmer were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Alonzo Clinton was born August 21, 1871; Mary Stella was born February 22, 1873; Lillie Lois was born September 23, 1878; Albert Hiram was born July 14, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmer are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been deacon for some time. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and Frontier Lodge No. 1626, Knights of Honor, and Fayetteville Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W., and Travis Post No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a stockholder and an original charter member of the Electric Light Company. Mr. Blackmer has put up most of the brick work on the south side of the square in Fayetteville, the White & Campbell store, the Welch & VanWinkle Block, and the company have built the dormitory and laboratory of the A. I. U. and many other important buildings of Fayetteville.

Jesse Lee Blakemore. Prominent among the early settlers and farmers of Washington County, Ark., are the Blakemores, who first became represented in



this county, in 1831, by Hon. L. C. Blakemore, who was a Tennessean, born in 1800. He was married to Charlotte Johnson, a native of North Carolina, and on coming to Arkansas first located in Fayetteville, where he was engaged in the hotel business for about two years, and then engaged in farming; was in the Legislature, and was afterward appointed register of lands. He returned to Fayetteville, where he filled the duties of that office for four years. He was afterward chosen to represent Washington County in the State Legislature, and after serving three or four terms retired to his farm in the country, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in August, 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. He had lived a long, active and useful life, and his death was lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Jesse L. Blakemore was born in Sumner County, Tenn., March 29, 1827, and was reared on a farm, making his home with his father until he attained his twentieth year, when he began fighting the battle of life for himself. He enlisted in an independent company, under Col. S. B. Everett, and served in the Mexican war for about thirteen months, but although he saw some hard service he was in no battles. In July, 1843, he returned home, and, after making his home with his father for nearly two years, was married in 1849 to Eliza Jane Wheeler, and began farming on rented land. In 1852 he bought a farm on White River, which he sold at the end of two years and bought his present home. His farm consists of 216 acres, 150 acres of which are under fence and cultivation, and he has a fine young orchard of 400 apple and peach trees, just beginning to bear. His wife is a daughter of John A. Wheeler, who first settled in Yell County, Ark., in 1841. She was born in Campbell County, Tenn., and is the mother of thirteen children, ten living: Mary (wife of J. J. Pearson), Sally (wife of W. B. Harrison), Charlotte (wife of W. West), Belle (wife of George Lisenby), Lee D., William W., Jesse J., James A., Benjamin I. and Burk F.; those deceased are John T., Anna E. and Lullie A. Mr. and Mrs. Blakemore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the Masonic fraternities.

Hon. Benjamin F. Boone (deceased), attorney, merchant and farmer, of Washington County, Ark., was born in Tennessee December 29, 1828. His father, James Boone, was born in North Carolina, December 12, 1788, and was a soldier of the War of 1812; died June 11, 1856. His wife, Sophia Boone, reared a family of five children: Daniel T. Beya, F. E. Bernoulli, Cornelia, Veleria and Lafayette. The parents of the above-named children came to Arkansas in the spring of 1830, and settled in Washington County, where they spent the remainder of their days. He, James Boone, was chosen and served as a delegate from said county in the territorial convention that framed the first constitution of the State of Arkansas, he being a second blood cousin of the noted Indian fighter of Kentucky fame, Daniel Boone. Benjamin F. Boone was brought to Arkansas by his parents and grew to maturity in Washington County, where he studied law, and after being admitted to the bar practiced his profession a few years. Later he located at what is known as Boone's Grove, where he engaged in merchandising and held the position of postmaster until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Brooks' Confederate regiment, being promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. December 7 he received a gunshot wound, from which he died March 1, 1863. He was one of the leading men of the county and held several important offices, having represented Washington County in the State Legislature two regular and one called session, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He was a leading member of the I. O. O. F., and his death was universally lamented by all who knew him. November 25, 1852, his marriage with Miss Susan A. Robertson was celebrated. She was born in Tennessee July 10, 1833, and was the daughter of John and Priscilla (Howry) Robertson, natives of Tennessee, and immigrated to Arkansas in 1845. Here the father died in 1884, followed by the wife seven months later. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom are now living Eliza Sharp, Margaret Daniels, Thomas H. and R. J. Robertson and Mrs. Susan A. Boone. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boone: DeWitt T., living in Texas; Bernoulli, and Ines, wife of Ruford D. Robbins, a well-to-do farmer, and Edwin G., who is residing on the home place with his mother. He was born on the 16th of December, 1859; was born and reared on the farm where he now resides, being a young man of energy, ability, sturdy and prosperous habits, a Democrat in politics, and is a staunch supporter of the principles of that party.

Francis M. Boyd. Among the representative farmers of Washington County, Ark., may be mentioned Mr. F. M. Boyd, who was born near where he now lives on the 14th of June, 1840, and is a son of William D. and Elizabeth (Oxford) Boyd, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1806, and the latter in East Tennessee in 1811. They were married in Tennessee, and in 1829 moved to Arkansas, where they gave their attention to farming. The mother's death occurred on the 31st of July, 1879. She and husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years; he is a Democrat. Out of a family of ten children born to them the following are those living: Mary A., wife of John F. Barr; Lavina, widow of V. B. Johnson; Francis M.; Albert W.; Rebecca, wife of Sylvanus Walker, and William A. Those deceased are Nancy, Malinda, Clementine and Benjamin F. Francis M. Boyd remained at home until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate State service, Company K, and served until the army was disbanded at Marshall, Tex. He was in many battles and skirmishes, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He returned home and resided with his parents until his marriage, in February, 1866, to Arminta Walker, a daughter of Tandy W. Walker. She was born in Marion County, Mo., March 12, 1836, and died at her residence November 12, 1885, and was buried at Sun's Chapel November 14. (As one of God's chosen, she rests in peace.) She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Boyd is a Democrat, and gives his aid to all laudable enterprises. He is the present postmaster at Wyman, and has been engaged in business in that place for three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. L. Bozarth, furniture dealer and one of the first-class citizens of the county, was born in Dade County, Mo., October 16, 1863. His parents, William M. and Eleanor D. Bozarth, were natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father was born in Christian County May 28, 1812, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1833, when he learned the blacksmith trade in the little village of Bellevue. In 1839 he went to Henry County, Mo., and here carried on his trade for several years, but in 1866 moved to Washington County, Ark., where he has since been identified with the mercantile interests of the county. He is the son of Abner and Fannie (Means) Bozarth, natives of Virginia. The Bozarts were frugal, industrious people, and were strong Baptists, holding closely to the faith of that church. Of the Means very little is known farther than that they made early settlements in Kentucky. Mr. Bozarth was married twice, his first marriage resulting in the birth of two children: Elizabeth F., widow of James Conner, and Franklin S., both of Henry County, Mo.; and his second resulting in the birth of Lillie, wife of T. J. Rogers, and J. L. Mr. Bozarth is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for five years filled the position of sheriff of Henry County, Mo. He deviated somewhat from the religious faith of his forefathers, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. J. L. Bozarth moved with his parents to Washington County, Ark., in 1866, and there grew to manhood. He learned the furniture business in Fayetteville, and in 1882 engaged in the same for himself. In this county he married Miss Sue S. Schoolfield, of Fulton, Ark., daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Schoolfield. Mr. Bozarth is an organizer and member of the Fayetteville Gun Club, and an official in the same. He is a member of the K. of P., in which he is master of arms. He also adopted his father's religious belief, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in April, 1882.

Hon. David Bridenthal, whose name is closely associated with the farming interests of Washington County, Ark., is the son of John A. and Elizabeth (Hoewel) Bridenthal. The father was born in Germany, and when about eight years of age he and a younger brother were playing on an emigrant ship when it set sail. They were found on board, but as they were only two little Dutch boys, it was thought best not to turn back. On reaching Baltimore, Md., they were sold to a restaurant keeper, but a few years later John A., coming to the conclusion that he did not want to open oyster shells any longer, ran away to Pennsylvania, and was afterward joined by his brother, who became a wealthy iron manufacturer. John A. Bridenthal, as he grew up, evinced a strong liking for his books, and became an intelligent man. He was a weaver by trade. After reaching manhood he married Miss Hoevel, a native of Pennsylvania, and when their son, David, was an infant, they moved to Ohio. In their old age they resided with a married daughter in Moniteau County, Mo., where they died, she

at the age of fifty-six and he at the age of eighty-eight. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he was a Democrat in politics until the slavery question was brought up, when he became an Abolitionist. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters. The youngest of these children, David, was born July 7, 1824, near Woodbury, Penn., and was educated first in the common schools, and afterward attended select school in Wooster, Ohio. At the age of about seventeen he entered Granville College, where he attended through the sophomore year. Afterward he taught for several years, and in 1847 was elected professor of Latin and Greek in Union University, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he continued for about three years. In 1850 he established the Mountain Home Female Academy, in the mountains of Northern Alabama, and conducted the same for several years, after which he moved to Texas, where he entered the legal profession, being admitted to the bar about 1856. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was in service for about two years. While in Murfreesboro, in 1848, he married Miss Catherine L. Ashford, a native of North Alabama, and to them were born five children: Ada, Thomas J., Lizzie H., David A. and Maud. Ada is deceased and the rest are all married. Mrs. Bridenthal died in 1876. She was a member of the Baptist Church. They came to this county in 1866, and here Mr. Bridenthal has been very successful, being the owner of 700 acres of land, which he has divided among his children. He is a Democrat in his political opinions, and represented Washington County in the Arkansas Legislature during the session of 1878 and 1879.

**Thomas Brooks.** This gentleman is one of the most prominent farmers of Washington County, Ark. He was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., April 6, 1832, and is the son of William D. and Susan (Price) Brooks, and the grandson of Thomas Brooks, who was one of two of the first settlers of Hawkins County, Tenn. William D. Brooks was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., was of English descent and a farmer by occupation. He reared seven sons and seven daughters to be men and women, five sons and three daughters now living. The mother was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., also, and died in that county, on the old homestead where she spent her life. The father died in 1854, and the mother in 1859; both lived to be more than three score years. Thomas Brooks (subject) was reared on a farm in his native county, and remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, or until April 6, 1854, when he married Miss Lucinda Maddox, a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., born in December, 1834. Her parents were among the earliest settlers of that county, and both died in Overton County, of that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were born eleven children: Mary E. (wife of Willis Rider), Laura M. (deceased), Eliza K. (deceased), John W. (deceased), Francis M., James S., Marquis D. L., Susan K., Maggie E., Nora B. and Effie E. After marriage Mr. Brooks moved to Newton County, Mo., but after a residence there of three years he moved to Washington County, Ark., near where Brentwood is now located, and lived there until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Volunteers. After nine months he was promoted to sergeant-major, and February 28, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of Company L, First Arkansas Cavalry, etc. January 11, 1865, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and was a brave and gallant officer. He served his country with credit for more than three years. After the war he purchased his farm two and a half miles southeast of Fayetteville, where he owns 250 acres, 165 under cultivation. His wife, three sons and four daughters are members of the Baptist Church; he is a Master Mason, a G. A. R., and is now commander of Travis Post No. 19. Politically he is a firm Republican, having been a Whig before the Republican party existed. He takes an active interest in politics and all public affairs, and was a Republican when it "tried men's souls."

**Javan Bryant, M. D.,** of Evansville, was born in Spartanburgh, S. C., November 5, 1839, the son of Reuben and Sarah (Kirby) Bryant, both natives of South Carolina, and the mother of Scotch descent. The Bryant family were of the original Brittons, and came to America about four generations back. Reuben and Sarah (Kirby) Bryant were married in their native State, and both were professing Christians, he a member of the Baptist and she a member of the Methodist Church. He was a well-to-do farmer, and died in his native State at the age of sixty-eight. The mother died at the age of forty-eight. In their family were two children, a son and a daughter. The father had previously

married a Miss Dillard, who bore him five children. His second marriage was to Miss Kirby, and after her death he married a Miss Harvey, who bore him one child. The eldest of the second set received his education in the high-school at Glenn Springs, S. C., and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine, which he continued until twenty-one years of age, when he graduated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and afterward located in Spartanburgh County. In 1861 he married Miss Susannah N. Littlejohn, also a native of South Carolina, who bore him five children—three sons and two daughters. Dr. Bryant practiced his profession in Spartanburgh County until May, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry, Confederate States Army, serving as a private several weeks, when he received a commission as assistant surgeon, which position he held until the surrender of Johnston. His chief service was hospital duty at Richmond, Va., Raleigh, Wilmington and Kittrell's Springs, N. C. He surrendered at Thomasville, N. C., and afterward returned to Spartanburgh County, where he continued his practice. In 1879 he and family moved to Hot Springs, Ark., where his wife, who was an invalid, hoped for recovery. The same year they located at Evansville, Washington County, and here his wife died in July, 1883. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as is also Dr. Bryant. Dr. Bryant represented Spartanburgh County in the State Legislature of South Carolina during the sessions of 1868-70. He has been a very close student all his life, and his special diversion is language, being able to speak and read, more or less fluently, seven different languages, and he is deeply interested in the improvement and propagation of Volapük. In 1878 he took an *ad eundem* degree at the Atlanta, Ga., Medical College. Dr. Bryant is a member of the Washington County Medical Association, has practiced medicine twenty-seven years, and is accounted a skillful physician, receiving a liberal share of the patronage. He is a contributor to periodical literature, both medical and literary.

Charles Ratcliffe Buckner, a successful legal practitioner at Fayetteville, Ark., was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., May 8, 1844, the son of George and Jane Critcher (Ratcliffe) Buckner (the former a lawyer by profession), and grandson of George and Annie (Madison) Buckner. George Buckner, Sr., was a native of Virginia, and of old Virginia stock. He served in the Revolutionary War, and his wife was a niece of James Madison, President of the United States. George Buckner, Jr., was a man of undoubted integrity and loyalty, and as a representative for his district, opposed the secession of his State. Jane Critcher Ratcliffe was the daughter of Charles Ratcliffe, a physician by profession, and son of an important aid-de-camp to Washington in his struggle for independence. Charles Ratcliffe Buckner grew to manhood in Hopkinsville, Ky., and March 22, 1862, he enlisted in Woodward's squadron, Confederate Kentucky Cavalry, which was organized at that time in Tennessee, and afterward became known as Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry, and after its reorganization was known as Company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry. Mr. Buckner rendered honorable and active service until the close of the war. The first year he was in the quartermaster's department of the regiment, but abandoned this for more active service during the latter years of the war. He was detailed as scout, and served in various capacities, taking great risks. After the war he attended school, and in the fall of 1865 he went south and made his home in New Orleans, engaged in clerical work, until January 1, 1868, when he came to Little Rock. In February of the same year he moved to Washington County, Ark. He read law while in New Orleans, under the preceptorship of Maj. Levey, a nephew of Judah P. Benjamin, and after coming to this county was admitted to the bar, and has practiced ever since. He was married in this county to Miss Nannie, the youngest daughter of Hon. David Walker. [See sketch elsewhere]. To Mr. and Mrs. Buckner were born three sons and a daughter: Jennie, George, Charles and Walker. Mr. Buckner would never accept any public positions, and has never been a member of any secret societies. Mrs. Buckner is a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

H. Milton Butler, editor and proprietor of the *Prairie Grove Banner*, was born in Fairmount, Gordon Co., Ga., February 12, 1859, and is a son of James F. and Flora Ann S. (Watts) Butler, who were born in South Carolina, November 2, 1821, and Georgia, March 19, 1826, respectively. They were reared and married in the latter State, and at the breaking out of the late Civil War the father enlisted in the Confederate army, and served as corporal with Gen. Joe

Johnston until the close of the war. He then returned to his home in Georgia, and in the winter of 1868 moved to Arkansas, and settled near Springtown, Benton County, where he still resides. H. Milton Butler came to Arkansas with his parents, and received the advantages of a good common-school education, which he has since improved very much by self-application at leisure moments. At an early age he manifested a desire for reading, and the ablest newspapers of the day were eagerly devoured by him. After his marriage, which occurred September 14, 1879, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for about seven years, and then he and a brother began editing a paper at Springdale, Ark., but after a very short time he removed to Prairie Grove and established the *Banner*, which has a large and increasing circulation. The *Banner* is a neat, newsy little paper, and is published in the interests of the Democratic party, and for the development and upbuilding of the beautiful and productive Prairie Grove Valley. Mr. Butler is not a member of any church, but is a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible, and is ever ready to assist the cause of Christianity. He is an active worker in the Sabbath-school, and was recently (May, 1888) elected secretary of the Washington County Sunday-school Convention. September 30, 1888, he was elected city recorder of the incorporated town of Prairie Grove. His wife, Susan A., is a daughter of James and Nancy (Sparks) Deatherage, of Benton County, and was born in Boone County, Ark., September 5, 1861, and is now the mother of seven children: Orlando E., Sylvester J., Ethel P., Talitha A., W. H. Milton, Bertha A. (deceased) and James G.

Albert M. Byrnes, carpenter, builder and proprietor of the planing-mill at Fayetteville, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 2, 1849. His parents, Michael and Charlotta (Hatton) Byrnes, were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1850. The father was a wagon-maker by occupation, and died in California three years after reaching the United States. Their son, Albert M., was reared to manhood in his native country, and at the age of seventeen crossed the ocean and with his parents made a home in America. After spending a year in New York City, he spent four years in Springfield and Southwest Missouri, after which he came to Fayetteville, Ark., and has since been closely associated with the business interests of that city. He was married in Washington County to Miss Mary McCoy, a native of Providence, R. I., and the daughter of Philip McCoy, of Prairie Township. One son and six daughters were the result of this union: Dora and Mary, are students of St. Joseph's Convent; Nellie, Bessie, Emma, Annie and Albert Harrison. Mr. Byrnes would never accept any official positions, and as a consequence has never been an office-holder. He is a member of the K. of H., the K. of P., and he and family worship at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. He is a stockholder and organizer of the Electric Light Company; is director of the Building and Loan Association, and is a stockholder and an active organizer of the Sweetzer Wagon Company. Many marks of his handicraft are to be seen in the fine residences and business blocks of Fayetteville and vicinity.

A. J. Campbell, whose birth occurred in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, August 28, 1845, is the son of Jared and Mary A. (Breidenthal) Campbell, the former a native of Ohio, and a blacksmith by trade. A. J. Campbell remained in his native State until sixteen years of age, and then went to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Moniteau County, where A. J. read medicine for some time. After completing his medical course he practiced for four years, and then attended the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated some time later. He was married in Moniteau County, Mo., to Miss Laura E. Houston, daughter of Dr. C. C. Houston, who was born in Tennessee, and who was a lineal descendant of the family of Gen. Samuel Houston. To this marriage were born four sons and a daughter: Edgar, J. Herbert, Judson, Oscar and Elsie. In 1884 Mr. Campbell left his lucrative practice in Morgan County, Mo., made a location at Lowell, Ark., and here engaged in merchandising until the spring of 1888, when he moved to Washington County, Ark. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

James B. Campbell is one of the well-to-do agriculturists of Washington County, Ark., and is a native of Middle Tennessee, born in Bedford County May 15, 1835. His father, Berry Campbell, was born in Kentucky, but was married in Tennessee to Mary E. Butler, who was also born in Kentucky.

His death occurred previous to the birth of his son, James B. His widow continued to reside in Tennessee until 1848, when she came to Arkansas, locating first in Pike County and afterward in Washington County, where she died in 1878. James B. Campbell made his home with his mother until her death. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being a participant in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Port Hudson, Mark's Mill and Saline River. In the winter of 1859 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Hannah Buchanan, a daughter of Leander Buchanan, one of the early settlers of Washington County, and their union has resulted in the birth of six children: James E., William R., Wiley B., Mary E., John and Claude. In 1874 Mr. Campbell located on his present farm of 207½ acres, and is considered one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He has a pleasant and comfortable home, and has a nice orchard of two acres of select and grafted fruits.

Thomas J. Campbell, assistant assessor of Washington County, Ark., was born in Somerville, Morgan Co., Ala., April 18, 1833, the son of Judge William H. Campbell and Olivia (McLellan) Campbell, and grandson of William Campbell, who was a native of Dumfries, Va. Judge William H. Campbell is now eighty-two years of age, and has held important membership with the Somerville bar since his twenty-first year. He held the judgeship there for twenty-five years, and served in the State Legislature of Alabama for 1852 and 1853. He filled the position of bank attorney for the Decatur Bank, of Alabama, and many other official positions. He has held more commissions from the State government of Alabama than any other man in that State, and he served with honor and credit in both Federal and Confederate capacities. Olivia (McLellan) was the daughter of Col. John McLellan, of Indian War fame, serving from Tennessee, although a native of Virginia. Thomas J. Campbell was reared in Somerville, and at the age of eighteen entered the probate judge's office, where he served as clerk for about eighteen years. He served throughout the entire war; the first year was in the Army of Virginia, Twelfth Alabama Regiment, and for three years was with Forrest's cavalry. In 1871 he left his position in the probate office and moved to Arkansas, locating at Cane Hill, and filled the position of justice of the peace at this place for two years; also served as assistant assessor, deputy sheriff and in other capacities. He was married, in Alabama, to Miss Sarah P. Welsh, sister of Dr. W. B. Welsh [see sketch], and to them have been born two sons: Clinton C., clerking in Fayetteville, and William Booth. Mr. Campbell and wife are worthy members and attendants at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William H. Campbell, a progressive and enterprising farmer of Washington County, Ark., and native of the same, was born in 1846, and is a son of William H. and Julia (Rutherford) Campbell, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. After residing in his native State until grown, the father moved (about 1838), locating first in Fort Gibson, I. T., and later in Washington County, Ark. At the beginning of the late Civil War he was quartermaster under Gen. McCullough, but was taken sick and died December 18, 1861, leaving a widow and ten children, of whom our subject, a lad of fifteen years, was the third. The mother was but four years old when she was brought to this county, and here she was reared, married and spent the remainder of her days, her death occurring on the 30th of December, 1884. The following are her children: John E. (who died in February, 1888), James B., William H., Joseph W., Elizabeth (wife of Dr. George Carter), Julia (wife of Zachariah Van Hoose), Thomas H., Mary H., Noel G. and Richard. William H. Campbell had the advantages of the common schools during his father's life-time, and acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English branches for ordinary purposes. His finances were very limited when he began life for himself, but by prudence and good management he has acquired considerable property, and has a sufficient competency for his wants. His farm consists of 260 acres of good land, with ninety acres in a fine state of cultivation. He also deals quite extensively in stock, and is considered one of the representative citizens and farmers in the community in which he resides. During the latter part of the Rebellion he served his country under B. F. Johnson, and did effective service. He is a Republican in his political views, and has always given material assistance to all laudable enterprises. February 15, 1846, his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hanna, was born. She is a daughter of J. C. Hanna, and is the mother of

three children : Nora (deceased), Mollie (living) and Maggie (deceased). Mrs. Campbell is a consistent and prominent member of the Christian Church.

Barton A. Carl may be mentioned as one of the prosperous merchants of Prairie Grove, Ark., and was born in Coffee County, Tenn., September 12, 1832, being a son of Thomas and Nancy (Shed) Carl, who were natives respectively of New York and Tennessee, and were married in the latter State. After residing in Tennessee for several years they removed to Arkansas (about 1839) and located, first in Franklin County, then in Benton County, and in 1850 came to Washington County, locating on a farm about two miles south of Prairie Grove, where they made their home until their family was reared. The father is now residing in Benton County and is eighty-six years of age. The mother died in Franklin County about 1841, having reared a family of six sons and one daughter to maturity, all of whom are living, with the exception of one son, at this writing. Barton A. Carl grew to manhood in Benton and Washington Counties, and made his home with his father until he attained his majority, when he determined to seek his fortune in the West, and after a journey of five months over the plains, at last reached California. Here he spent three years engaged in mining, and then returned home via Nicaragua and New Orleans, and as his stay in the gold fields had been successful he purchased a farm in Washington County and settled down to tilling the soil. In 1888 he came to Prairie Grove, leaving two of his sons to till the farm, and has since been engaged in merchandising, carrying a large and select stock of goods. He is a charter member of the canning association, and is also one of the trustees of the Prairie Grove College. He has taken a deep interest in all enterprises calculated to benefit the town and county, and is a citizen worthy the esteem of all. He was married January 20, 1857, to Miss Sarah S. Parks, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of John P. A. Parks, and by her is the father of the following family: Elbridge D., Atlantic (deceased), John F., Charles (deceased), E. Clint, Frank H., Walter W. and Van W. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Carl is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Obed C. Cate, farmer, stock raiser, and trader, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., September 15, 1831, and is the son of Charles and Rachel (Thornburg) Cate. The father was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., September 9, 1805, and the mother in the same county January 21, 1808. They lived in their native State until 1847, when they moved to Washington County, Ark., and purchased the property where their son, Obed C., is now living. Here they passed their last days, the father dying December 3, 1889, and the mother February 14, 1868. The father was a thrifty farmer, was a Whig before the war, and during that eventful period he was a Union man. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Obed C. Cate and his sister Jane were twins. He was educated to a limited extent in the old subscription schools, and after working for his father until twenty-one years of age, he began as an independent farmer. October 9, 1858, he married Miss Mary Miller, who was born in Washington County, and who bore him ten children, Sidney M., Lafayette, William A., Annie J., Charles E., Laura A., John O., Almy, Carrie and Mary A. In 1862 Mr. Cate was conscripted in the Confederate army, but succeeded in getting out after four months' service. After marriage he settled upon the farm where he now lives, and which consists of 800 acres. Mr. Cate is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has lived in this county for forty-one years, and is accounted one of the most successful farmers in his community.

Alexander Caton is one of the prominent fruit growers of Washington County, Ark., and in 1888 located on the farm on which he now lives. His orchard consists of 1,500 apple trees, 200 peach trees, and he raises all kinds of small fruit and garden vegetables, being exceptionally successful in that line of business. He was born near Wheeling, West Va., January 22, 1835, and is a son of Alfred and Sarah (Sheddock) Caton, who are Virginians, and are residing in Montgomery County, Mo. He is eighty-nine years of age, and she is about seventy-five. They were married in their native State, and lived there and in West Virginia until 1840, when they moved to Ohio, and at the end of fifteen years took up their abode in Missouri. They have been farmers all their lives, and have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for many years. Two sons and five daughters are living of their family of eleven children. Alexander was their fourth child. He left home at the early age of fifteen years and began

working for wages at anything he could get to do. He resided in the following States, in the order in which they are named: Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. While in the latter State the war broke out, and in May, 1861, he joined Henderson's Scouts and served until the close of the war. He was in many skirmishes and did considerable scouting. He was taken prisoner near Holly Springs, Miss., and retained at Cairo, Ill., for about one month, when he was exchanged. He was again captured at Walnut Hill, and was kept a prisoner at Rock Island until the close of the war. He then located in St. Louis County, Mo., where he farmed until 1874, when he went to Texas and spent about seven years in freighting from Fort Worth south. He then came to Washington County, Ark., where he has since resided. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Allison, who was born in Missouri and died in Texas. She was the mother of two children, both of whom died in infancy. In 1881 Mr. Caton married his present wife, Elizabeth Crawley, who was born in Arkansas in 1865 and is the mother of three children: Jennie F. (deceased), William A. and Ada A. Mr. and Mrs. Caton are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat. The Richhill fruit farm, owned and cultivated by Mr. Caton, is located on the Wyre road, twenty-two miles south of Fayetteville. This, the southern portion of Washington County, is the best belt for fruit growing, and finer land for berries and vegetables is not to be found in any of the Middle or Western States.

James M. Chandler, merchant at Evansville, Ark., is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Reeder) Chandler. The father was born in Kentucky in 1798, and when a child moved with his parents to Tennessee, where he married Miss Reeder. About 1825 he and his family moved west of the Mississippi River, locating in the territory now occupied by the Choctaws, but two years later they moved in the vicinity of Evansville, where the father died in 1876. He was a farmer all his life, a Democrat in politics, and for many years was justice of the peace. The mother died when quite young (1836), and was but thirty-six years of age. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their family consisted of eight children, six now living. The youngest son, and the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer boy, and received his education in the subscription school, also at Cane Hill College. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in the Cherokee Nation at \$83½ per month, but thinking that he could not rise in the profession he hired as clerk in a store for \$12 per month. After working for his employer until almost as much was due him as the stock was worth, he and a partner, N. B. Dunhurg, took the stock in 1858 and began merchandising at Dutch Mills. Soon after he moved to Wilsonville, one and a half miles north of Evansville, and here carried on farming in connection with merchandising. In 1856 he married Miss Margaret L. Morrow, daughter of Rev. George Morrow, and to them was born one son, William M. Mrs. Chandler died in 1881, and four years later Mr. Chandler married Miss Helen M., daughter of Rev. Young Ewing. This union resulted in the birth of five children: Charles H., Addie D., Lulu E., Lillie and James E. In 1863 Mr. Chandler enlisted in the Confederate army, and served in the commissary department most of the time until the close of the war. In 1867 he opened a store in Evansville, and has operated the same ever since. He was also postmaster at Evansville for five years, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He owns 100 acres of land, a good store, and has made it all by his own industry.

Joel L. Cherry, a prosperous farmer and stock breeder of Washington County, Ark., is a son of John Cherry, who was born, reared and married in Tennessee, and afterward became a farmer of Howard County, Mo. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans, and died in 1858. His wife, Elizabeth Boyer, was born in Tennessee, and became the mother of ten sons, four of whom served in the Confederate army and one in the Union army. She died in 1868 at the old home in Linn County, Mo. Joel L. Cherry was born in Howard County, Mo., September 19, 1838, and was reared in Linn County, marrying there, in 1842, Miss Mary A. Hines, a native of Howard County. She became the mother of nine children, six of whom are living: Isaac, Lewis, John T., Elizabeth (wife of Walter Asher), Susan (wife of John Cohea) and Mary (wife of Murray Cowan). Mr. Cherry resided on a farm in Linn County until the fall of 1860, when he came to Washington County, locating on the farm of 200 acres where he now lives. He has



150 acres under cultivation, and is in a prosperous condition financially. In 1861, as his sympathies were with the South, he joined the Confederate army, and was a faithful soldier until the close of the war. After his return home he and his sons began to improve the farm, which had sadly deteriorated during his absence, and their efforts were attended with good results. The family are members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Dr. D. Christian, physician and surgeon of Springdale, Ark., was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1851, and is a son of W. T. and Lucy (Dodson) Christian, who were born, reared and married in Tennessee and who became the parents of four children. W. T. Christian's birth occurred in 1831, and throughout life he was one of the honest tillers of the soil. He died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1863, but his widow, who still survives him, resides in Benton County, Ark., and has attained the age of fifty-five years. Dr. D. Christian was taken by his parents to Northwestern Arkansas when a child, and was there reared to manhood and educated. Before commencing the study of medicine, he was engaged in farming and pedagogueing, which occupations he followed with good results; and he first became a disciple of Æsculapius under the instruction of Dr. Hubbard. In 1880 he was graduated as an M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College, and soon after returned to Springdale, where he was successfully engaged in practicing his profession until the fall of 1877, when he went to New York City and began attending the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was afterward graduated. He then took a course in the New York Post Graduate Medical School. He graduated in 1880, and then settled at Elm Springs, a few miles west of Springdale. There he practiced medicine three years, and then, in 1883, he removed to Springdale, and has since been successfully engaged in practicing. Dr. Christian has arisen to prominence in his profession, and has an extensive and increasing practice, which his success as a physician fully justifies. He began his medical career with small means, but by indomitable energy and perseverance has acquired an enviable knowledge of his profession. In 1872 Miss Emily J. Cowen, who was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1853, became his wife and she is now the mother of one child, J. Otto. Dr. Christian votes the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

Ambrose H. Clark, who is one of the old settlers of Arkansas, and was first identified with the interests of Washington County in 1841, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 28, 1818. His parents, John and Nancy (Humes) Clark, were born in the "Green Mountain" State, the former's birth occurring in 1783 or 1784. He died in Dade County, Mo., in 1849 or 1850, his wife's death occurring in Indiana in 1841. They first emigrated from their native State to Ohio, and thence to Indiana, and then to Illinois, and afterward to Missouri. They were members of the Christian Church, and became the parents of eight sons and one daughter, only two of the family now living. Ambrose H. Clark only remained at home until fourteen years of age, and then began working on a farm in Ohio, but afterward went to Indiana, where he lived four years, and then came with a family, by ox team, to Arkansas. He has ever since made his home in Washington County, where he has a good farm of 800 acres, a portion of which is under cultivation. He started out in life with no means, but being of an ambitious and energetic disposition, and having a true helpmate in his wife, he has surmounted many obstacles, and can now enjoy the fruits of his labor. His wife, who was a Miss Selina Hash, is a daughter of Alvin Hash, one of the old settlers of Washington County, and was born on the 20th of October, 1823. Her father and mother died in Illinois in 1844 and 1878, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Clark became the parents of eleven children: Mary, Frances, Martha E., Esther, William, John, Mestlina, Josephine, Ida, Lydia and Augustine, all of whom reside in Washington County. One child died in infancy. Mrs. Clark and four of her children are active members of the Christian Church. Mr. Clark is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public weal. During the late war, although he was not a regular soldier, he was in Price's raid and participated in the battle of Richland.

B. F. Clark. Prominent among the successful and enterprising farmers of Goshen Township stands the name of B. F. Clark, who was born in Conway County, Ark., April 1, 1834, and is the son of Morris and Lucinda (Jones) Clark. The father was born in Tennessee, and grew to manhood within thirty miles of

Nashville. He was a farmer all his life, and lived in Tennessee until a young man, when he went to Conway County, Ark., and here married Miss Jones. He remained in this county until 1844, when he moved to within a mile of Goshen, Ark., and there received his final summons. His death occurred about 1870. The mother was born in Kentucky, and died on the old homestead near Goshen about 1874. They were the parents of nine children, six now living: B. F., Susan (wife of Levi Phillips), John J., Elizabeth (widow of Charles Phillips), Richard M. and Ellery W. B. F. Clark was the oldest of this family. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then engaged in farming near Goshen. He has always lived in this vicinity, and on the present farm for twenty-one years. This farm consists of 140 acres, eighty under cultivation. He was married March 22, 1855, to Miss Martha A. Counts, who was born in Madison County, Ark., October 18, 1838. They had twelve children, ten of whom lived to be nearly grown and nine now living: John H., George H. (deceased), William H., Benjamin F., Jr., Henry M., Ashley, Lawson, Eliza J., Mary, Sarah and two infants who died unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and Mr. Clark has always been a firm Democrat in politics. During the late war he was in the Confederate service for four years; was wounded in the right leg, and carried the ball six months. This wound was received at Fayetteville and will cripple him all his life.

Ellery W. Clark. This prominent and widely known farmer was born in Washington County, Ark., on the farm where he now lives, August 22, 1852, the son of Norris and Lucinda (Jones) Clark. The father was born in Tennessee in 1809, was reared in that State, and when a young man came to Conway County, Ark., where he followed agricultural pursuits until coming to the farm one mile south of Goshen. Here he continued farming, and here he died December 29, 1869. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1811, and died in Washington County, Ark., December 9, 1873. They were members of the Regular Baptist Church, and were the parents of nine children, six now living, viz.: Benjamin F.; Susan H., wife of Levi Phillips; Polly, deceased; Nimrod, deceased; John J.; Elizabeth M., widow of Charles Phillips; Richard M., Norris, deceased, and Ellery W. The last named was reared on the farm, and assisted his father in tilling the soil, until after the death of both parents, when he continued to improve and farm the old home place. He has 180 acres, 120 under cultivation, and a fine two-story residence, one of the best in the neighborhood. April 3, 1873, he married Miss Ann Garrett, daughter of James B. and Charity Garrett. She became the mother of ten children: Walter K., James, Joseph H., Edgar, Pearl, Jewell, Garrett, Norris, Ruby and Grace. Mr. Clark is a Democrat in politics; has never aspired to official positions, but is one of the prominent and successful farmers of the county.

Damon Clarke, proprietor and editor of the *Fayetteville Republican*, was born at Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., May 20, 1861. He received a fair common-school education during his youth, and in 1879 went to Topeka, Kas., where he remained one year, being employed as a clerk. He then became connected with C. C. Chapman & Co., publishers, of Chicago, and remained with them until the fall of 1881, when he joined the historical corps of J. H. Beers & Co. (subsequently Warner, Beers & Co.), for whom he worked until the fall of 1883. The following winter he was employed as secretary of the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ill., after which he traveled a year as general agent for a Grand Army of the Republic history. In November, 1884, he came to Bentonville, Ark., where his parents, C. C. and Martha (Lea) Clarke, still reside. In February, 1886, he purchased the *Springdale News*, selling it in December of the same year to enter into a copartnership with Thomas Brooks in the purchase of the *Fayetteville Republican*, of which Mr. Clarke became manager and editor. In January, 1888, he assumed the sole proprietorship of that organ. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Arkansas Press Association, and belongs to the Young Men's Republican Club, of Fayetteville. He was also a charter member and the first prelate of Criterion Lodge of the K. of P., of Fayetteville. He is now secretary of the Washington County Republican Central Committee, and has been secretary of the Congressional Committee of his party. In 1888 he was an alternate delegate from the Fifth Arkansas Congressional District to the National Republican Convention.

Charles T. Clayton, farmer and brick-maker of Center Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Cooper County, Mo., October 21, 1831, and is a son of

John and Sarah (Leath) Clayton. John Clayton was born and reared in Eastern Maryland, and in his youth learned the harness maker's trade. He obtained a good education and began the study of medicine, but before completing his course enlisted in the War of 1812, nearly losing his eyesight during one of the battles of that war by the explosion of a piece of artillery, and was never afterward able to resume his studies. After the war he immigrated to Cooper County, Mo., in 1828, and the remainder of his days were spent in agricultural pursuits and working at his trade. He and his wife were married in 1817 and became the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Charles T., Martha (wife of John Killbrith) and William. The father died in 1859, and the mother in 1882. Charles T. Clayton was educated in the common schools of Cooper County, Mo., and in 1856 was married to Talitha Hammond, who was born and reared in Cooper County. They soon after located on a farm in Denton County, Tex., but in 1861 Mr. Clayton enlisted in the Confederate army, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga and taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., where he was retained until peace was declared. He then returned to his home in Texas, where he remained engaged in farming and stock dealing until 1867, when he located in Washington County, Ark., on the farm of 220 acres where he now lives. In 1856 he engaged in the manufacture of brick, and now manufactures about 50,000 brick annually. In 1871 his wife died, and the following year he was married to Mary Hawkins, of Cooper County, Mo., by whom he is the father of one child, Thomas. His first union was blessed in the birth of six children: Lucy, wife of William Tucker; Sarah, wife of John Gibson; Mary, wife of Charles Norwood; Lizzie, wife of Joseph Lasater; Talitha and John. He takes an active interest in the cause of Christianity, and organized the first Sunday-school in Center Township, beginning with his own family. Owing to the rapid growth of the school he was compelled to move to the school-house, and has always been an active worker for the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Samuel T. Cole. The mercantile and farming interests of Washington County, Ark., are well represented by the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His birth occurred in Jones County, Ga., October 19, 1831, but he was reared to manhood in Kemper County, Miss. He remained with his father until he attained his majority, and then came to Arkansas in 1858, locating in Yell County, where he was married September 25, 1860, to Mary E. Woods. She was born September 20, 1839, in Tennessee and reared in Mississippi, and was the daughter of John Woods (deceased). Up to 1874 they resided in Yell County, but since that time have been residents of Cane Hill Township. He purchased a farm of thirty-six acres, on which is a neat one-story residence and a fine orchard of fifteen acres of well-selected fruits. Since 1887 he has been engaged in merchandising in the town of Boonsboro, carrying a good and fairly large stock. He is one of the directors and treasurer and the largest stockholder in the Cane Hill Canning and Evaporating Factory, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county. He is the father of the following family: Amanda B., wife of S. J. Harris, of Dardanelle; Dr. John W., of Boonsboro; O. H., who is in the store with his father; Lula L., Mattie I., Mary L. and Carl G. Samuel Walter died in 1884, at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Cole's parents, Reuben and Celia (Wadsworth) Cole, were born in Richmond County, N. C., and Jones County, Ga., respectively. They were married in the latter State, and there made their home until 1841, when they moved to Kemper County, Miss., the father dying in Kemper County April 25, 1857, the mother in Washington County January 26, 1877. He was a soldier in the Creek War, and was major in the State militia of Georgia.

Prof. J. W. Coltrane, of the Northwestern Normal, situated at Springdale, Ark., was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 27, 1852. The Coltrane family are of Scotch-Irish descent, and first came to America in 1665, locating in North Carolina. Here Branson Coltrane, the father of Prof. J. W., was born June 7, 1823, and is still living. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha L. Pool, was born in 1827, and died in 1879, after becoming the mother of nine children. Prof. Coltrane was reared on the old homestead in North Carolina, and after attaining a suitable age entered Trinity College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1876, with the degree of A. B. Previous to his entering college he had been engaged in teaching, and after graduating he

determined to seek his fortune in the West, and accordingly came to Boone County, Ark., where he taught some time in Bellefonte, afterward locating in Valley Springs, where he followed the same occupation for over two years. He next located in Salem, Iowa, where he had charge of the Whittier College for three years, and then came to Bentonville, Ark., where he was engaged in teaching for about three years more. Since December, 1886, he has been a resident of Springdale, and has had charge of the Northwestern Normal, which is one of the first institutions of the kind in the State. Prof. Coltrane has arisen to prominence in his profession, and his efforts as an educator have been attended with universal success. In November, 1878, he was married to Miss Sallie Griggs, and by her is the father of three little daughters: May, Tot and Katie. He is a member of the Quaker Church, and in his political views is a Democrat.

I. G. Combs was born in Prairie Township, Washington Co., Ark., June 3, 1855, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm. After obtaining a good common-school education he took a three years' course in the A. I. U., and after completing his studies in that institution, turned his attention to pedagoguing, continuing that occupation for about four years, teaching in all about eight terms of school. During the summer months his attention was given to agricultural pursuits, and in his farming and other enterprises he has been quite successful, having acquired a comfortable competency. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and is the present sheriff of Washington County. He was married to Miss Martha Cowen, a daughter of Anthony and Georgiana (Hurt) Cowen, who were natives of Middle Tennessee. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The father of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Nathan Combs, was born in Breathitt County, Ky., September 19, 1830, and is a son of Matthew and Frankie (Brown) Combs, both of whom were born and married in Buncombe County, N. C. They removed to Kentucky shortly after their marriage, where they spent the remainder of their days, dying in 1866 and 1868, respectively. They became the parents of nine children, all but three of whom are dead. Their son Nathan was reared on a farm in the "Blue Grass" State, and at the age of twenty-three years came to Washington County, Ark., where he married, and in 1861 settled on his farm of 757 acres, three miles southeast of Fayetteville. His farm consists mostly of bottom land, with 450 acres under cultivation, and he has a fine orchard of 1,500 fruit trees. He has a substantial and commodious two-story brick residence, and for many years has devoted his time exclusively to farming, and has achieved a decided success in that calling. He began life for himself with only \$18, and is now ranked among the wealthy and prosperous farmers of the county. June 7, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Cline, a native of Tennessee, by whom he became the father of one son, Isaac G. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics he has always been a Democrat, and has taken a deep interest in the political affairs of the country. His wife's parents were Virginians, and her father, George Cline, was a captain in the War of 1812, and served two terms in the Legislature of Arkansas, having moved to the State about 1838.

C. C. Conner, president of the Conner-Boles Mercantile Company, whose birth occurred three miles southeast of Fayetteville, April 11, 1842, is the son of Isaac Shelby and Elizabeth (Ingram) Conner, and grandson of Daniel Conner, who was a native of Tennessee, and who made a settlement in Arkansas, among the very first pioneers of Southeast Arkansas. He was a native of Virginia or South Carolina, and some of the members of his family were soldiers in the War of 1812. Shadrick Ingram, the maternal grandfather of Caleb C. Conner, was a native of North Carolina, and made a settlement in Southeast Arkansas, possibly a few years later than the Conner family. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Caleb Chapman Conner, after reaching manhood, enlisted in the Confederate service, and was in Brooks' regiment all through the war, participating in every battle of his regiment. After the war he returned home, and after farming a year or two he engaged in teaching school, and followed this for a year and a half. He then engaged in merchandising, and has been identified with the mercantile interests of Washington County ever since. He was married in his native county to Miss Sarah Trent, daughter of Josiah Trent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Elizabeth (Woolsey) Trent, very early settlers of Washington County. To Mr. and Mrs. Conner have been born five children, a son and four daughters: William Clinton, who is associated with his

father in the mercantile business; Maggie, Lillie Bell, Birdie and Katie. Mr. Conner is a member of the school board; is a Mason, and is a man who takes an active interest in all public enterprises. He is an active member of the county fair. He has a steam mill at Farmington, and also a branch store there, and is one of the wide-awake men of the county. He and family are members of the Christian Church.

John M. Cox, merchant, and son of Lloyd A. and Sarah (English) Cox, was born June 12, 1831, in Greene County, Tenn. The father was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., though the Cox family originally came from Maryland. The mother was born in the same State, and was of English descent. After their marriage, which occurred in Sullivan County, Tenn., they moved to Rheatown, Greene County, in the same State, and here passed their last days. He died at the age of fifty-five, and she at the age of sixty-two. The father was a merchant by occupation, and held the office of sheriff of Greene County, Tenn., one term. Both were members of the Methodist Church, and he was a Democrat in his political principles. Their family consisted of seven children, all sons. The eldest of this family, John M. Cox, grew to manhood and received a good education in the academy at Strawberry Plains. He assisted his father in the store until 1852, when he married Miss Mary E. Powell, daughter of Dr. Samuel Powell, and a native of Washington County, Tenn., born in 1831. After marriage they moved to Florida, and four years later came to Cincinnati, this county. He then engaged in merchandising with William H. Rhea, with whom he continued until 1862. During the fall of 1863 he received the appointment of purchasing agent for the transportation department of the Confederacy. After returning he again engaged in merchandising, which occupation he has since continued. In 1862 he opened a tan-yard in Cincinnati, which lay idle until 1867, when he and a partner put it into operation again, but since then Mr. Cox has disposed of his interest in the same, and made merchandising his main business, though he is the owner of 220 acres of land. He has but one child, Charles M., who has grown up in the store, and now has charge of the business. Mrs. Cox died in February, 1882. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Cox is a Democrat in politics, and is a Master Mason. A month before he was twenty-one years of age he applied to the lodge to be admitted as a member, but the master proposed to reject it on the grounds of his age. Andrew Johnson, afterward President of the United States, made a speech in his favor, and as a result Mr. Cox was admitted as a member. He is liberal toward schools, churches and other worthy enterprises, and is a good citizen. He has made the most of his property by his own industry.

Samuel Cox was born in Ohio in the year 1827, and is the son of Nathan and Ruth (Bruer) Cox, both natives of North Carolina. The father was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, and at the breaking out of the War of 1812 he enlisted in the army of his country and went to the front, serving under William Henry Harrison until the close of the war. He moved to Washington County, Ark., in 1842, and here died in 1859. Samuel Cox was educated in this county, and remained with his parents until he reached manhood, working in the shop and learning the trade of his father. In 1853 he married Miss Pamela A. Ingram, of Washington County, Ark., and eight children were the result of this union: Elizabeth R., Jeanette, Samuel, William N., Adaline, Lucinda, Jacob and Nathan. In 1863 Mr. Cox enlisted in Company A. First Arkansas Independent Light Artillery, United States Army, commanded by Benton D. Starks, and served for two years or until the close of the war. During the war he had the misfortune to lose his hearing by the heavy firing of cannons. He fought in fifteen engagements when artillery was used, and did his share of the fighting. When peace was declared he returned home to Washington County, and engaged in blacksmithing. He has succeeded in accumulating considerable of this world's goods; has a fine farm of 120 acres, all well cultivated and well improved. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Samuel A. Craig, general merchant, who carries a stock of goods valued at \$2,000, and whose annual sales equal \$6,000, has been in business at Wedington, Ark., for the past six years, and has met with flattering success. He was born in Greene County, Tenn., February 14, 1826, and is the son of James and Jane (Hall) Craig, both natives of Greene County, Tenn. The father died in Hamblin County, of that State, in 1884, and was eighty-four years of age at that time.

The mother died in 1886, and when comparatively a young woman. They were married in Greene County, Tenn., and lived in that and Hamblin County all their lives. The father was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and after the death of his wife married Mrs. Barton, a widow, who died in 1878. Mr. Craig had followed farming all his life, and in this occupation was very successful. By his first marriage were born four children, two now living: Samuel A. and John; the latter, living in Carroll County, Ark., is a prominent citizen and a leading farmer. At the age of twenty-one Samuel A. left home, and learned the tanner's trade in Parisville, Cocke Co., Tenn., and worked at his trade in that and Greene County, Tenn., for several years, but gave that up and engaged in trading, selling goods for himself and other people. A few years before the war he left Tennessee and located in Johnson County, Mo., but soon after moved to Cincinnati, Ark., where he sold goods for W. H. Rhea for sixteen years. He then came to this county. He was in the Confederate army during the war, and was in Capt. Eubanks' company. In 1880 he married Miss Sarah Rhea, a sister of W. H. Rhea, and a native of Benton County, Ark., born in 1833. This union was blessed by the birth of one child, a son, P. V., who is now in his uncle's store at Cincinnati. Mr. Craig is a Democrat in his political views, and is a good citizen.

Hon. Johnson Crawford. A history of the prominent families of Washington County, Ark., would be incomplete without mentioning the Crawfords, who have long been residents of the State and county. The family was first represented in the State by John Crawford, who moved from Virginia to the far West with his wife and five small children, locating in Lawrence County, where he is supposed to have met a violent death, either by drowning or being devoured by some wild animal, as he went out hunting one spring day and never returned. His son Arthur, who was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1806, was only a small boy when his father disappeared. He remained with his mother, he being the only son, until he was twenty-two years of age, and then began doing for himself, coming to Washington County about 1832, and locating on the farm where his son, Hon. Johnson Crawford, is now living. He moved from West Fork to Sulphur Springs in 1876. He is yet living, and was married, in 1842, to Miss Sarah Wood, who was born in Tennessee in 1814, and died in February, 1885. Her seven children were as follows: Rebecca, wife of W. P. Loudon; Jesse, who was killed in West Fork Township in 1864, a soldier in the Confederate army; Mary, wife of James Brown; Johnson; Adaline, wife of John West; James, deceased, and John, who died in Washington County in July, 1886. Johnson Crawford was born in Washington County, Ark., July 9, 1843, and resided under the paternal roof until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company K, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Kansas and Missouri. At the battle of Prairie Grove he had his hat-band shot in two times, and he also participated in the battle of Helena. When peace was declared he came home to his parents, with whom he remained until 1867, at which time he was united in matrimony to Miss Clementine Gilland, and engaged in farming on the west fork of White River, where he remained eight years. Since that time he has resided on the farm of 200 acres where he now lives. In 1876 he established a general merchandise store, and the place took the name of Sulphur Springs from the large number of springs in the vicinity, but is now called Sulphur City. He continued in this business until 1878, when he sold his store and stock of goods, and since that time has been engaged in farming. Mr. Crawford and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a minister of that denomination, being ordained in 1876, and is now the pastor of two churches. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has always taken an active interest in politics, being the present representative of his county in the State Legislature. The following are his children: Effie (wife of H. Layman), James A., John P., Jesse D., Jordan O., Pearl, Eli D., Maude M., Ina and an infant.

Leonidas E. Crawford deserves honorable mention as a successful farmer and stock raiser of Washington County, Ark. He was born on the farm on which he now resides, November 11, 1850, being one of six children born to R. D. Crawford, who was born in Tennessee in 1818, and left that State at the age of twelve years, locating in Washington County, Ark. Here he was married to Eliza Henderson, and afterward bought the place known as the Henderson farm, which consists of 500 acres, and as he is unable to care for all his land,

his boys left their cattle ranch in Texas, and are now cultivating the farm and raising stock. His orchard consists of 800 bearing trees of fine varieties of apples, peaches and pears, and his residence is commodious and comfortable. Mr. Crawford was captain of a company of militia five years in early times. He and wife are worthy and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Leonidas E. Crawford grew to mature years on his father's farm, and in 1879 went to Texas, where he and his brothers were ranching cattle; spent one year in the management of the cattle, the herd consisting of 1,000 head, branded thus: E. W. T. November 15, 1880, while in Western Texas, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie E. Woodruff, who was born in Washington County, Ark., and a daughter of F. M. Woodruff, a native of Tennessee, and an early settler of Washington County, and their union has been blessed in the birth of three sons: Francis R., Clifford P. and Clyde. In 1880 Mr. Crawford left Texas and returned to Arkansas, but for several years retained his interest in the cattle ranch in the Lone Star State. Since his return he has resided on and managed a part of the old farm. He and his brothers are extensively engaged in stock dealing (1888).

Rev. Henry C. Crowell, pastor of the Church of Christ, Prairie Grove, Ark., and a member of the mercantile firm of H. C. & G. W. Crowell, of the same place, was born in Benton County, Ark., December 18, 1851, and is a son of Charles Crowell, who was of German descent, and was born, reared and married in Tennessee. His wife, whose maiden name was Lavina Foster, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., and became the mother of fourteen children, all of whom except four lived to be grown, and seven sons and three daughters are now living. Soon after their marriage the parents moved to Arkansas, being among the early settlers and farmers of Benton County, but since 1877, or 1878, they have been residents of Prairie Grove. Their son, H. C. Crowell, was reared to manhood in Benton County, and at the age of sixteen years began working at the jeweler's trade, serving a two years' apprenticeship. He then began working for himself at Ozark, Ark., but at the end of one year went to Crawford County, where his parents had located, and engaged in the general merchandise business, but with a very small capital. About 1878 he became a resident of Prairie Grove, and was the second merchant in the town, and has helped materially in making the place what it is. He and his brother have built twenty-one residences and five business houses, and are also extensively engaged in milling. He and his brother have a large and select stock of general merchandise, and are doing well financially. They also own and operate a drug store in the town. In August, 1873, Mr. Crowell was married to Miss Emma Foster (no relation of his mother), a daughter of Josiah Foster, and by her is the father of six children, four of whom are now living: Minnie Lee, Arthur, Neta and an infant daughter named Sudie. Mr. Crowell was ordained a minister of the Christian Church in 1884, and is now the local preacher of that church at Prairie Grove. He is the author of a work entitled "Exposition and Bonding of Satan."

James C. Cunningham. Among the honest and prosperous tillers of the soil of Prairie Grove, Washington Co., Ark., worthy of mention is Mr. Cunningham, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., November 29, 1841. His parents, M. T. and Nancy G. (McGill) Cunningham, were born, reared and married in Tennessee, and there spent their days. The father was a blacksmith, wagon-maker and miller by trade, and followed those occupations throughout life. James C. received a good education in the Flat Creek Academy, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the common and higher English branches and the higher mathematics. He remained with his father until eighteen years of age, and in the fall of 1859 came West to seek his fortune, locating in Washington County, Ark., where he has since made his home, with the exception of a few years. He raised a crop in 1860, and part of one in 1861, but the breaking out of the war interfered with his labors, and he enlisted in the Confederate army, in McCrea's regiment, for three months, at the end of which time he returned home. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Hart's battery of Arkansas troops for twelve months, but when it was reorganized, about three months later, he joined the Third Texas Cavalry, with which he remained until April, 1862. He was then detailed on detached duty for a short time, and afterward joined the Nineteenth Texas Infantry, serving with the same until the close of the war. In June, 1865, they were disbanded at Hempstead, Tex., and he remained in that

State until 1866, engaged in teaching school. After returning to Arkansas he was engaged in teaching the young idea for about one year, and then turned his attention to farming and stock raising, which occupation has received the most of his attention up to the present time. He rented land for some time, and in 1880 purchased his present valuable bottom land farm of 280 acres, 175 acres of which are under cultivation. He also owns 120 acres of land at Viney Grove, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. He was married in Washington County, January 24, 1867, to Miss Jennie Rollins, a native of the county, and daughter of Moses Rollins, deceased, and by her became the father of three daughters: Nancy N., Mary and Susie. The wife died in October, 1871, and in January, 1877, Mr. Cunningham married his second wife, Miss Fannie Shofner, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and daughter of Newton K. Shofner. Four children have blessed this union: Newton, William, Tennie and Earl. Mrs. Cunningham is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Hiram Abiff Daily is a prominent young druggist of Springdale, Ark., and was born in the "Blue Grass" State in 1855. He was reared and educated in Texas, and before entering the drug business was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Since 1880 he has been engaged in selling drugs at Springdale, and is the popular druggist of the town. He began his present business with a \$200 stock, and now his goods are valued at \$5,000, and he has a pleasant and comfortable home worth at least \$1,000. Owing to his excellent business qualifications he promises to become one of the wealthy citizens of the county, as he is now one of the popular young business men. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a strong supporter of the principles of that party. His marriage with Miss M. T. Ellis was celebrated in 1882. She was born in Illinois, and she and Mr. Daily are the parents of three children: Floy, Nina and Gus D. H. Daily, M. D., father of Hiram Abiff, was born in Smith County, Va., in 1797, and was reared in Tennessee. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1822, and has been a resident of and followed his profession in the following States: Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas, and is now residing at Springdale, but is retired from active business life. He was twice married, his first wife becoming the mother of nine children. His present wife, who was a Miss Sarah Pruner, was born in Virginia in 1825, and is the mother of ten children, H. A. Daily being one of her sons.

Charles Dale, lumberman of Fayetteville, Ark., was born in Port Huron, Mich., April 17, 1846, and is a son of Perry H. Dale, a contractor and builder of that city, a native of Rochester, Genesee Co., N. Y., being a son of an English gentleman who came to America and made a settlement in York State. Perry H. Dale was married to Miss E. A. Spalding, a daughter of Jedediah Spalding, of New Hampshire. Charles Dale grew to maturity at Port Huron, and at the age of eighteen years left his father's sash and door factory, in which he worked; and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he enlisted in the Tenth United States Infantry April 16, 1864, and was soon sent to the front. The first important battle in which he participated was the battle of the Wilderness, and he afterward took an important part in the following battles: Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Siege of Vicksburg, and Weldon Railroad. He was severely wounded in the right foot at the latter engagement, which incapacitated him for further service. After recovering from his wound he was appointed to special duty as clerk at the general headquarters at New York City, afterward filling the same position for Gens. Hooker, Sherman, Cook and Terry, and was mustered out of service at Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1867. After spending a few months at home he went West, visiting Kansas City and Sherman, Tex., and on his way home visited Fayetteville, Ark., and Springfield, Mo., spending some months in the latter place. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he was engaged in the lumber business for one year, and after his return to Michigan he accepted the agency for the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railway, spending two years in the employ of that corporation. He resigned his position March 4, 1873, and after a short time went to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Chicago, where he was engaged in the patent right business for a number of years. In 1879 he went to Kansas with S. A. Brown & Co., and was engaged in the lumber business in that State until 1883, when he came to Fayetteville, Ark., and purchased the lumber interests of S. A. Brown & Co., which business he has conducted with good success up to the present time. He was married at Vicksburg, Mich., to Miss Prudence Williams, a daughter of Myron Williams, a



leading mill owner, lumberman, merchant and vessel owner of that place, and their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Nina. Mr. Dale and wife attend the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the K. of P., of which society he is a charter member, and is also a charter member of the Fayetteville Gun Club, the Fayetteville Electric Light Company and the Building and Loan Association.

James E. Davis, whose name takes the lead in the list of prominent land-holders of Washington County, was born in Blount County, Tenn., August 10, 1831, and is the son of James and Charity (Phillips) Davis. The father was born in Blount County, Tenn., was a successful farmer, was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and was a Union man and a Republican in politics. The mother was a native of North Carolina, and was married to Mr. Davis in Blount County, Tenn., where they both passed the greater part of their lives. He died at the age of seventy-three, and she at the age of sixty-five. She was also a member of the Baptist Church. In their family were twelve children, seven now living. James E. Davis, when twenty-one years of age, went to Cass County, Ga., but one year later returned to Tennessee and located in Blount County. In the year 1854 he moved to Washington County, Ark., where he has since resided. Although commencing without means he is now the owner of 2,000 acres of some of the best land in the county, with 600 acres under cultivation. October 12, 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Woolsey, who was born in Washington County, Ark., February 12, 1838, and who is the daughter of Samuel Woolsey. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters, nine of whom are now living, viz.: James W., Nina E., John S., George W., Mollie T., Nolie L., Cora B., Ella E., Ida M., Edgar C., Caleb L. Those deceased are Nolie L. and Edgar C. Mr. Davis served four years in the Confederate army, in Col. Carroll's regiment, and was in many skirmishes. He was taken prisoner, was taken to Fayetteville, and there confined for two months. Another time he was a prisoner a short time, doing the duty of a scout. During this eventful period he lost all his property but his land, he being the owner at that time of about 800 acres. Mr. Davis, in his political views, has been a Democrat, but now votes for the best man. He is the largest land-owner in Washington County, and has some property in Benton County. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, and at all times supports the cause of education.

Hon. Wilson M. Davis, who is at present ably representing Washington County, Ark., in the State Legislature, was born in Missouri in 1852, and made his native State his home until six years of age, at which time he was taken by his parents, Green and Tirzah (Banks) Davis, to the "Lone Star State." Here he resided until fourteen or fifteen years of age, when, being of an independent and enterprising disposition, he determined to make his own way in the world, and, accordingly, came to Washington County, Ark., and engaged in farming, and, after receiving sufficient education in the common schools, engaged in teaching school. He has resided in Springdale for about seventeen years, and is well known throughout the county as a man of integrity and ability. In 1885 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the State Legislature, and is now filling the duties of that position to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, having introduced several important bills, among which was the railroad bill for prohibiting discrimination in freight rates and one for reducing car fare to 3 cents per mile. Both bills were passed. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Ardilla Barr, who was born in 1858, and their union has resulted in the birth of four children. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

George Freeman Deane, sheriff of Washington County, and a prominent citizen, is a son of Charles W. and Eliza Ruth (McKissick) Deane, and grandson of Job Deane, who was a native of Virginia, and a planter and merchant by occupation. He settled in North Carolina at a very early date. The parents of the subject of this sketch were natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and the father was a physician by profession, making his home in Washington County, Ark., at an early date. He died in this county March 4, 1886, full in the faith of the Episcopal Church. The Deanes were originally from Virginia, and were long-lived people. Mrs. Deane was the daughter of Col. James McKissick, a native of South Carolina, who made a settlement here in early times. George Freeman Deane attained his majority in Fayetteville,

and followed agricultural pursuits for some time. His early inclinations were for stock raising, and after the war, in which he served about thirteen months in the Southern army, he began dealing and trading in stock. He was married in Fayetteville to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Hiram and Elizabeth (Anderson) Davis. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Deane, two sons and one daughter: Sidney E., Ruth Elizabeth and Charles Volx. Mr. Deane has 160 acres in the home place and 160 acres in another tract. He is using his influence in the introduction of Holstein cattle and Spanish jacks in the county, with a fair prospect of success before him. He has always taken an active interest in the agricultural society in the county, and has served as an official in the same. He was also interested in the Grange movement. He is just closing his second term as sheriff of the county, which position he filled with credit to himself and his constituents. He and Mrs. Deane are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William S. Deaver was born in Maryland on the 14th of April, 1818, and September 21, 1842, was married, in Virginia, to Sarah M. Martin, who was born on the 8th of June, 1823. In 1850 they started out to seek their fortunes in the far West, and located in Arkansas, where they resided until their respective deaths, May 9, 1876, and January 9, 1858. They were the parents of five children: John Richard, Mary Elizabeth, George William, Benjamin Franklin and David Wilson, out of which only three are living, the two oldest boys, J. R. and G. W., having lost their lives in the Southern army. After his wife's death William S. Deaver was married to Sarah E., a daughter of Jacob Pearson, of Elm Springs, their union taking place August 11, 1858. This wife died on the 20th of May, 1887, leaving one son, J. P. Deaver. Benjamin Franklin Deaver, a son born to the first marriage, was born in the "Old Dominion" December 27, 1849, and came to Arkansas with his parents. He resided in Elm Springs until eight years of age, and then was taken to a farm about two miles east of that place, where he resided until 1880. October 11, 1874, he was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of William H. and Rebecca Holcomb, and by her became the father of three children, only one of whom is living, Bertha S., who was born May 14, 1879. Mrs. Deaver died on the 19th of June, 1882. In 1881 Mr. Deaver moved to Springdale, Ark., and engaged in merchandising, being the senior member of the general dry goods firm of B. F. Deaver & Co. He has sole charge of the store, and is the first dry goods merchant of the town. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1878; was made a Mason at Elm Spring Lodge No. 154 in 1876; has been a member of Springdale Lodge No. 816 since 1881; since that time has served as W. M. four years. In his political views he supports the principles of the Democratic party. On the 4th of June, 1884, Mr. Deaver married his second wife, Mary B. Putman, a daughter of Dr. R. and Elizabeth Putman, of Fayetteville, Ark. She was born four miles south of Fayetteville August 27, 1859. She lived and was principally educated at the State University of Fayetteville, and graduated at Woodland College, Independence, Mo., June 7, 1881. She became the mother of one child, that was born and died September 10, 1885.

Wiley D. Deen, farmer of White River Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Hamilton County, Ill., in January, 1841, and is a son of William and Barsheba (Durham) Deen, who were born respectively in Tennessee and North Carolina, in 1799. The father was nearly grown when he left home and went to Illinois, and he was a farmer of Hamilton County until he was nearly seventy-nine years of age, dying in 1878. His wife resided in her native State until about fourteen years of age, when she was taken to Tennessee by her parents, and there resided for about twenty years, then moving to Illinois, where she met and married Mr. Deen. She died in Washington County, Ark., June 13, 1888, being the mother of two children: Martha, who died when three days old, and Wiley D. The father was previously married to a Miss Jane Coffee, of Illinois, by whom he became the father of eight children, three of whom are living: Jacob (who lives within 800 yards of where he was born, and is about sixty-five years of age), Susan (the wife of Henry Davis, residing in Illinois) and Frances (the wife of James Johnson). Wiley D. Deen came to Phelps County, Mo., with his parents, when he was in his eighteenth year, and located on a farm heavily covered with timber, which they began to improve. About 1864 he came to Benton County, Ark., where he resided two years, and then came to his present location. During the war he was a Confederate soldier in a Mis-

souri cavalry regiment, serving as third lieutenant, but the company was soon after disbanded, and after visiting in Illinois for some time he returned to Missouri the following year (1866). He participated in the battles of Oak Hill and Springfield, and was in numerous skirmishes. He was married in June, 1862, to Margaret J. Brown, of Phelps County, Mo., born in 1841, and died November 23, 1883, having borne a family of twelve children: Andrew J. (deceased), Melvina (wife of G. W. King), Barsheba (wife of J. N. Jarvis), Ashal, Albert, Martha, Wiley, Alfred and Allen (twins), William, Leta and Amos. Mr. Deen was again married, March 1, 1888, to Mrs. Mary E. (Parker) Woodruff, who was born in Arkansas in 1858, and was first married to James Adair, and became the mother of two children: Emma and George. Their father died in 1881, and she afterward married J. Woodruff, who died four years later. To them was born one child, Viola. Mrs. Deen is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Deen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a steward, and he takes an active interest in church work. He is a Democrat, and is the present justice of the peace of his township. Our subject has a good farm of over seventy-seven acres, with forty acres under cultivation, and a fine bearing orchard of over 600 trees.

Mac Devin, one of the enterprising and respected young men of this city, was born in Marr's Hill Township, now Rhea's Mill Township, December 8, 1856, and is a son of James Crawford and Elizabeth Jane (Edmiston) Devin. The father is a substantial farmer of Washington County, and was born in Tennessee, his father being Irben Devin, who settled in Prairie Grove Township in 1833. The mother of our subject was born near Ft. Smith, on the Poteau River, in what is now Indian Territory. Her father, John T. Edmiston, was a native of Georgia, who settled in Arkansas before it became a State. Mrs. Devin died in 1885, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is buried in Prairie Grove Cemetery. Mr. Devin still resides upon his farm in Marr's Hill Township. Young Mac passed his youth upon the farm, and received a common-school education, which was supplemented by a course at the Viney Grove High-school. In 1878 he was appointed deputy county clerk, which office he filled with satisfaction for two years. He then spent two years in the sheriff's and collector's office, leaving that position to accept the position of cashier of the Washington County Bank. Upon the organization of the Bank of Fayetteville he was offered the same position in that corporation, and in November, 1888, he began to fulfill the duties of that office. Mr. Devin is a business man of sterling integrity, and is a stockholder in the Switzer Wagon Company and the building and loan association. He married Miss Nancy Louisa, the third daughter of the Hon. Hosea Maguire [see sketch], who has borne him one son and two daughters: Earl, Paul and Josephine. Mrs. Devin is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which her husband is a deacon. Mr. Devin is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

David Divelbiss, a prominent citizen of Richland Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Morrow County, Ohio, on the 25th of October, 1834, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Henline) Divelbiss, whose ancestors were Germans, and came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary War. The Divelbiss family first located in Maryland, and afterward in Pennsylvania, where Frederick Divelbiss was born in August, 1809. He is now residing in Huntington County, Ind. His wife was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in June, 1809, and died in Huntington County, Ind., November 11, 1881. They were married in Ohio, and there resided until 1849, at which time they moved to Indiana. The father has been a life-long farmer, and is a Republican in his political views. David Divelbiss was the third of nine children, seven of whom are living: David; Samuel; Maria, the wife of John Christman; Jonas; Sophia, wife of Elias Patterson; Marian, the wife of George Seese, and William C. At the early age of seventeen years David began to earn his own living, by hiring out by the month. In 1860 he purchased land in Huntington County, Ind., and began his career as a farmer, but October 21, 1862, left the plow and enlisted in the United States army, in Company C, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served until October 20, 1865, when he was discharged at Brownsville, Tex. He was in many hotly contested battles, and after the war returned home and again turned his attention to farming. In the spring of 1876 he came to Washington County, Ark., and bought the farm of 320 acres on which he now lives. He is also engaged in the stock and dairy business, and in 1887 sold \$700 worth of

butter. His cattle are full-blooded Jerseys. Mr. Divelbiss is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. June 5, 1859, he was married to Mary, a daughter of Albert Draper. She was born in Huntington County, Ind., March 14, 1842, and she and Mr. Divelbiss are the parents of the following family: Rachel, wife of B. F. Johnson; Mary C., Francis E., Sarah T., Frederick W., Albert D., Solomon B. and Samuel C. Those deceased are Nora A. and Anna M. Mr. and Mrs. Divelbiss are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are well known and respected in the county in which they reside.

Dryden Dold, M. D., retired physician and farmer, of Washington County, Ark., was born in Augusta County, of the "Old Dominion," May 17, 1812, and was reared and educated in his native county. At an early day he began the study of medicine, and took two courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Virginia, and one course of lectures in Philadelphia, Penn., in the winter of 1834-35. In the spring of the latter year he began practicing his profession in Middlebrook, Va., and at the end of twelve months came west, and located first in St. Louis, and then in Natchez, Miss., remaining in the latter place six months. He then returned to Virginia, and shortly after located near Knoxville, Tenn., where he made his home, and practiced his profession for about fifteen years. The following four years were spent in Georgia, and after a short residence in New Orleans he came up the Mississippi River as far as Cane Hill, Ark. (in 1848), where he located and practiced medicine for about thirteen years, his practice extending within a radius of from twenty to thirty miles. He became a resident of Benton County, Ark., in 1861, and owned considerable land where Siloam Springs is now located, but in 1874 he returned to Washington County, where he has since made his home, and where he has had an extensive and increasing practice. He was married while residing in East Tennessee, but about 1858 his wife died, and he married his second wife, Nancy Reed, in Washington County, Ark. She is a native of the county, and a daughter of John R. Reed, one of the early settlers of Arkansas. Dr. and Mrs. Dold are the parents of the following family: William A., John Philip, Mary M., Sarah E., wife of Robert Simpson, and Laura Virginia. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James Dodson, senior member of the mercantile firm of Dodson & Co., of Springdale, Ark., was born in Tennessee in 1836, and at the age of fifteen years came to Arkansas with his parents. He farmed for a short period, and for about five years was one of the popular local educators of Northwest Arkansas. In the fall of 1866 he entered mercantile life in Randolph County, where he resided until 1883, when he took up his abode in Imboden, and followed the same occupation until February, 1887. Since that time he has resided in Springdale, and is doing a thriving business. He has some valuable town property, besides his spacious store building, and is considered one of the progressive and prosperous citizens of the county. Miss Julia D. Henderson became his wife and the mother of his three children: Fannie S., wife of J. L. Davis; John S. and Nettie M. Mr. Dodson and family worship in the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served four years. He was in eighteen different battles, but was never wounded. His parents, Sampson and Celia (Rogers) Dodson, who were born in Tennessee in 1809 and 1814, respectively, were reared and married in their native State, and in 1851 immigrated to Arkansas. They were the parents of four children, James being the second in the family, and their deaths occurred in 1877 and 1874, father and mother, respectively.

Rev. William A. Douthit, merchant at Salem Springs, Washington Co., Ark., and a successful farmer, is the son of Thomas and Sarah Douthit, both natives of North Carolina. When young they moved with their parents to this county, were married April 10, A. D. 1842, and here in this county they have resided ever since. The father is a tiller of the soil, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is sixty-nine years of age, and is of Irish and English descent. His grandparents came from Ireland. The mother's maiden name was Alburty; she is sixty-five years of age, and is of German descent. Her grandparents came to America with the first settlers of New York. William A. Douthit was born November 5, 1848, and was one of eight children born to his parents, six sons and two daughters. He was reared to farm life, and had very poor educational advantages in early life, the Civil War

depriving him of such educational advantages. After reaching manhood he educated himself in an academy at Evansville, and afterward taught for about six months. He then turned his attention to farming, which occupation he still carries on, and is now the owner of eighty acres of good land. In 1872 he married Miss Belle Bowden, a native of Pope County, Ark. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Bowden, who came from Maury County, Tenn., in an early day. John S. Bowden was elected to the Legislature in the year 1856, was re-elected in 1858 and 1860, and was in the State Legislature when the State seceded, and was re-elected when the north part was admitted to the Union. He was killed by the rebel guerrillas in April, 1865. The mother still survives, and lives on the old homestead. To William A. and Belle Douthit were born six children, three sons and three daughters. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. October, 1897, Mr. Douthit built a store-house in Salem Springs, and soon after engaged in merchandising at that place. With the exception of about ten years Mr. Douthit has made this county his home all his life. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1884, which he faithfully filled. In 1881 he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached the second sermon at Salem Springs in a brush arbor in July of that same year.

Julius Linn Duke, jeweler at Fayetteville, Ark., was born in Pike County, Mo., August 5, 1843, and is a son of Courtney M. and Catherine (Jackson) Duke, natives of Virginia and Missouri, respectively. The father was a merchant by occupation, and a descendant of a long line of ancestors of the Old Dominion. In 1854 he immigrated to Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark., and here died in 1876, after a long and useful life. He was buried with the honors of the Odd Fellows society. His wife, Catherine (Jackson) Duke, was the daughter of Cornelius Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, who made a settlement in Missouri at a very early date, and was a farmer and trader by occupation. Julius L. Duke attained his growth in Washington County, Ark., and here learned the jeweler's trade. He entered the ranks of the Confederate army, Third Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, State Militia, and was at the battle of Wilson's Creek. Upon the organization of the Confederate regular service, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, and numerous other minor engagements. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and then returned home and engaged in the jewelry business, and has been prominently identified with it ever since. He was married in Fayetteville, in 1868, to Miss Helen M. Gaines, daughter of Judge B. J. H. Gaines, of Sebastian County, Ark. They have one daughter, Annie G. Mr. Duke has served in the courts of the city, also the school board, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of P., the K. of H., and he and wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church.

Zebulon B. Edmiston, retired merchant, of Boonsboro, Ark., is a native of Clark County, Ark., born April 17, 1830. His father, David Edmiston, was born in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas when a lad of thirteen, with his father (who also bore the name of David), and located in what is now Clark County. Here David C. Edmiston grew to manhood, and was afterward married to Rebecca Thornton, a native of Illinois, moving to Washington County, Ark., in 1835, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in April, 1884. His wife died in August, 1882. Zebulon B. spent his youthful days on his father's farm, and received a fair common-school education. On December 16, 1852, he was married to Miss Eunice Jane Gray, a daughter of Sanford F. Gray, who bore him three sons: James P., David N. and John S. Mr. Edmiston farmed until 1872, when he moved to Boonsboro to give his children the advantages of the schools of that place, and four years later engaged in merchandising, which occupation he successfully carried on until 1884, when he retired from active business life and left his store to the management of his sons. When the Boonsboro Canning and Evaporating Factory was organized, in 1888, Mr. Edmiston became one of the stockholders and did all in his power to further the enterprise. John S. Edmiston, son of Zebulon B. Edmiston, was educated in the Cane Hill College, and graduated from that institution in the summer of 1876, and in the fall of the same year began teaching in the primary department of the same institution. He then taught in Sebastian County, Ark., for some time, and afterward went to Texas, where he followed the same calling, returning to Arkansas in December, 1878. In February, of the following year, he en-

gaged in merchandising in Boonsboro, and has been actively engaged in that business ever since. He became a director and president of the Cane Hill Canning and Evaporating Company, of which B. J. Wade was made vice-president; S. T. Cole, treasurer; Dr. W. H. Moore, secretary, and the following are the other directors: F. R. Earl, W. S. Moore, J. H. Marler and William M. Lewis. May 6, 1886, Mr. Edmiston was married to Miss Alice L. Lacy, who was born in Alabama and was reared and educated in Arkansas. They have three children: Erin, Lacy and Clem Gray. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Howard Edwards, A. M., Professor of History, English and Modern Languages in the A. I. U., was born in Fauquier County, Va., November 7, 1854, and received his education under his father, who was a noted educator. By the time he was twelve years of age he had read many of the classics with his father, and when seventeen years of age he entered Randolph Macon College, near Richmond; graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. M., being first honorary man in mathematics and also in Latin. The last year of his course he was elected assistant professor of Latin. Having taught a year in private schools, he studied in the universities of Leipzig and Paris, making language his chief study. Returning, he was instructor in English, German and History in Bethel (Va.) Academy, for two years, and was also two years at the Bingham (N. C.) School. He was then acting principal of Bethel (Va.) Academy, for two years, then principal of Tusculum (Ala.) Academy, and in 1886 he was elected to his present position. March, 1888, he was elected librarian of A. I. U. In 1881 he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Fauquier County, Va., and by this union were born two children, Norman and Bland. Both Prof. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Rev. Francis M. and Frances (Bland) Edwards, parents of Prof. Edwards, were born in Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The father was a native of King George County, was left an orphan when quite young, and was reared in Baltimore by a brother, Rev. William B. Edwards, D. D., where he received a fine classical education. He taught in private schools until the close of the war, and since then has been engaged in the ministry. The mother was a direct descendant of Theodrick Bland, of Colonial fame. In their family were three living children, two sons and one daughter. Clarence is a prominent educator of New York, and in his politics affiliates with the Democratic party.

S. L. Eidson, proprietor of Eidson's Distillery, of Washington County, Ark., was born in the county in 1852, and is a son of W. H. and Susan Eidson. He was reared on a farm and followed that occupation until a few years ago, when he commenced distilling apples and peaches and manufacturing whisky. He has on hand at the present time 8,500 gallons of whisky, of the finest quality, on which he has a good trade, and which he ships principally south and west. Besides his distillery, he owns 220 acres of fertile and well-improved land, from which he derives a comfortable competency. He votes the Democratic ticket. About 1876 he was married to Miss Amanda Harper, but has since been married to Miss Sallie Payne. His first union was blessed in the birth of four interesting children.

William Harrison Eidson, another citizen whose name is synonymous with the farming interests of the county, is a son of William and Martha (Wilson) Eidson. The father was born in North Carolina about 1782, and the mother in Hawkins County, Tenn., being about eight years younger than her husband. When a young man the father immigrated to Tennessee, where he met and married Miss Wilson. They spent their lives on a farm in Hawkins County, Tenn., and both lived to be about seventy years of age. He was an old-time Democrat, and she was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The sixth child, William H. Eidson, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., April 19, 1823, was reared on the farm and educated to a limited extent in the old subscription schools. At the age of nineteen he married Miss Susan Begley, a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., born November, 1822. Having farmed in that county until 1851 he moved to Washington County, Ark., located in the woods on the place where he now lives, and here first entered forty acres of land. Since then he has added thereto, and now has about 1,200 acres. To Mr. and Mrs. Eidson were born ten children: McCoy, John D., Henry, Mary J., Samuel L., William S., Martha E., Ellen C., George P. and Orlena B. The eldest two were killed

at the battle of Vicksburg, while in service on the Confederate side. As a business man Mr. Eldson has been eminently successful, and is one of the largest land owners in the township. He has been a resident of this county for thirty-seven years, and has lived on his present property all that time. He is Democratic in his political views, was justice of the peace four years, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William H. Engels, farmer, was born in Independence County, Ark., August 27, 1830. His father, Henry A. Engels, was born and reared in Washington, Ky., and at the age of nineteen years left his home to seek his fortune in the West, locating in Independence County, Ark., where he engaged in farming, and became one of the leading citizens of the county. He was the first sheriff of the county after the State was admitted, and held the office six years. He died December 9, 1843, and his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Allen, and whom he married in 1829, died in 1835. She was born in Alabama, a daughter of Andrew Allen, one of the prominent men of Independence County, and became the mother of three children: Abraham A., Sarah J. (wife of W. F. Woodruff) and William H. The latter was but five years old when his mother died, and he was reared by his uncles, William and Abraham Allen, of Washington County, Ark. He returned to his father in a few years, but at the latter's death returned to his uncles, with whom he remained until grown. In 1852 he went to Fort Smith and entered the employment of Sutton, Griffith & Co., wholesale merchants, with whom he remained four years. In 1854 he went overland to California with a drove of stock, returning the following year, and in 1856 returned to Washington County, where, in December of that year, he was married and settled on the farm where he now lives. During the war, being exempt from service, he remained at home and had charge of the Allen Grist-mills, and in 1865 removed the mills to Farmington, built the Farmington Grist-mills, and also operated a saw-mill. He laid out the town of Farmington, and owned the land on which the town was built. In 1876 he retired from the milling business and devoted his attention to farming, and for about ten years operated a steam thresher. His wife, Isabella (Kinnibrough) Engels, was born in Washington County in 1834, and to her union with Mr. Engels four children were born: Mary (wife of John Smith), Alice, William A. and Bertha. Mr. Engels owns a good farm of 140 acres, with eighty under cultivation, and he and wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Engels supplies the following data of interest: The first thresher was brought to Washington County in 1844; the first reaper in 1857; in 1858 he (Mr. Engels) went to St. Louis in a two-horse wagon for a reaper, a distance of 850 miles, taking twenty-nine days to make the trip. The first steam flouring mill in the county was erected in 1854, at Fayetteville, by Stirman & Dickson, merchants of that place. There are now (close of 1888) sixteen in the county.

J. T. Evins, farmer and merchant at Dutch Mills, was born in Washington County, Ark., November 17, 1856, and is the eighth of ten children, four sons and six daughters, born to Ephraim M. and Mary A. (Crozier) Evins. The father was born in South Carolina, although his parents came from Wales, and the name was originally Evans. Grandfather Evins and his brother came over from Wales and took different sides in the Revolutionary War. So hostile were the feelings of Grandfather Evins toward his brother for fighting against the colonies that he changed the spelling of his name. Ephraim M. Evins went to East Tennessee, and was here married to Miss Hannah D. Crozier, who bore him four children. After her death he married Miss Mary A. Crozier, and with her moved to Washington County, Ark., in 1854. She died about 1864, and since that time Mr. Evins has remained single. While in Tennessee he engaged in merchandising, also ran a mill, and since coming here he has followed farming. He is still living, is seventy-eight years old, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His son, J. T. Evins, was educated in the common schools and also at Cane Hill College. Having farmed a short time he began merchandising at Dutch Mills in 1881, and has continued there ever since. The following year J. C. White joined him, and the firm became as it now stands, Evins & White. They have an unusually large and select stock of goods, and are doing well at this business. In September, 1882, he married Miss Alice, daughter of James S. White, and a native of Washington County, Ark., born February, 1860. Three children were the fruits of this union: Theodore F., Ava P. and Thaddeus W. Mr. Evins has made all his

property by industry and saving, never having spent his money foolishly. He is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Jasper Farmer is a well-to-do citizen of Washington County, Ark., and was born near where he now resides in February, 1840, being a son of William and Eliza (Putnam) Farmer, who were of English descent. The father was a Tennessean, born in 1816, and grew to maturity in Indiana, but was married in Fulton County, Ill., in 1836, and soon after removed to Arkansas, dying in Franklin County in 1865. His wife was a daughter of R. Putnam, who served in the Black Hawk War, and who located in Indiana when a boy, and in 1836 came to Arkansas, after a short residence in Illinois. He died in Washington County. Mrs. Farmer became the mother of one daughter and four sons: Jasper, Stacy, Isaac N., J. M. and William R. She is yet living, and resides on the old home farm with her daughter Stacy. Jasper Farmer's early days were divided between attending the common schools and assisting his father on the farm, and he remained under the parental roof until the breaking out of the late war, when he (in 1862) enlisted in the Confederate service, but at the end of four months returned home, where he was married in 1878 to Martha Woolsey, a daughter of W. T. Woolsey, and located on the farm where he now resides. He is a thrifty and progressive tiller of the soil, and his dealings with his fellow men are above reproach.

James Felton may be mentioned among the prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Washington County, Ark. His birth occurred on the 5th of December, 1828, in Smith County, Tenn., his parents, Thomas and Polly (Glover) Felton, being natives of the same State. About 1841 the family moved to Missouri, and in Greene County the father improved a farm and reared his family. His death occurred in 1862. James Felton made his home with his father until he attained his majority, and September 1, 1863, was married, in what is now Christian County, to Miss Cordelia P. Tillman, a native of Tennessee. After his marriage he farmed in Christian County until the breaking out of the war, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate service, First Missouri Infantry, serving until the surrender of Vicksburg, and participating in the battles of Elk Horn, Grand Gulf, Corinth, Iuka, and the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner in the last engagement, and was kept at Camp Morton until the close of the war. Four of Mr. Felton's brothers were in the same regiment as himself; one was killed and the other three were wounded, but he escaped unhurt. After receiving his discharge he returned to his family in Missouri, and shortly after removed to Texas, where he raised one crop. In February, 1867, he came to Arkansas, locating in Washington County, where he purchased his present farm of 200 acres, three miles east of Boonsboro. He has 100 acres under cultivation and a good frame residence and good barns. He has a family of six children: Buena Vista (wife of J. A. Nugent), L. J., E. W., Veta (wife of William Huffaker), Lenora and Zulah. The family attend the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Felton are members.

James Andrew Ferguson, merchant, banker and dealer in real estate, was born in Mountain Township, Washington Co., Ark., January 28, 1840, and is the son of John C. and Elizabeth (English) Ferguson, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Tennessee. John C. Ferguson was of Scotch descent, was married in Tennessee, came to Arkansas about 1833, and settled in Washington County, where he passed his last days. He died in 1862 or 1863. The mother was of English descent, and the daughter of Mathew English, who was captured and reared by the Indians. She died in 1844. James Andrew Ferguson was the fifth of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. He grew to manhood in his native State, and enlisted in the war as second lieutenant of Carroll's regiment, Confederate army, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, holding this position with honor and credit until the fall of 1863, when he had the misfortune to have his leg broken by a fall from his horse. He then resigned, spent a year in California, and after the war returned to Fayetteville, where he has since been identified with the interests of the county. He was married, in Washington County, to Miss Nannie E. Tuttle, daughter of J. M. and Evaline (Smith) Tuttle, and a native of Tennessee. Five sons and one daughter are the result of this union: George (who is actively engaged in the stock business), James Wallace, Arthur Lee, Augusta, Harry and John Middleton, who was the fifth child, and who is now deceased.



Upon the organization of the Washington County Bank, Mr. Ferguson took an active interest in its establishment, rendered important aid and has held connection with it since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a K. of H., and he and family worship at the Episcopal Church.

T. R. Ferguson, whose post-office is Spring Valley, is a native of Indiana, born in 1820, and the son of William and Nancy (Ross) Ferguson. The father was a farmer, was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans. He moved from Virginia to Indiana in his early youth, and there died. His son, T. R. Ferguson, was educated in the State University at Bloomfield, and studied medicine at Springfield, Ill., under Dr. Darlin, graduating from McDowell College a year or so later. He then began to practice his profession, and has continued at this ever since. In 1840 he espoused religion, joined the Christian Church, and soon after was ordained. He follows his ministerial duties as a local preacher when possible to do so. He entered the Southern army in 1861, under Gen. Price, and served with him until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner several times, but was exchanged. Previous to this, in 1841, he married Miss Liza J. May, of Macon County, Ill., and they are now the parents of six children: Mrs. Nancy Purdy, Mrs. Catherine Muse, Mrs. Annie Denningbery; Walter, who married Miss Alice Sanders; George, and James, who married Miss Ellen Hice. The same year of his marriage Mr. Ferguson left Indiana and moved to Springfield, Ill., but soon left there and moved to Buchanan County, where he remained until the close of the war. After that eventful period Mr. Ferguson moved to Washington County, Ark., where he has remained ever since, practicing his profession and engaged in his ministerial duties. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd Fellow, is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and his family are all members of the Christian Church. In 1888 Mr. Ferguson was the candidate of the Union Labor party for State senator.

John R. Flinn, merchant and miller of Evansville, is the son of Hugh and Martha A. (Cottrell) Flinn. The father was born in Ireland in 1803, and the mother in Alabama in 1806. The father immigrated to America in 1835; had previously served a seven years' apprenticeship at the stone-cutter's trade, and was an excellent workman. He cut the columns for the Missouri State capitol, and did the carving on the seminary at the capital of the Indian Territory. Having found his way to Arkansas, he made this State his home until his death, which occurred in 1880. The mother grew to womanhood in her native State, and here married a man by the name of Thurston. She bore him two children, and after his death she moved to Arkansas, where she married Mr. Flinn, and bore him two sons. She is still living. The youngest son, John R., was born December 15, 1847, in Crawford County, Ark., where he was reared and educated. In 1865 he married Miss Julia A. Snodgrass, a native of Franklin County, Ark., and to them were born nine children, six now living. After farming until 1875 Mr. Flinn left Crawford County, and moved to Washington County, locating in Evansville, where he bought the Evansville Grist and Saw-mill. This mill he has owned ever since, and has just added a cotton-gin, in which Mr. J. M. Chandler is partner. Mr. Flinn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is Democratic in his politics, and has been postmaster at Evansville for eight years. His wife, his mother and his eldest daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jonathan Foust, one of the wide-awake, thorough-going farmers of Goshen Township, was born July 28, 1838, in Highland County, Ohio, and is one of nine children born to his parents, Jonathan and Anna (Shaffer) Foust. The father was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 15, 1802, moved to Ohio in 1817, and in 1838 moved to Huntington County, Ind., where he and wife are residing at the present time. Both are eighty-six years of age. Their son, Jonathan Foust, was but one year old when his parents moved to Indiana, and here he attained his growth and received his education. During the late war he served three years with the Federal army, and rendered effective and valuable service. February 12, 1867, he chose Miss Matilda E. McElhaney as his companion through life, and the following children were the result of this union: Florence F., Minerva E., David M., William H., Rosa B., Charles F., Nellie M., Alvin E., Elmer F., Grover C. and M. T. One daughter, Ida Rebecca, died in infancy. Mrs. Foust was born January 19, 1848, and is the daughter of David McElhaney, who was born in West Virginia June 18, 1810, and moved to Preble

County, Ohio, in 1844. In that county he married Miss Sarah Scott, and in 1850 they moved to Huntington County, Ind. He has been a farmer all his life, and he and wife are now living. In 1886 Mr. Foust and family moved to their present farm in Washington County. This farm of ninety-five acres is located eight miles east of Fayetteville, and is in White River Valley. Mr. Foust has succeeded admirably in farming and stock raising, and makes a specialty of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs. He is a Democrat in politics, takes an active interest in public enterprises, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Stephen D. Gilbreath, merchant of West Fork, Ark., is a native of Washington County, Ark., born May 28, 1845, and is a son of Cyrus D. and Sarah (Craig) Gilbreath. The father was born in North Carolina in 1808, and as his educational advantages were quite limited in his boyhood days, he attended school with his own children in order to obtain the coveted education. In 1833 he located on a farm in Independence County, Ark., and two years later came to Washington County, and became one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of the county, owning a good farm of 200 acres. He always took an active interest in politics, and held the office of justice of the peace a number of years, and was also judge of the county court several terms. His death occurred in October, 1880. His wife, who became the mother of nine children (five living), died in 1847, and in 1851 he married Mrs. Cynthia Bloyd, and their union was blessed with two children. Stephen D. Gilbreath received a fair English education, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm. In 1862 he was compelled to hide in the woods to save his life, and in 1863 he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, and did honorable and active service until the close of the war. After his return home he located on a farm, and in February, 1865, was married to Susan Billingsley, a native of Washington County, and by her became the father of five children: James M., Sarah R., John, Davton W. and Amy E. In 1882 Mr. Gilbreath gave up farm life and engaged in merchandising at West Fork, in partnership with John Lane. At the end of three months he purchased his partner's interest, and after carrying on the business in his own name for some time, formed a partnership with J. M. Lagster, with whom he has since been connected. Mr. Gilbreath is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 14, at West Fork, and he and family attend the Christian Church.

Thomas Gladden, the accommodating proprietor of the Gladden Hotel at Springdale, Ark., was born in Tennessee in 1815, and is a son of William and Violet (Wilson) Gladden, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, and the latter in Tennessee, in 1772 and 1779, respectively. They became the parents of fourteen children. William Gladden moved to Missouri in 1815, and there died in 1882, lacking only three months of being one hundred and ten years old. His wife died in 1883, aged one hundred and four years. Thomas Gladden was three months old when he was taken to Missouri, and in that State he was reared and educated and resided for fifty-two years, being engaged in farming and stock trading. He was also married while in that State to Miss Sarah G. Huff, by whom he became the father of eight children: Alexander; Dr. R. B., of Purdy, Mo.; Lucy, Elizabeth, Mary, Atinina, Sarah E. and J. I. Mr. Gladden became a resident of Benton County, Ark., in 1867, and from there went to Boonsborough, where he lived five years. He has now been residing in Springdale for thirteen years, and during that time has been engaged in keeping hotel, purchasing his present large house in 1887, which is largely patronized by the traveling public. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren.

Dr. H. D. Gorham. The Gorham family was first represented in America by the great-grandfather of Dr. Gorham, who came from England at an early day and settled in Connecticut. While serving in the Continental army, during the Revolutionary War, he was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. His son, Seth Gorham, was born in Connecticut, served throughout the Revolutionary War and lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1854. His son, Deming Gorham, father of the Doctor, was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1798, and was a farmer by occupation and also followed the cooper's trade. He became one of the wealthy land owners of Rutland County, Vt., and died in his native State and county in 1861. He was married to Sabra Gates, who was also born in Rutland, Vt., and a daughter of N. Gates. She was the first cousin of Gen. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, and became the mother of three children: Dr. H. D.; Sarah J.,

wife of J. M. Goodno, and Elizabeth J. (deceased). She died in 1869. Dr. Gorcham grew to manhood on a farm in Vermont, and was married in 1831 to Electa D., daughter of Josiah Duten. She was born and reared in New Hampshire, and was the mother of two children: Ellen, wife of Rollin Mead, and George W. His second wife was Jane Duten, who bore him two children: James K. and Mary, wife of G. W. Smith; she died in 1853. He married his third wife, Esther M. Cook, who was reared in Morgan County, Ohio, and by her became the father of five children: Wallace D.; Harriet M., wife of W. P. Williams; Mariette H.; Austrilla, wife of H. B. Minnie, and Larilla, wife of J. L. Burns. In 1838 the Doctor moved to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1848, when he moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, and opened the first coal mines on the Des Moines River. In 1850 he made an overland trip to California, and was engaged in mining for one year. He then returned home, and in 1856 went back to his old home in Vermont, and took charge of the old home farm until his father's death. While residing in Iowa his eyesight failed him, and he was blind for eighteen months, but doctored with some of the best physicians of the West and East, all to no purpose, until he engaged the services of a man by the name of Campbell, residing in Iowa, who eventually restored his sight. He obtained the prescription from Dr. Campbell's son, and after locating in Michigan, in 1863, began making the treatment of the eye his especial business, practicing at Grand Rapids, Mich., and Fort Wayne, Ind., and is now known in many portions of the United States. Since 1870 he has resided in Washington County, Ark., where he has a good farm of sixty acres. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Viney Grove Lodge, and he and family worship in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James S. Graham, farmer of Washington County, Ark., and native of the "Blue Grass State," was born in 1820, and while an infant was brought by his parents, William and Lear (Boyd) Graham, to Arkansas. William Graham was born in the "Old North State" in 1777, and in 1782 was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he resided until 1820, and then came to Arkansas and spent the remainder of his days. He was married in Kentucky, and became the father of eleven children, four of whom are living. His principal occupation throughout life was farming. His wife died in 1836. Their son, James S. Graham, was reared in Northwestern Arkansas, and is one of the thrifty farmers of that locality. Rebecca Jane Patton, who was born in Tennessee in 1826, became his wife and the mother of nine children: Vachiel C., Peter, Rachel, Dorothea T., Amanda A. (widow of Robert Graham), Benjamin P., Orlena J., J. Willy and Cynthia. After suffering many of the privations and hardships of pioneer life Mr. Graham, by hard work and good management, is now the owner of 327 acres of land. He is one of the oldest residents of the county, and is highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He and his two eldest sons served in the Confederate army from 1863 until the close of the war, his eldest son volunteering in the first company ever organized in Arkansas. Peter, the other son, was a member of the third company that was organized. Mr. Graham is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a staunch Democrat.

Riley Graham, one of the leading farmers of Wedington Township, was born in Casey County, Ky., September 23, 1827, and is the son of Littleton F. and Catherine (Carson) Graham, both natives of Kentucky, the father born in Casey County April 12, 1799, and is still living near Fayetteville. The mother was born about 1800, and died near Fayetteville, Ark., in 1857. They were married in Casey County, and there lived until 1836, when they moved to Lincoln County, Tenn., and there lived until 1852. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife, and has been a life-long Democrat. He was a successful farmer, and since the death of his wife has lived with his children, seven now living of a family of ten: Ewing, John C., Riley, Minerva, Cyrena, Clarinda and Melvina Adaline. Those deceased were named Cyrus M., Catherine and America. Cyrus M. was in the Confederate service during the late war, and was killed by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Prairie Grove. Riley Graham remained at home until twenty years of age, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1853 his father gave him a small tract of land, and in 1857 he sold this and bought land near Fayetteville. He is now the owner of a well-located and well-improved farm, the result of his own and his wife's hard labor. October 18, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Wilson,

daughter of Hon. Thomas Wilson, who was born in Kentucky in 1812, and who died at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the first settlers of Washington County, and a prominent citizen, at different times county judge, and also represented Washington County in the Arkansas Legislature several times; was also a farmer. Mrs. Graham was born near Fayetteville, Ark., June 1, 1836, and by her marriage became the mother of ten children, nine now living: James C., died when an infant; Bell D., Thomas G., William R., Len F., Cora Alice, Emma C., Virginia W., Cyrus E. and Kate May. July, 1862, Mr. Graham enlisted in Company A, of Brooks' infantry, Confederate army, and after serving a short time was captured at Fayetteville, and paroled. He re-enlisted in the fall of 1864, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Graham, his wife and all the children but the youngest and fifth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Clifton Sidney Gray, M. D., and one of the prominent practitioners of Fayetteville and vicinity, is a native of Missouri, born near Sedalia January 2, 1850, being the son of Hon. Hampton P. Gray, and grandson of John Gray, who was a native Virginian, and who made a settlement in the then Territory of Missouri, and was a planter by occupation. He was an active and useful citizen in the gradual development of his locality, and amassed considerable wealth. Hon. Hampton P. Gray was an attorney by profession and a native of Missouri, born in that State while it was yet a Territory. He was married to Miss Amanda Snell, daughter of John Snell, a planter and farmer near Sedalia, and a native of England, who made a settlement there in early times. Dr. Clifton S. Gray was reared in Columbia, Mo., whither his father had removed, supplementing his public school training with a thorough literary and classical course at the University of Missouri, at Columbia. At the end of four years and when in his seventeenth year he graduated from this institution. After graduating he began the study of his profession under the preceptorship of Dr. Norwood, of the chair of chemistry and physics in the University of Missouri, but afterward spent two academic years in the University of Louisville, Ky., and one year at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1871 and 1872. He did not enter into any regular practice on account of ill health, and came to Washington County, Ark., in 1876, to try a change of climate. He was greatly benefited by the change, and soon engaged in the active practice of his profession, which was only disturbed by trips through Utah and Colorado for his health, and one year spent in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. He was married in Little Rock, Ark., to Miss Fannie A. Ashley, a graduate of Mrs. Outhburt's Female School, of St. Louis, and daughter of William Ashley, who is a son of Senator Chester Ashley, of the United States Senate. Dr. Gray is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Arkansas State Medical Society, serving as the honored vice-president of the latter society. He has made some few contributions to literary journals of his profession, and is considered one of the intelligent and prominent citizens of his county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. P. societies, and he and Mrs. Gray worship at the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, and is active in general church work.

Prof. Oliver Crosby Gray, A. M., LL.D., was born in Lincoln County, Me., December 30, 1832, the son of Dr. Peter T. Gray and grandson of Rev. Thomas Gray, who was a clergyman of the Unitarian Church, and who spent a long, useful life in his ministerial work in Maine and Massachusetts. Dr. Peter T. Gray was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of the medical department of Cambridge University, and an eminent physician of Jefferson, Me. His wife, Elizabeth (Kennedy) Gray, was a lady of unusual attainments, and the daughter of Nathaniel Kennedy, a worthy citizen of Waldoborough, Me., who dated his ancestry back to early Scotch-Irish settlers in that State. Prof. Oliver C. Gray was the eldest of a family of three sons: Thomas K. is a druggist at Minneapolis, Minn., and a man of wealth, and John D. is a druggist of Stockton, Cal. The boyhood days of Prof. Gray were spent in his native State, and in 1849 he entered Waterville (Me.) Classical Institute, where he spent two years in a preparatory course. In August, 1851, he entered Colby University, graduating with the class of 1855 in a thorough literary and classical course, taking his A. B. After graduating he went to Minneapolis, where he had charge of the pub-

lic schools, and was the first superintendent of those schools. He remained here two years, and then spent two years as principal of the Monticello Academy, of Wright County, Minn. After this he was located for one year at Princeton, and took charge of the female academy in Dallas County, Ark., but the breaking out of the war caused him to leave his charge at that place and accept a responsible position in the Confederate army. After the war he resumed his labors at Princeton, and there remained two years, after which he accepted the position of professor of mathematics in St. John's College, Little Rock, Ark. Here he remained seven years, and was president of the college the last three years of his stay, resigning his position to accept the position of professor of mathematics in the A. I. U., which position he held until 1885. During the seven years in St. John's and eight and a half years in the A. I. U., he served as commandant of cadets, and this, including four years in the war, makes a total of nineteen and one-half years in military service. In 1886 Prof. Gray was placed in charge of the public schools of Fayetteville, and held the superintendency until May, 1888. During his incumbency of St. John's College, in 1869, he was made M. A. by his Alma Mater, and in 1884 he had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by that university. He was elected to the office of mayor of Fayetteville, and filled the position from 1886 to 1888. He was married in Cushing, Me., to Miss Virginia L. Davis, a lady of education and refinement, who died in full communion with the faith of the Presbyterian Church. She had been a teacher of art in the A. I. U. for several years, and died in 1886, leaving a son and daughter: Carl R., a young man of unusually good business qualities, who is now holding the responsible position of commercial agent of the Frisco Railroad, with headquarters at Wichita, Kas., and Ethel, a student of the Lewis Academy at Wichita, Kas. Prof. Gray is a charter member of Frontier Lodge 1628, K. of H., and was representative to the Grand Lodge this year. He is a Mason, knighted in Hugh De Payne Commandery, Little Rock, Ark., made in Princeton Lodge No. 16, Princeton, Ark., and to the thirtieth degree of the Ancient Scottish Rite at Little Rock in 1872. In July, 1888, he was re-elected to his old chair of mathematics in the A. I. U., which position he now holds.

A. J. Greathouse may be mentioned as one of the prosperous farmers of Elm Spring Township, Washington Co., Ark., and was born in the county in which he now resides in 1852. His boyhood days were spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the common schools, where he received a good practical education; afterward attended the State University at Fayetteville, Ark. After finishing his education he engaged in pedagoguing, becoming one of the successful educators of Northwestern Arkansas, but discontinued this occupation to engage in agricultural pursuits, which have received his attention up to the present time. He owns a good farm of 120 acres, from which he is deriving a comfortable competency; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in his political views is a Democrat. He is one of eleven children born to the marriage of Robert and Margaret (Blunt) Greathouse, who were born in 1826 and 1831, respectively.

Hon. Henderson Parmer Greene, county and probate judge of Washington County, Ark., was born in White County, Tenn., on the 4th of June, 1828. His parents, Wesley and Catherine (Gentry) Greene, were natives of the "Old North State," the former a millwright by occupation, and a direct descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. This branch of the Greene family have all the characteristics of their ancestors, and are a square-built, hardy, long-lived and courageous people, inheriting Scotch-Irish blood from their paternal ancestors. Catherine (Gentry) Greene is a descendant of a prominent old North Carolina family, and she and her husband, Mr. Greene, died in Montgomery County, Tenn., when their son, Henderson, was a small lad of seven years. He became a bound boy in the family of Alfred Davidson, and with them removed to Greene County, Mo., in 1839, where he grew to manhood, and acquired sufficient knowledge in the common schools to enable him to engage in teaching as a profession. He followed this occupation in Greene and Christian Counties from 1849 until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. In 1860 he was elected to represent Christian County in the State Legislature, and served two terms, the latter term including a call session. In 1861 he organized Company F, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Confederate States Army, of which company he became commander upon its entering the field, and after

serving about two years was taken captive while doing recruiting service as quartermaster, and was kept a prisoner until near the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities he went to Texas, where he remained about two years, and then came to Cane Hill, Ark., and engaged in farming and teaching school. In 1884 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and two years later was elected county and probate judge of Washington County, and has filled the duties of that office with ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. While residing in Christian County, Mo., he was married to Miss Elmina Elizabeth Tillman, who was a daughter of Reuben Tillman, a native of Tennessee. She was an honored and worthy member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and her untimely death was mourned by her husband and five children. The latter's names are as follows: William F., a physician and druggist at Lowell, Ark.; James A., who is studying medicine with his brother, Thomas O., who is a teacher by profession; Minnie, who is yet single, and Mattie, wife of Andrew Hanna. Judge Greene was married in Washington County, Ark., January 9, 1874, to Miss M. J. McLothlin, a native of Arkansas, and two daughters have been born to this marriage: Emma Otelia and Caddie A. Judge Greene has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1854, and was a charter member and active worker in the Grange movement at Cane Hill, being master of that organization for several years.

Andrew Smith Gregg was born in Lawrence County, Ala., December 7, 1827, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Gregg, both natives of Tennessee. The parents were frugal, industrious people, and settled in Oxford's Bend of White River, Washington County, Ark., in 1835. Here the mother died in 1847, and the father followed her in 1867. Andrew S. Gregg was reared to manhood in Arkansas, and has since been closely identified with the stock dealing interests of Washington County. He also followed, for six years, the teacher's profession in Washington County, Ark. In 1861 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Washington County, served one year, and was re-elected to the same position in 1863. In 1876 he was elected circuit court clerk, and held the position eight years, being re-elected to succeed himself three times. He was married, in Washington County, to Miss Sarah L. Muncy, daughter of Nathaniel Muncy, a native of Virginia, and became the father of a son and three daughters: Fannie E. (wife of Thomas G. Walker), Mary Elizabeth (wife of Thomas Gray), Dora I., Washington Alexander. During war times Mr. Gregg clerked in the State treasurer's office, and during the latter part of the war had charge of the archives of the State. He is a Mason, knighted in Baldwin's Commandery No. 4, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of Springdale Horticultural Society. Mr. Gregg, his wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has been steward for the past twelve years.

H. P. Gregg is one of the worthy tillers of the soil of Washington County, Ark., and is a son of A. G. and S. J. (Barr) Gregg, who were the parents of six children. (The father had four other children by a second wife.) A. G. Gregg came from Alabama to Arkansas with his father, Henry C. Gregg, when about eighteen years of age, and made his home in Washington County. His son, H. P. Gregg, was born in Washington County, Ark., September 22, 1842, about one and a half miles south of his present farm, which consists of 100 acres, and has always made his native county his home. He was first married to Miss D. A. Nicholson, who was born in Georgia, and by her became the father of six children: A. L., J. E., M. E., S. E., Laura and M. A. Mrs. Gregg died on the 3d of August, 1881, and Mr. Gregg afterward married his present wife, Mrs. Ownbey, by whom he has one child, W. F. Mrs. Gregg owns 100 acres of land, and their farms bring them in a comfortable competency. She was previously married to J. W. Ownbey, by whom she had three children. Mr. Gregg is a Democrat, and during the late Civil War served in the Confederate army for three years and six months.

Thomas B. Greer, a prominent merchant of Greensburg, Ark., was born in Lafayette County, Mo., December 4, 1839, and is one of ten children born to James W. and Michel E. (Brown) Greer. The father was a native of Davidson County, Tenn., and the mother of Williamson County, of the same State, where they were married. They moved to Lafayette County, Mo., in 1821, and here the father engaged quite extensively in farming. In 1854 they moved to Washington County, and engaged in merchandising in connection with farming, which he continued until 1863, when he was killed by the Pin Indians.

He was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death; was a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The mother died at the age of seventy-seven years. Of their large family of children, seven sons lived to be grown, but the only one now living is Thomas B. Greer. He was educated in the common schools, also attended one term at Cane Hill, and assisted his father on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he began clerking for his father. Four years later he became possessor of half of the stock, but lost it all during the war. Previous to this, in 1859, he married Miss Mahala E. Denton, a native of Bradley County, Tenn., and six children were the result of this union. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Greer enlisted in Company I, Second Cherokee Regiment, Confederate Army, served throughout the war, was taken prisoner at Boston Mountain in November, 1862, and remained as such for five weeks, when he was exchanged. After the war he farmed until 1870, when he laid off Greensburg, built a store, and the following year began merchandising, which he has since continued, and has a large stock. Besides this he is interested in farming, and is the owner of 180 acres of land. He is a Democrat in politics, has been notary public for fifteen years, and was appointed postmaster of Tolu in 1887. He has been a Master Mason since 1869, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Greer contributes liberally to all worthy enterprises, and has been successful as a business man. He was nominated by the Democratic party on the 18th of August as one of the three to be elected to represent his county in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and was elected on the 3d of September, 1888, to that position for two years, running ahead of the ticket.

Major James M. Grimes, farmer and miller, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Harris) Grimes. The father was a native Virginian, was of Welsh descent, and was a soldier in the Creek War. Grandfather Grimes was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and Grandmother Grimes lived to be one hundred and ten years of age. At the age of one hundred she could walk a mile as quickly as when a girl. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in North Carolina, was of English descent and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Grimes immigrated to Tennessee, settling in Rutherford County, and there passed the remainder of their days. Of the six children born to their union, two sons and four daughters, Maj. James M. Grimes was the youngest but one. He was born May 1, 1826, in Rutherford County, Tenn., was reared on a farm and there educated to a limited extent. After reaching manhood he began for himself, and for five years was overseer on a plantation, after which he married and began farming on his own account. Miss Balsora Patterson became his wife in 1852, and to them were born twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, of whom eight are now living. In the days of militia Mr. Grimes held the office of major, and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry Volunteers, Confederate States Army. He went out with the rank of orderly sergeant, and a year later was elected second lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war, serving four years. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Jonesboro, and at the first-named battle had one of the bones in the left forearm broken by a ball. After the war Maj. Grimes followed farming in Rutherford County until 1868, when he moved to Washington County, Ark., and located in Prairie Township. In 1879 he lost his wife, and the following year he married Miss Brunetta J. Rieff, a native of Wilson County, Tenn., who bore him one child, a daughter. He and Mrs. Grimes are members of the Christian Church, as was also his first wife. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Lewis Cass, of Michigan. Maj. Grimes is the owner of 280 acres of land, 160 of which are under cultivation and well improved. In 1886 he built a saw-mill on White River, and is now adding a flour mill. All his property is the result of his own industry and good management. He is a liberal supporter of schools, churches and all other worthy enterprises. In September, 1888, he was chosen justice of the peace of Prairie Township.

Hon. Thomas Montague Gunter, one of Washington County's representative men, and one who has been closely identified with her interests, was born on a farm in Warren County, Tenn., September 18, 1826, the son of John and Lavina (Thomason) Gunter, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and grandson of Augustus Gunter, of North Carolina, who settled in Tennessee at an early date. The Gunters were people of fine physical devel-

opment, and were strong in their convictions. They were believers in the Presbyterian doctrine. The Thomasons were of similar characteristics, and Mrs. Lavina (Thomason) was the daughter of William Thomason, of Tennessee. Thomas M. Gunter was reared to manhood on the farm, and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing it with a collegiate course at Irvin College, near McMinnville, Warren Co., Tenn., from which institution he graduated in 1849, as valedictorian of his class. He had, in early manhood, formed strong inclinations for the study of law, and after graduating he taught school for twelve months in Alabama, and with the means thus obtained was enabled to further prosecute that study. In 1852 he moved to Arkansas, and on the 2d of January, 1853, he moved to Fayetteville, where he entered the office of Gen. H. F. Thomason (a cousin), completing a thorough course of study under him, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, by Hon. Felix I. Batson, circuit judge of this district. He served in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh General United States Congress. He also served as prosecuting attorney for the ten counties of Northwest Arkansas, served under the Murphy Government, and was reconstructed out of that office upon the reconstruction of the State. He was married in Louisiana, Mo., December 4, 1854, to Miss Marcella Jackson, whom he buried, in 1856, at Mount Comfort Cemetery in full communion with the Christian Church; she was a noble woman, and left a son, Julius C., attorney at Trinidad, Colo., and a graduate of the University of Virginia. He settled there at first on account of his health, and afterward permanently located there. Mr. Gunter took for his second wife Miss Jennie Bragg, of Charleston, Va., who is a relative of Gen. Bragg, of the Confederate States army. They have a son and daughter: Walker T., reading law with his brother, and Gertrude. When the war broke out Mr. Gunter enlisted in the Confederate army, in the Arkansas State Militia, and participated in the Wilson Creek battle, commanding Company A, Walker's regiment, under Gen. Pierce, and, upon the formation of the regular service, entered it as captain. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel upon the organization of the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, known as Brooks' regiment, and rendered active and honorable service until the winter of 1864, when he was elected lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of cavalry upon the reorganization of the troops, and held command of this battalion (Gunter's battalion of cavalry) until cessation of hostilities. He went with Gen. Price to Missouri, and, after Gen. Cabell's capture, commanded the brigade at Newtonia. He participated in the battles of Oak Hill, Elk Horn or Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Poison Spring, Jenkins' Ferry, and after the last named battle made the raid to Missouri. As before mentioned, he commanded the brigade after Cabell's capture, fought at Neosho. While a member of Congress Mr. Gunter was chairman of the committee on private land claims, and served in that capacity for eight years. He was also a member of the committee on Indian affairs, etc. He retired on his own account, after serving his tenth year. He was a delegate to the seceding convention of Arkansas, and felt opposed to the principles, holding that the matter should be settled without difficulty. He is considerably interested in agricultural pursuits, and is a successful breeder of Jersey cattle and Southdown sheep. In 1880 he built large flouring mills at Siloam Springs, which he has lately remodeled by the roller process. Mrs. Gunter is a member of the Episcopal Church, and an ardent worker in the Ladies' Aid Society of that church. Mr. Gunter has held affiliation with the Masonic body since his early manhood. He has passed all the chairs of that body, and is a worthy Sir Knight of Baldwin Commandery No. 4.

James S. Gwinn, a wealthy agriculturist and stock farmer of Washington County, Ark., was born in Lee County of the "Old Dominion," October 19, 1831. His grandfather, James Gwinn, was born near Richmond, Va., and afterward moved to North Carolina, where his son William, the father of James S. Gwinn, was born in 1800. He afterward moved back to his native State, where he died while in the prime of life. He was the father of three sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to rear families. His son William was the eldest of the family, and while still a resident of his native State was married and became the father of seven children. In 1837 he moved to the "Blue Grass State," where he became the owner of a large tract of land, and was engaged in horse training and racing. He was a Democrat, and died in 1861. His wife was born, reared and married in Virginia, and reared to maturity a family of



six children, all of whom are living save one son, who was a soldier in the Confederate army, and was killed about the close of the late Civil War. Their names are as follows: John; Sally, widow of Isaac Deaton; Drury F. (deceased); Elizabeth, widow of D. C. Richardson; James S., and Charlotte, wife of W. T. Mahon. The mother of these children, who was born in 1804, is still living, and makes her home with her daughter Elizabeth. She has been a professor of religion since thirteen years of age, and is a warm-hearted and benevolent Christian lady, and is now a member of the Baptist Church, although formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James S. Gwinn was but six years of age when his parents came to Kentucky, and he was reared to manhood on his father's farm, being also engaged in horse-racing for about ten years. He began doing for himself after attaining his majority, and when the war broke out he was the owner of about 1,000 acres of land, with 150 acres under cultivation. He enlisted in Company I, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, serving first as first lieutenant and afterward as captain of his company. He was captured in April, 1864, and taken to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was kept a prisoner until the close of the war in 1865. He returned to his farm in Kentucky, but soon became dissatisfied and removed to Arkansas in 1866, leaving his farm in charge of his brother-in-law, Samuel Grigsby. He sold out shortly after and located permanently in Washington County, where he purchased a good farm of 300 acres, and has been largely engaged in farming and stock raising, and although he has only resided in Washington County for a short time he is already identified with its best farming interests, and takes a deep interest in all worthy public enterprises, and holds the mail contract between Hood, Sulphur City, Carter's Store and Hazel Valley. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Martha Napier, by whom he is the father of seven children: Rosanna, wife of H. C. Osborn; Henry; Lewis; Melissa, wife of C. M. Rogan; Mahala; Nancy Ann and Emma.

A. J. Hale. Success in life is mainly dependent on determined and persistent effort, and these qualities are the characteristics of Mr. Hale; consequently his career in life as an attorney at law and farmer has been a reasonably successful one. He was born in the "Old North State" in 1823, and is one of five children born to the marriage of John H. Hale, of English and Scotch descent, and Margaret Hunt, who were also natives of North Carolina. The father was a hatter by trade, but the latter portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, which occupation he was following at the time of his death in North Carolina in 1865. His widow, with her youngest son, Edward E., immigrated to Arkansas in 1868, and here her days were ended. A. J. Hale received his academic education in Normal College (now Trinity College) North Carolina, and afterward pursued his law studies under the direction of Jonathan Worth, of Randolph County, N. C., who afterward became governor. Mr. Hale was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of North Carolina in 1859, and soon after immigrated to Missouri, and was a resident of Marshfield until 1866, at which time he came to Fayetteville, and has since been a resident of Washington County. He has been engaged in practicing his profession and farming, and is also engaged in the real estate business, being the owner of some valuable property in Springdale. He was married first to Miss Elizabeth Goss in 1845, who died in 1860, having borne eight children, six of whom are now living: Martha L., Margaret E., Mary E., William B., Joseph G. and Flora M., who are all married and have families. He married his present wife, Miss Leona Stark, in 1883. Mr. Hale is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was twice elected to the office of clerk of the superior court of Randolph County, N. C., and served in that office for eight years.

Rev. G. P. Hanks, pastor of the New Hope Church, of Elm Springs Township, and the Pleasant Valley Church, of Cane Hill Township, was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1836, and is one of eight children born to the marriage of Nathan D. Hanks, who was born in North Carolina in 1811, and Martha B. Baker, who was born in Tennessee in 1816. After their marriage they came to Arkansas, and were among the first settlers of the State, and are at present residing in Cane Hill Township. G. P. Hanks was reared to manhood in Northwest Arkansas, and received his education in the Cane Hill College, in which institution he remained four years. In the fall of 1857 he went to Illinois, and was engaged in pedagogy until the breaking out of the Rebellion,

when he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He served as captain one year, and after peace had been proclaimed he began the study of theology, being ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1869. He preached in Illinois for about seventeen years, and in 1885 came to Arkansas, and has been a resident of Washington County ever since. While residing in Illinois (in 1858) he was married to Miss Cynthia C. Carager, who was born in Illinois, and died about one year after her marriage, leaving one child, Thomas W. He married his second wife, Miss Nancy Braden, in 1861, and by her became the father of four children, three of whom are living: Wilbur, Melvin and Virgil. The mother of these children died in 1875, and in 1888 Mrs. Fannie M. Fears became his wife. She was born in Bedford County, Tenn., but was reared in Arkansas. The two first wives were born in Illinois. Mr. Hanks is a staunch Republican in politics.

Samuel A. Hanna is a prominent and successful stock farmer of Reed Township, Washington Co., Ark., and was born in the county in which he resides April 20, 1838, being one of six surviving members of a family of eight children born to the marriage of Jeremiah C. Hanna and Mary A. Watson. The former was born in Kentucky in 1817, and in 1828 removed with his parents to Vermilion County, Ill., where he remained until 1832, then coming to Benton County, Ark., and to Washington County a year later, where they entered a tract of land and began making a farm, on which Jeremiah C. resides at the present time. He has been an active farmer all his life, and has been a member of the Christian Church for many years. His wife was born in Southern Arkansas in 1821, of Scotch descent, her father having been born in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to America with British troops during the War of 1812, and while at New Orleans deserted the British army and joined Gen. Jackson's army, and was commissioned major. He died in Texas August 10, 1861. He was very finely educated, was a school teacher by occupation, and was twice married, Mrs. Hanna being a child born to his first marriage. She died May 4, 1884, having borne the following children: Susannah (Mrs. Hughes), James W., Mary (wife of W. H. Campbell), George W., Maggie (wife of A. E. Hutchens) and Samuel A. The latter is the eldest of the family, and has always resided in his native county, where he has been engaged in farming and the practice of medicine. In 1862 he began the study of medicine under his uncle, E. Hanna, and for about eight years gave his entire attention to the practice of his profession. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, at which he has been quite successful, having a fertile farm of 200 acres, with ninety acres under cultivation. He was married in 1858 to Femmon E. Barron, who was born in Tennessee, and died May 12, 1874, having borne a family of four children: James H., Antonia (wife of E. W. Hutchens), Filenia (wife of P. A. Hutchens) and George M. Mr. Hanna's second wife was born in Lawrence County, Mo., March 2, 1852. Her maiden name was Martha E. Hughes, and she is the mother of four children: Samuel B., Denton E., Eli B. and Maude B. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been deacon for fifteen years and clerk twelve years. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace since September, 1888. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hanna, was of Irish descent, and was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Washington County, Ark., in 1837. He was a Baptist minister for many years, being one of the pioneer ministers of Washington County. He and wife were the parents of three daughters and five sons, all but two being deceased: J. C. Hanna and Margaret (widow of Jonathan Stout).

Robert O. Hannah was born on the 1st of November, 1844, in Polk County, Tenn. His parents, Capt. John F. and Gracie (Telford) Hannah, were born in East Tennessee, February 18, 1797, and June 4, 1810, and died in Arkansas and Kentucky, October 13, 1868, and November 16, 1867, respectively. They were married in their native State, and in 1867 removed to Washington County, Ark. The father was a surveyor and farmer, and became an extensive land-holder, and owned some slaves. He was a heavy loser during the late war, and during that time organized the first company in Polk County, Tenn., and joined the Third Tennessee Confederate Infantry, and after serving twelve months retired from the service, owing to his age and disability. He was county trustee for years, and filled some office during his entire residence in Polk County. He also represented the county in the State Legislature. He was a life-long Democrat, and was always opposed to secret societies and monopolies. His wife was for many

years a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, three sons and two daughters now living: Vance, Elizabeth, wife of E. H. Stephens; Jane M., wife of William A. Skelton; George W. and Robert O. Those deceased are Thomas A., William and John H., who was captain of the third company that was organized in Polk County, and served in the Confederate army throughout the war, and afterward became major of the regiment. Robert O. Hannah remained at home until November, 1862, and then enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Tennessee, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was taken prisoner at Mill Creek, Ga., and was kept at Rock Island, Ill., for fifteen months. After the war he returned home and remained with his father until his death, at which time he began farming for himself, and is now the owner of 415 acres of land. He held the office of justice of the peace for four years, and for the past four years has been deputy sheriff. August 29, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mary E., daughter of Absalom Armstrong. She was born in Polk County, Tenn., November 2, 1845, and died in Washington County, Ark., October 22, 1871, leaving one daughter, Mattie, who is now living with her grandmother, in Polk County, Tenn. On the 15th of October, 1872, Mr. Hannah married Susan A. Pierson, who was born in Madison County, Ky., February 8, 1850, and is a daughter of Eli Pierson. They have three sons and four daughters: Mary, Emma J., Gracie E., Norah Lou and James B. William B. and Owen W. are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Mason, a K. of H. and a Democrat, and he is ruling elder in the church, the highest office of his life.

Isham Harrell, who is also successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Price Township, is a native of Fort Gibson, I. T., born February 25, 1832, and is the second of four children born to his parents, Joel and Elizabeth (Carter) Harrell. The father was born in North Carolina in 1801, and the mother in Virginia in 1805. They were married at Fort Tousey, I. T., and from there moved to Fort Gibson, I. T., where they remained sometime. In 1839 they moved to Washington County, Ark., where they passed the remainder of their lives. He was murdered in 1864 by a band of robbers, and she died in 1880. He was a farmer by occupation, although he furnished horses and provisions for the Government while in the Territory, and he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was a Whig until the demise of that party, and then affiliated with the Democratic party. Isham Harrell moved with his parents to Washington County in 1839, and received a very meager education, owing to the fact that the nearest school was a distance of over three miles from his home. He remained with his parents until grown, after which he engaged in farming and stock raising for himself, and this continued until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in Capt. A. C. Baty's company of the Second Cherokee Regiment, serving until the surrender. He then returned to farming and stock raising, which he has continued ever since. Previous to the war, in 1856, he married Miss Mary L. Thomason, a native of Washington County, Ark., born November 11, 1836, and a daughter of Col. Daniel Thomason. To this union were born six children, four now living: Jennie E., T. H., Nolie and Mary J. After marriage Mr. Harrell settled upon his present farm, which consists of 880 acres, 125 being under cultivation. He has made this county his home for forty-nine years, and is a successful farmer and a good man. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Democratic in his political views. Mrs. Harrell is a member of the Christian Church.

J. R. Harris. Prominent in the business circles of Springdale, Ark., as a man of push, enterprise and intelligence, is J. R. Harris, who is a dealer in hardware and lumber, and is president of the Springdale Canning and Packing Company. He was born in Missouri in 1847, and is a son of James R. and Annie (Cunningham) Harris, who were born in South Carolina and Tennessee, February 17, 1814, and December 11, 1820, respectively. They grew to maturity and were married in Tennessee, emigrating to Missouri in 1836, and after a thirty years' residence in that State emigrated to Arkansas. Here the father died in 1880. His widow is still living, and resides with her son in Springdale. J. R. Harris was nineteen years old when he came to Arkansas. He received good educational advantages, and spent two consecutive years in the "Shiloh Baptist High-school," receiving in that institution sufficient mental training to fit him for the business affairs of life. After leaving school the first three years

were spent in pedagoguing, in which time he became well known as one of the successful educators of Northwestern Arkansas. At this period, as he had always wished to see something of the world, he began traveling. He left home, westward bound, and after reaching Oregon engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed in that State for eight months. After a sojourn of one year in Oregon and California he returned to Benton County, Ark., and the following year was engaged in trading and speculating in stock. The next three years he officiated as chief assistant in the sheriff's office in Benton County, but his career in that direction was terminated owing to the death of his father, as he immediately left there and came to Springdale. Here he was successfully engaged in the milling business for five years, and at the end of that period sold his interest and engaged in the hardware and lumber business, which he has as successfully managed. He is one of those men who always endeavor to promote the welfare and growth of the town, and was among the first to suggest a canning and packing company, and the first to take stock in the same, of which he is now president. Mr. Harris is unmarried, the family consisting of himself and mother. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a Democrat in his political views, and is a Master Mason.

William A. M. Harris, ex-merchant, but now a prosperous farmer of Richland Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in McMinn County, Tenn., May 5, 1836, and is a son of William and Basheba (Fagan) Harris, who were born in South Carolina and Virginia, and died in 1876 and 1860, respectively. They were early residents of Tennessee, and in 1854 came to Arkansas, where they afterward made their home. They were farmers, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the parents of thirteen children, four of whom are living: Minnie J. (widow of J. C. Carigin), Nancy (wife of A. Brown), William A. M. and Wilbur F. William A. M. Harris began life for himself at the age of eighteen years with no capital except a liberal supply of pluck and energy. He engaged in stock trading and farming, and by good management eventually became the owner of 500 acres of land, with over 200 acres under cultivation. December 14, 1854, he was married to Sarah H. Carigin, who was born in McMinn County, Tenn., December 13, 1836, and by her became the father of twelve children, the following four being the only ones now living: Basheba (wife of G. W. Hannah), Mary A. (wife of J. McGuire), Laura C. and Jettie I. Mr. Harris and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a staunch Republican. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B. First Arkansas Cavalry, and served with credit until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner in Washington County, Ark., and taken to Little Rock, but succeeded in making his escape one month later. He was ten days in making his journey home, traveling nights and sleeping in the brush during the daytime. He was in several prominent engagements and numerous skirmishes.

Fielding Hash, one of the very prominent farmers of the township, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., December 29, 1828, and is the fourth of twelve children, ten now living, born to Alvin and Esther (Drake) Hash. The father was born in North Carolina, and partly attained his growth in that State. Later he moved to Tennessee, was married here, and after remaining in this State until 1836, moved to Arkansas, and settled in what is now Washington County. He was a farmer, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the county; was justice of the peace several years, and was a prominent and highly respected gentleman. He died about 1842. The mother was born in Tennessee, and died in Washington County, Ark., in 1878. Their son, Fielding, was but eight years old when his parents moved to Washington County. He remained under the parental roof and assisted his mother on the farm until twenty-three years of age, or until his marriage to Miss Nancy C. Counts, daughter of George Counts, who was one of the early settlers of Madison County, Ark. Mrs. Hash was born June 20, 1833, and by her marriage became the mother of nine children: Lindsey L. (wife of A. A. Laugham), Martha A. (wife of Thomas Mays), Ezra J. W., John D., Edna P. (wife of Willis Boyd), Susan B., Conrad A., Mary E. and George H. Mr. and Mrs. Hash are members of the Christian Church; he is a Republican in his political views, and is an honorable, straightforward citizen. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South Mr. Hash served in the Kansas Militia, and was in the fight at Westport.

W. B. Haxton. Among the prominent industries that have materially benefited Washington County, Ark., and are worthy of mention, are the woolen

mills owned by W. B. Haxton. He was born in the "Buckeye State" in 1824, and is a son of James and Catherine (Cary) Haxton, who were born in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, in 1799 and 1806, respectively. The father was a tanner and currier by trade, and died in Indiana in 1848. His wife died in 1886. W. B. Haxton is the eldest of their ten children, and was reared in Indiana. He entered the woolen mills when about fifteen years of age, and served a three years' apprenticeship with Lowrey & McCuen, of Rockville, Indiana. He located in Illinois in 1836, and operated the first woolen mills ever run at Danville, and ten years later moved to Iroquois, where he was engaged in farming for some time. He then went to Williamsport, and in 1863 or 1864 engaged in the woolen business again. This enterprise was a complete failure owing to war troubles. The following three years he was engaged in peddling, and in this way secured enough money to come West. He located in Arkansas in 1871, and in 1877 erected the Springdale Woolen Mills, and is doing a thriving business. He furnishes all the woolen fabric for the public institutions of the Cherokee Nation, and besides this does a large wholesale local business. Four years ago there were four woolen mills in Arkansas, but at this date Mr. Haxton's is the only one that has survived and prospered. At the North-western Agricultural Fair, held at Fort Smith, Mr. Haxton took the premium on the following fabrics: Jeans, blankets, stocking yarn, and a diploma on flannels. He was married April 30, 1846, to Margaret Foote, who was born in Indiana in 1826. Ten of their twelve children are living: Elizabeth C., S. N., Thomas J., Sarah F., Lillie D., Rose, Melissa, Nettie, William L. and James E. Three of this large family, S. N., Lillie and Rose, were married on the same day. The family are Universalists, and Mr. Haxton is a Republican in politics.

Harvey F. Head, a member of the mercantile firm of Laymon & Head, of Sulphur City, Ark., was born in Murray County, Ga., December 26, 1844, being a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Stanton) Head, who were born in Georgia June 25, 1819, and South Carolina in 1820, respectively. The mother was taken to Georgia when a small girl, where she attained her majority and was married to Mr. Head in 1839. They shortly after removed to Kansas, and in 1858 came to Arkansas, where the father was engaged in tilling the soil until his death, which occurred in 1862, followed by his wife a year later. He and wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was a Democrat in politics, although he had formerly been a Whig. His father, John Head, was of English descent, a native of North Carolina, and died in Georgia. The maternal grandfather, John Stanton, was of Scotch lineage, a native of the "Palmetto State," and at an early day immigrated to Tennessee, thence to Georgia, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Head were born five children: Sarah J., wife of John D. Woods; Harvey F.; Minerva P., wife of Thomas Cavin; Joseph E., and Anna S., wife of Thomas J. Harp. Harvey F. Head resided with his parents until their respective deaths, when he and an elder sister took care of the younger members of the family until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, and served until August, 1865, when he returned to his home and again began caring for his younger brothers and sisters, and during the winter months taught school, and farmed during the summer. In March, 1868, he formed a partnership with Mr. Laymon in the general mercantile business at Sulphur City, which he has since continued with increasing popularity as a business man and citizen. All his transactions are conducted with the most scrupulous honesty, and that this quality is appreciated by the public is shown by the large trade which he is gaining. February 25, 1866, Miss Sarah, daughter of Moses Long, became his wife. She was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1841, and died October 8, 1881, having borne two children, John W. and Mary L., both residing with their father, who was married the second time, May 10, 1885, to Belle Van Zandt, born near Marshfield, Mo., May 25, 1857, and a daughter of Jehu and Sarah Van Zandt. They became the parents of one son, Robert H., who died when five weeks old. Mr. Head is an honored and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and is now officiating as its clerk. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., K. of H., and in his political views is a staunch Republican. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. H. Laymon, junior member of the mercantile firm of Laymon & Head, was born in Clark County, Ind., June 4, 1854, and is a son of J. M. and M. B. (Hall) Laymon, born in Ohio and Indiana in 1832 and 1833, respectively. They were married in Jackson

County, Ind., and resided in that State until 1872, when they moved to Kansas and lived in the following counties of that State, in the order in which they are named: Lyon, Montgomery, Chautauqua and Elk, coming to Washington County, Ark., about 1880, where they are now residing. The father has been a farmer throughout life, and in his political views is a staunch Democrat. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. The Laymons first came from Ireland to America about 1600, and finally located in Ohio. The Halls came originally from England. To Mr. and Mrs. Laymon six children have been born, two of whom are living: J. H. and H. H. J. H. Laymon, when a small boy, began learning the blacksmith's and gunsmith's trades, under Joshua Cotton, and followed these occupations in Sulphur City from 1880 until March, 1888, when the above partnership was formed. In January, 1888, he was commissioned postmaster at Sulphur City, which position he is now holding. In 1882 he joined the Baptist Church, and in 1887 was ordained a minister of that denomination. He is an earnest adherent of the Democratic party, and as a citizen is highly respected and esteemed, being a kind and considerate neighbor and friend. October 18, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Joshua Cotton. She was born July 28, 1854, in Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to them: Ida May, Clarence M., Cora B., and Laurance L., who died at the age of nineteen months.

Armstrong Hendricks, farmer, stock raiser and mechanic, of Prairie Grove Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Pulaski County, Ky., November 22, 1836, being a son of Green and Rutha (Hall) Hendricks, who were born, reared and married in their native State. They came to Arkansas about 1838, locating on the farm on which Armstrong Hendricks now resides, and owns, and here the father's death occurred in 1840, and the mother's in 1850. They were the parents of two sons: Armstrong and Gibson H. The former was reared in Washington County, and at the breaking out of the war enlisted in Col. Brooks' regiment, serving with him two years, and the following two years served on detached duty. He was in a number of engagements, but escaped unhurt, and after the cessation of hostilities returned home and began working at the blacksmith's trade, which he had learned previous to the war, continuing the same about three years, after which he began improving his home farm, which consists of 153 acres, with about seventy-five acres under good cultivation, on which is a good two-story residence. Besides this he has another good farm of 100 acres. He is doing well, and his farms yield him a comfortable competency. May 18, 1875, his marriage with Miss Nancy B. Rainwaters was celebrated. She was born in Washington County, and is a daughter of Matthew Rainwaters, who was formerly from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks are the parents of three sons: James Pressley, Edgar Austin and William Perry.

Alexander Hendry, carpenter and builder, was born in the parish of St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 18, 1820, and is a son of James and Margaret (Reid) Hendry. Alexander learned his trade in Aberdeenshire, and for a number of years worked in Glasgow. In 1853 he came to America, and spent twelve years in Tecumseh, Mich., where he was engaged in contracting and building. In 1866 he came to Fayetteville, Ark., where he has since been identified with the building and milling interests of the place. Among the many structures he has erected may be mentioned Judge Gregg's residence, the Washington County court-house and mills, the university, the public school buildings, the opera house and many others. He is now in the foundry and machine-shop business. Mr. Hendry was married in Scotland to Miss Mary Duncan, who died January, 1887, having borne one son and one daughter: John, a miller at Walla Walla, and Mary, wife of John Clancy. Mr. Hendry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Baldwin Commandery No. 4.

Patrick Hennessey, who is accounted one of the best farmers of his vicinity, was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1818, and is the son of James and Fannie (Cantley) Hennessey, both natives of the same county as their son. The father was a farmer by occupation, and the Hennessey family from time immemorial have been Catholics. The mother died in Ireland, but the father died in Providence, R. I. They were the parents of six sons, all of whom came to this country. The second child, Patrick, was left an orphan at the age of six years, or nearly the same as an orphan, for his mother died, and his father was banished from home for threshing his landlord, with whom he had gotten into trouble. The children were thus thrown upon the world to look out for them-

selves, and Patrick never saw the inside of a school-house as a pupil, though his parents were well educated. In 1839 he left his native land for America, and located at Providence, R. I., where, several years later, his father and all his brothers joined him. The same day he left Ireland he married Miss Mary Welch, a native of Cork County, and by her became the father of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. After living in Rhode Island until 1859, he moved to Washington County, Ark., and has made this his home ever since. When he first came to America he had very little means, and for fourteen years he worked for a wholesale merchant of Providence. He saved his money, and after coming to this county he purchased a good farm, but the war gave him quite a back-set. He now owns 296 acres of land, 210 being under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and family belong to the Catholic Church.

Daniel Harvey Hill, lieutenant-general in the Confederate States army, and president of the Arkansas Industrial University, was born July 12, 1821, at Hill's Iron Works, in York District, S. C. His father was Solomon Hill, a slaveholder, planter and Presbyterian elder; his mother was, before her marriage, Nancy Cabeen, the daughter of Sumpter's scout, Thomas Cabeen, whom Sumpter declared to be "the bravest man in my command." The Cabeens were from Scotland, and were strict Presbyterians and men of wealth and influence. Col. William Hill, the grandfather of General Hill, was an Irishman; he rose to the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary army, was badly wounded at Hanging Rock, and was at home recovering from it when the battle of King's Mountain was fought. The battle-field was only a short distance from his iron works, which was the only furnace in that section of the country, and he made it so useful in manufacturing guns and other munitions of war that it was the daily prayer of his devout compatriots, "O Lord, protect us from the enemy and save Billy Hill's Iron Works." Although without his command, he volunteered for the battle and planned the attack on King's Mountain, and served as a private in that great battle where the British met their first repulse in their southern campaign. Col. Hill was prominent in politics after the War of the Revolution closed, and represented his district in the State Senate for many years. He was an intimate friend of Patrick Calhoun, the father of John C. Calhoun. Two uncles of Gen. Hill, Robert and William Hill, distinguished themselves as soldiers, William Hill as an Indian fighter under Andrew Jackson, and Robert Hill as a major in the War of 1812. Gen. Hill's mother was left a widow when the General, her youngest child, was only four years of age, and her husband having been careless in business matters, and having stood as surety for many friends, found that his estate was badly involved; she sold her negroes and put her sons at work until every claim against her husband, both just and unjust, was fully satisfied. She was a woman of remarkable intellect and learning, and as a girl was one of the beauties and belles of the State. She was noted for her piety and good works, was a Presbyterian, and reared her family in that faith and thoroughly indoctrinated them with the tenets of that church, and made them become thorough Bible students. She died at the residence of her eldest son, Col. W. R. Hill, at Canton, Miss., at the age of seventy-two. Gen. Hill received an appointment to West Point, and in 1838 entered the National Military Academy there. He was graduated in 1842, standing twenty-eighth in a class of about sixty. His class has been considered the ablest and strongest that ever graduated at West Point; among other distinguished and brilliant men who were members of it were Rosecrans, Pope, Sykes, Doubleday, Laidley, Longstreet, Stewart (A. P.), Van Dorn, G. W. Smith and R. H. Anderson. Grant, Stonewall Jackson and George B. McClellan were at the Point while he was there, but in different classes. After graduation he was appointed second lieutenant of artillery, and his first service was on the Canadian frontier, where trouble was anticipated over the boundary. He entered the Mexican War, and was successively brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct from second lieutenant to major, which rank he held at the close of the war; he acted and served as a captain almost continuously throughout the two years spent in Mexico. After the close of the Mexican War the State of South Carolina presented him an elegant gold sword for the honor which his gallant conduct had brought upon his native State. After his service in Mexico he resigned from the army and was elected professor of mathematics in Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). Before going to Lexington to enter upon his college duties, he was married, at Cottage Home, Lincoln Co., N.

C., to Miss Isabella, the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, the first president of Davidson College, and a distinguished Presbyterian divine. Mrs. Hill's mother was, before her marriage to Dr. Morrison, Mary Graham, the daughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Graham, who was distinguished in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Mrs. Hill made her *debut* in society at the executive mansion of North Carolina, when her uncle, William A. Graham, was governor. He was afterward United States Senator, Secretary of the Navy, candidate for Vice-President on the Whig ticket with Gen. Scott, and Confederate States Senator. Another uncle, James Graham, was a member of Congress from North Carolina for many years. Gen. Hill filled the chair of mathematics at Washington College until 1855, when he accepted the same chair in Davidson College, North Carolina, and filled that until 1859, when he was called to the superintendency of the North Carolina Military Institute, at Charlotte, which position he was occupying when the Civil War broke out. In the meantime he had published several works, besides contributing largely to the magazines and newspapers, generally writing on mathematical or theological subjects. His "Elements of Algebra" was fast obtaining a hold in the leading colleges as a text-book when the war broke out. The preface to this work was written by his friend and brother-in-law, Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. He also published "The Sermon on the Mount" and "Crucifixion of Christ," works that were well received by the religious world. At the outbreak of the war Gen. Hill immediately tendered his services to his State. He organized the first camp of instruction at Raleigh, N. C., and when the First North Carolina Regiment was organized he was elected its colonel and immediately went to the front. He fought the first real battle of the war (Sumter being but a bombardment), the battle of Bethel, in which he defeated Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and a Massachusetts brigade. Immediately after Bethel he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, which was soon followed by that of major-general, and as such commanded a division under Lee, which rank he held until a short time before the battle of Chickamauga. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Seven-days battle, Seven Pines, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Chickamauga, Bentonville and many others. Just before Chickamauga, President Davis promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-general and sent him with a corps to re-enforce Bragg. In the great battle of Chickamauga he bore the brunt of the fighting. After this battle he was assigned to duty in eastern North Carolina, and did very effective service until the surrender. He was surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. It would be impossible to give a history of his services to the Confederacy without giving a history of the operations of the Confederate armies. Probably his greatest service was at the battle of South Mountain, called "The Thermopylae of America" (Boonsboro), where, with little more than 8,000 men, he kept McClellan's whole army at bay for over a day, saving Lee's supply trains from capture and his army from being cut in two. Suffice it to say that the military record that he made has caused him to be ranked as one of the "great captains" of the Confederate armies. He served the "Lost Cause" without fear and without reproach. After the war he returned to Charlotte, and soon began the publication of a magazine, *The Land We Love*. It had the largest circulation ever obtained by any Southern magazine. He sold it in 1872, and from that date until 1877 edited the *Southern Home*, a weekly newspaper devoted to the agricultural and literary interests of North Carolina. In 1877 he was, without his knowledge or consent, elected president of the Arkansas Industrial University, the State University of Arkansas, located at Fayetteville. He accepted, and when he took charge of it the attendance was but little over 200, largely made up of school children in the primary and preparatory departments from Fayetteville and surrounding country; within a few years he had increased the attendance to about 500 from all portions of the State, and raised the standard of the university until it became the first in the Southwest. He resigned in 1883, but was prevailed upon to withdraw it. He staid until 1884, much to the detriment of his health, when he finally severed his connection with the institution that he had done so much to build up. He carried away with him the loving regard of hundreds of his students, and the good will of the people of the State. He spent a year in Georgia in search of health, and being much improved in health he accepted the presidency of the Middle Georgia A. & M. College, at Milledgeville, a position which he still holds. This college has an attendance under his administration of over 500 students. Gen. Hill has always been a



Democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. While never a politician he has been a devoted and enthusiastic member of the great party which has produced Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun and Cleveland. He never held civil office, always declining to be a candidate or accept one tendered by the appointing power. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church ever since he was twenty-five years old, and throughout his long and eventful life has been a pure-minded Christian gentleman. He has been a profound student of theology, mental and moral science and all scientific subjects bearing on Christianity, and is a constant contributor to religious periodicals. Gen. Hill has written several articles for the *Century* for its series of war papers. In 1885 he was the orator at the reunion of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Richmond, and delivered an address on the "Confederate Private;" in 1887 he was invited to address the Maryland division of the Army of Northern Virginia, and at Baltimore delivered an address on "The Old South;" in 1888 he delivered the university address at Austin, Tex., to the Texas University. Gen. Hill has always been received, when he appeared on the public platform, by large and enthusiastic audiences. In the three instances mentioned, his reception by the people amounted to ovations, such as would honor a conquering general returning from his conquests; how much greater is the honor, that they have been tendered to an aged veteran of a "Lost Cause!" Gen. Hill is very simple and domestic in his way of life; he is without ostentation or pride, and full of charity and help for the needy and the afflicted. Gen. and Mrs. Hill have had nine children, four of whom died before reaching the ages of maturity. Their eldest, Eugenia, is married to Thomas Jackson Arnold (a nephew of Stonewall Jackson), formerly of West Virginia, now of San Diego, Cal. Mr. Arnold is a lawyer of excellent standing; he is now collector of the port of San Diego; they have three children. Dr. Randolph William Hill has recently been compelled, on account of poor health, to give up a lucrative practice in New York City, and is now living and practicing his profession at San Pedro, Cal. Miss Nannie Hill resides with her father; she is an artist of considerable talent. Daniel Harvey Hill, Jr., is professor of English literature in the college of which his father is the president; he was elected to this position soon after his graduation (in 1880) at Davidson College, North Carolina, and has acceptably filled it ever since. Joseph Morrison Hill is an attorney, and lives and practices his profession at Fort Smith, Ark. In personal appearance Gen. Hill was always of pleasing, but not handsome, address. He is about five feet ten inches in height, has large deep-blue eyes; his hair was light as a youth, but turned very black in manhood, as was his beard. Now both hair and beard are snowy white; he is erect in his bearing, and shows his military training even in his old age. This article could not be better concluded than was another of like character concerning Gen. Hill:

"This sketch is so true, just and unpretending that nothing more need be said to chronicle the career and noble character of this great soldier, spotless gentleman, and invaluable educator of the youth of the country. No man in the Confederate or any other army was regarded as more coolly brave—brave in every sense, in war and in peace—physically and morally courageous."

Albert J. Hodges, one of the independent and enterprising farmers of Dutch Mills Township, is the son of William C. and Nancy (Davis) Hodges, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, the father born in Lincoln County, and the mother in Wilson County. In early life they moved with their parents to McNairy County, Tenn., and later in life were married in this county, where they located. The mother died in 1846, and afterward the father married Miss Julia A. King. In 1864 they moved to Denton County, Tex., where the father died in 1860. He was a farmer and stock dealer, and during the Mexican War he raised a company, of which he was elected captain, and during the days of militia he was elected major of a regiment. Mr. Hodges was the father of nine children by his first marriage and three by the second marriage. Albert J. Hodges was the eldest of these children. He was born September 15, 1833, in McNairy County, Tenn., was reared to farm life, and educated in the primitive log school-house of pioneer times. At the age of eighteen he began business for himself on a farm, where he remained for a short time, and then engaged in the carpenter's trade for about two years, after which he returned to farming. In 1858 he married Miss Mary M. Thornton, a native of Hardin County, Tenn., and by her became the father of nine children, five sons and four daughters,

eight of whom are living, the youngest having died a few weeks ago. Previous to his marriage, in 1853, Mr. Hodges moved to Grayson County, Tex., and soon after to Denton County. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. O. G. Welch's company of Texas volunteer cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Cabin Creek, and at the latter place was captured and held a prisoner at Camp Morton, Ind., for about eighteen months, being paroled at Richmond, Va. He then returned to his family in Texas, and in 1867 moved to Washington County, where he has followed farming and trading ever since. He, like his father, is a Democrat in politics; he is also a Master Mason, and both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is the owner of 230 acres of land, besides property in Salem.

Jo Holcomb, retired merchant, now living at Springdale, Ark., was born in the State of Illinois in 1825, and is a son of John and Dorothea (Willbanks) Holcomb, who were born in North Carolina December 10, 1797, and January 15, 1808, and died December 10, 1876, and February 17, 1874, respectively. They were married in Indiana, and soon after took up their residence in Illinois. After residing in the latter State seven or eight years they returned to Indiana, and four years later came to Washington County, Ark. They were the parents of fourteen children, and the father was a minister in the Primitive Baptist Church. Jo Holcomb, whose name heads this sketch, remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, and then began attending the schools of Fayetteville, and supported himself by working in the circuit court clerk's office. He then spent some time in clerking in a mercantile establishment, and after accumulating enough money purchased a one-half interest in the store, continuing in this occupation until the breaking out of the war, at which time he joined the Confederate army and served until after Lee's surrender. He then located in Hempstead County, Ark., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about four years, and was also proprietor of a steam saw-mill. He was married to Miss Cener Boone, who died while they were residing in Hempstead County. She was a descendant of Daniel Boone, and was the mother of one child, Hubert. Mr. Holcomb returned to Washington County, Ark., in 1869, and purchased and has since resided on the old homestead. In 1872 he was elected circuit court clerk of Washington County, and was re-elected two years later. He then returned to his farm. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Smith, and their union has resulted in the birth of four children: Cener, Bruce, Jo Belle and George R.

William H. Holcomb is one of the honest and prosperous tillers of the soil of Washington County, Ark., and was born in Gibson County, Ind., on the 28th of October, 1827, being a son of John and Dorothea (Willbanks) Holcomb. The father was born in North Carolina in 1797. William was twelve years of age when he was brought by his parents to Arkansas, locating in the southern part of Washington County. Here they resided until the fall of 1843, when they moved to the northern part of Washington County, and located on the present site of Springdale. He was educated in the common schools, and was reared on a farm, and in July, 1847, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Rebecca Baker, a Tennessean, born in 1829, and their union resulted in the birth of eight children, three of whom are living: Calvin, William H. and T. J. Ellen, the fourth child, died after she was married and had become the mother of three children. Mr. Holcomb engaged in wagon making in 1851, and also farmed until 1860. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Confederate service, serving in Company G, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Elk Horn, and at the battle of Corinth was wounded in the arm. While at Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863, he was captured by Gen. Grant's army, and was sent to Johnson's Island, where he was retained until near the close of the war. He then came home, and engaged in farming near Springdale, and also sold goods. In 1872 he moved to his present farm of 207 acres, where he expects to pass the remainder of his days. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and is a Democrat in his political views. His son, William H. Holcomb, Jr., was born in 1861, and was educated in the common schools and the State University of Arkansas. He was married in 1883 to Miss Gussie Givens, a native of Kentucky, and by her is the father of one child, William H. Mr. Holcomb is now engaged in farming, and is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M. His brother, Calvin Holcomb, is also a Demo-

crat, and was born in 1857. He was educated in the common schools and the Springdale High-school, and to his union with Miss Maggie Huffmaster four children have been born: James R., Ethel, Sarah E. and Henry Leroy. T. J. Holcomb, another brother, was born in 1867, and is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College.

William D. Holland is a prosperous farmer of Washington County, Ark., and was born in Jackson County, Ala., December 8, 1827, and was educated in the common schools. He was married in 1851 to Miss Polly Thomas, of Lincoln County, Tenn., and their union resulted in the birth of three children: Thomas N., John A. and William D. Three years after their marriage they came to Washington County, Ark., locating on a farm which now consists of 176 acres of fertile and well-improved land. He is also quite extensively engaged in breeding fine stock, and his annual sales amount to a nice sum. He served in the Confederate army during the late war, and was on active duty for three years. He was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove. His parents, John and Rhoda (Davis) Holland, were natives respectively of Tennessee and Virginia. At an early day the father moved to Middle Tennessee, thence across the Cumberland Mountains to Alabama, he being the first man to cross with a wagon. He was a planter by occupation, and owned a number of slaves. He served under Jackson in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battles of New Orleans and Pensacola. William Davis, father of Mrs. Holland, served in the Revolutionary War under Washington, and was one of the very early settlers of Tennessee, afterward moving to Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Holland died in Jackson County, Ala., in 1858 and 1878, respectively, and four of their nine children are now living.

B. F. Holway, farmer, breeder and dealer in standard trotters, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 22, 1849, and is the son of F. N. and Jane E. (Brown) Holway, natives of Maine and Rhode Island, respectively. The father was born in 1810, was a book-keeper and merchant, and is now living with his son, B. F. Holway. The mother died in Iowa in 1870. B. F. Holway remained with his parents until grown, and then engaged in farming in Iowa, where he also ran a livery barn. In 1870 he married Miss Sophia M. Parsons, of Iowa, and they are the parents of seven children. Mr. Holway remained in Iowa until 1886, when he came to his present property, which consists of 240 acres of land. He has spent all his life in farming and in the horse business, and makes a specialty of standard bred trotters. He has some of the finest horses in the United States: Osmon, No. 1408, by Strader's Clay, 22, his dam being the great producing Mag Ferguson, by Membrino Chief, 11. She is the dam of Piedmont, time 2:17½, and of Almont Eagle, time 2:27. Osmond is now in the hands of Bostick, of Tennessee, being developed. Mr. Holway has mares as follows: Betula, by Romulus; Lorella, by Almont Rattler; Betsy Babbet, by Richmond; Metella, by Wonder; Roselle, by Star of the West, and a great many others—altogether in this line about forty head, the best lot of this class of stock in the State.

James F. Hood, blacksmith and farmer at Hood Post-office, was born in Greene County, Tenn., July 11, 1833, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Draine) Hood, both natives of Greene County, Tenn. They were married in that county, and in 1834 they moved to Alabama, where they remained until their son, James F., was ten years old. They then moved to Dade County, Mo. After remaining here a few years they moved to Madison County, Ark., and located on Loller's Creek, where they lived five years, then returned to Cedar County, Mo. They then moved on White River, Washington County, Ark., and afterward made several trips to Missouri. He was a great rambler, and died at Washburn, Barry Co., Mo., in 1875, at the age of sixty-five. He was an industrious man, an excellent farmer, but was not satisfied to remain long in one place. His father's name was John Hood. The mother of James F. is now living and makes her home with him. She is about seventy-five years of age. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which her husband was a member and deacon for many years. James F. was the eldest of eight children, four now living, born to his parents. They are named as follows: James F., Jahue, Henry B. and G. W. James F. remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he began for himself as a farmer and has followed this occupation ever since. Before grown he worked at the blacksmith trade in connection with farming, and this he has also followed all his life. In 1866 he came to Washington County, Ark., set up his shop and is now the owner of 280 acres of

land, all the result of his own exertion. August 2, 1855, he married Miss Sarah Shults, daughter of James Shults. She was born in Missouri and died in Washington County, Ark., August 10, 1856, without issue. April 4, 1861, he married Miss Rebecca Springston, a native of Indiana, born December 8, 1838, and the daughter of William Springston. Seven children were born to this union: David L., John F., Thomas C., Millie, Elizabeth Ina and William Benjamin, who died when two years of age. Mr. Hood is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the K. of H., and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is clerk.

David F. Hope, one of West Fork Township's most prominent farmers and stock raisers, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1829. His grandfather Hope came from England with his wife, who was born there, to America at an early day and located in Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, where he followed the occupation of ship carpenter. He reared his family in Knoxville, Tenn., and was one of the prominent men of that section of the country, dying at the age of seventy years, having lived an honorable, active and useful life. His wife died at the advanced age of one hundred years. Their son, Thomas Hope, was born and reared to manhood in Knoxville, Tenn., and learned the ship carpenter's trade of his father, after which he located in Campbell County, Tenn., where he entered a large tract of land and became an extensive slave owner. He was married in Campbell County to Miss Nancy Smith, and by her became the father of ten children. His death occurred at the age of forty-five years, but his widow, who is a member of an old North Carolina family, was born in Tennessee, and is still living and resides with her son Jordan on the old plantation in Campbell County. David F. Hope is their third son, and was educated in the schools of Knoxville. He came to Arkansas in 1851, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and was married, in 1853, to Louisa Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, by whom he is the father of the following children: Martha J., wife of J. R. Stockbuger; James T.; Mary E., wife of James Basset; Sarah A., wife of Mark Little; Hugh R., John F., Louisa T. C. (deceased); Nancy C., wife of William Yorks, Alice, Benjamin F., George D., an infant deceased, and Elizabeth. After his marriage Mr. Hope located on the West Fork of White River, in Washington County, where he made his home until 1866, and then purchased his present farm of 240 acres. He has eighty acres of improved land, on which is a neat and commodious two-story frame dwelling house, and after years of well-spent labor is now living at his ease, surrounded by the comforts which he has richly earned.

Julius Franklin Howell, A. M., instructor in pedagogics, Arkansas Industrial University, was born in Nansemond County, Va., January 17, 1846. His early life was spent on a farm and in private schools; later he attended the Reynolds Collegiate Institute, where he took a full classical and mathematical course. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, detached service, and in 1864 he became a member of Company K, Twenty-fourth Virginia Cavalry, being in active duty until the close of the war. During one of the minor engagements about Richmond, Va., he was slightly wounded in the right leg. After the war Mr. Howell spent another year in school, after which he began teaching, following this profession for two years in Virginia and three years in North Carolina. In 1870 he married Miss Ida C. Hinton, who is a native of North Carolina, born January 12, 1851, and who is a graduate of Murfreesboro Female College, North Carolina. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Howell moved to Austin, Ark., where Mr. Howell taught school for five years. He then taught four years at Lonoke, a year at Arkadelphia, two years at Morrilton, and in 1885 he became connected with the A. I. U. When quite a young teacher he felt the need of improved methods in education, and having purchased Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, Wickersham's School Economy, and several other such works, he applied himself to the study of pedagogics, then comparatively a new science in the Southern States. In later years he spent a short time at the Illinois Normal University, where he caught the inspiration which afterward enabled him to secure his present position. He acknowledges his indebtedness, also, to the Cook County (Ill.) Normal School, where he spent a short but very profitable term. He is Democratic in his political views, is a member of the K. of H., and he and Mrs. Howell are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They are the parents of seven children: Finley, Hinton, Willey, Carrie, Edward, Elmo and Barnes. Edward Howell, father of Prof. Howell,

was born in Virginia; was a Baptist minister and a farmer. In 1818 he was married in his native State to Miss Sallie Barnes, who was also a native of Virginia. They were the parents of sixteen children, seven sons and nine daughters, their son Julius being the only professional man among them. Edward Howell was a Democrat in politics, and died in his native State, where he had passed his life, at the age of eighty-three. The mother died at the age of forty-five. Grandfather Howell was a native of England, and immigrated to Norfolk, Va., about 1780.

Rodham C. Horner, farmer, of Washington County, Ark., is one of four surviving members of a family of five children born to the marriage of Hampton and Sarah E. (King) Horner, both of whom were born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and were there reared, married, and spent the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer and stock trader until the breaking out of the late Civil War, and died in 1864 at the age of about fifty-four years. The mother is still living, and resides on the old home place with one of her daughters. The following are her children: Rodham C., Robert S., James (deceased), Hilah A. (wife of Chauncy McBride, of Tennessee) and John H. Rodham C. Horner made his parents' house his home until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Little Rock, Ark., and from there to Dardanelle, Ark., thence to the Indian Territory two years later. After residing there one year he returned to Northwestern Arkansas, and at the end of two years took up his abode in Kansas. Since 1884 he has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Washington County, but previous to that time was a bridge-builder and carpenter. He has a fine farm of 228 acres, with about 110 acres under cultivation. August 19, 1885, he was married to Elizabeth Scott, who was born near Little Rock, Ark., and is a daughter of Allen and Eliza Scott, natives of Tennessee. The father died June 11, 1886, but the mother is still living, and makes her home with Mrs. Horner. She is now sixty years of age, and two of her four children are living: Robert R. and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Horner have two children: Robert H. and Hilah May. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics Mr. Horner is a Democrat.

Samuel C. Howell, farmer, brick and stone-mason, of Washington County, Ark., was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1833, being a son of Madison and Eliza (Dunavan) Howell, who were born in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. The father was a boot and shoe-maker by trade, and resided in his native State until 1844, when he came to Washington County, Ark., purchased a farm, and engaged in tilling the soil and working at his trade. He met with the best of success in both occupations, and was in comfortable circumstances at the time of his death, in 1853. Mrs. Howell was taken by her parents to Tennessee at an early day, and was there married in 1831 to Mr. Howell, by whom she became the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living. Her death occurred in 1886. Samuel C. Howell received the rearing of the average farmer's boy, and was educated in the common schools of Washington County. He learned the brick and stone-mason's trade in his youth, and worked at that occupation in Fayetteville. By energy and perseverance he has overcome many obstacles, and is now a well-to-do farmer of the county. He owns 235 acres of good farming land in two different sections, and has an orchard of twelve acres, consisting of the finest varieties of fruits. In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary J. Gibson, who was born and reared in Tennessee, and a daughter of William Gibson, of that State, and their union has been blessed with three children: Francis, Josephus and Angeline, wife of Harvey Keene, of Oregon. Mr. Howell joined the Southern army at the beginning of the war, but was never in active service, being on detailed duty the most of the time, and engaged in the blacksmith and shoe shops. He was an eye witness of the battle of Prairie Grove. He is a firm Democrat in politics, and he and family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Col. Thomas J. Hunt. This gentleman, so well known to the citizens of Washington County, and so well respected, was born in this county April 28, 1839, and is the son of William and Rhoda (Wilson) Hunt, both natives of Russell County, Va., where they were married. They afterward moved to Illinois, and from there to Washington County, Ark., about 1839. The father was of English extraction, was a farmer and stock dealer, and during the late war was veterinary surgeon in the First Arkansas Cavalry, being in service nearly the entire war. He was a man who attended strictly to his business affairs, and was

not in public life. He died in 1885, and his wife in 1862. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, Col. Thomas J. being the youngest of this family. He attained his growth on a farm, and secured a high-school education. He remained with his parents and engaged in school-teaching until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army; was made captain, and through regular promotion was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He served until the close of the war, and afterward engaged in farming until 1868, when he was elected to the State Senate and served two sessions. He was then appointed brigadier-general of the militia of his district by Gov. Clayton, and held the position until the militia disbanded. He carried on farming and stock dealing in the meantime, which he has continued to the present. He was appointed assessor of internal revenue under Gen. Grant, and filled that position four years. Col. Hunt has about 1,000 acres of land, 400 under cultivation, and has two farms, the home farm being situated one-half mile south of Fayetteville. He was married May 29, 1863, to Miss Matilda E. Campbell, who was born January 22, 1845, and died October 10, 1868. She was the mother of two children: Nora M., born February 27, 1864, now the wife of William P. Moulden, and Virginia J., born August 18, 1865. May 16, 1870, Col. Hunt married Miss Margaret A. Simpson, a native of Washington County, Ark., born August 14, 1849. This union has resulted in the birth of four children: Gertrude, Marshall L., Nellie and William H. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Col. Hunt is a member of the G. A. R., and politically takes an active interest in the success of the Republican party, and is depended upon largely for judgment in conduct of that party. He was chairman of the Republican Central Committee for many years, and a member of the State Central Committee. He served in the State Senate for the Seventh Senatorial District in 1868, being elected by the elective franchise of Washington and Benton Counties. He is an active and honored member of the Masonic body, both in the Chapter and Blue Lodge. The attractive residence of Col. T. J. Hunt is located within one-half mile of the public square of Fayetteville, and is on one of the handsomest spots in this portion of the State. It was during the early history of this locality selected as the residence site of Gov. Archibald Yell, and was held by that honored gentleman until his sad death at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, while he was serving with honor in the United States army. After some few changes of ownership it became the property of Col. Hunt, a wealthy farmer of Washington County, who has taken the pains to have its portrait placed in this history. The knoll or elevation occupies about ten acres of ground, which slopes gently on all sides to the distance of about 200 yards, and from the residence can be had a fine view of the surrounding country. For many years the remains of Gov. Yell and many of his family were buried in a cemetery selected by him here, but lately the Masonic fraternity, of which he had been a prominent member, had them removed to the Masonic plat in the city's cemetery, through the influence of Col. Hunt, who saw that decay was fast destroying the shafts and tablets which marked their resting places.

John W. Hutchens, a wealthy farmer of Crawford Township, Washington County, Ark., was born in Morgan County, Ill., July 14, 1834, and is a son of Ellis and Mary (Shores) Hutchens, who were born in Surry County, N. C., in 1805 and 1812, respectively. They were married in their native State, and in 1829 immigrated with a colony to Illinois, being among the pioneer settlers of Morgan County. After residing there seven years they sold the land which they had entered and located in Naples, Ill., and three years later came to Arkansas, in 1839, and located on a farm near Brentwood. Here the father resided until his death, May 5, 1869. He served in the Black Hawk War while a resident of Illinois, and throughout life followed the occupations of farming and merchandising. His father, John Hutchins, was married twice, and was the father of twenty children who lived to maturity and reared families of their own, and his father came from Wales and raised four sons, he (John) being one of the four. The family settled in Virginia, from which State some of them served in the Revolutionary War. He, John Hutchens, and his brothers became Quakers, and were extensive planters and slave owners. Ellis Hutchens and wife became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: John W., Alfred, Ellis W., Caroline, Adaline, Telitha and Eliza. John W. Hutchens was five years old when he was brought to Arkansas, and Washing-

ton County has since been his home, with the exception of one year spent in Texas in 1864. In 1862 he enlisted in Brook's regiment, and served until June, 1865, when he surrendered at Fayetteville. He was with Price when he made his raid through Northwestern Arkansas, and was taken prisoner by the First Arkansas Regiment, but after being retained one month was exchanged. In 1862 he made his first purchase of land, which consisted of eighty acres, and has since increased his acreage until he now owns 363. His farm is valuable for its position and is rich in soil and production. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the offices of constable, and deputy sheriff, being the present incumbent of the latter office. February 8, 1857, he was united in the bonds of matrimony, to Miss Mary J. Shumate, who was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1836, and is a daughter of Nimrod Shumate, a native of Kentucky. She grew to maturity in her native State, and came to Arkansas in 1854. She and Mr. Hutchens became the parents of ten children: Mary, (wife of Alfred Ingram), Balas A., Sterling C., Shelby, Ellis, Jeanette, (wife of William Phillips), John C., Masey, Clementine, and one deceased. Mrs. Hutchens is a member of the Christian Church, and is a lady of exceptionally good mind and amiability of character.

James M. Jackson. Among the many enterprising and successful farmers of Washington County, Ark., none is more worthy of mention than James M. Jackson, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in the year 1821, and is the son of Hon. Andrew and Amelia (Blancher) Jackson. The father was born in Kentucky in 1801, and at a very early date moved to Ohio, where he engaged in farming. In 1828 he moved from Ohio to Indiana, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some time. In 1831 he served as associate judge of the court, and in 1833 moved to Anderson, and was elected sheriff of Madison County, which position he held for four years, and was extensively engaged in the milling business. In 1837 he was elected clerk and auditor of Madison County, which double office he held for seven years; but before that office had expired he was elected to the State Senate from Madison and Hancock Counties, in 1844, which position he held for four years. In 1853 he was re-elected to the same office and served two terms, making eight years that he served his county in the Senate, after which he retired to private life, and engaged in agriculture and raising fine stock. He died April 21, 1878, leaving eight children: David, Enoch, Matilda, Mary, Caroline, Eliza, Mattie and James M. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Indiana, and remained with his parents until he grew to manhood. In 1844 he married Miss Malinda S. McAllister, daughter of John and Hester (McGrady) McAllister, of Madison County, Ind. Mr. McAllister was a wealthy farmer, and commissioner of Madison County for a great many years, and was a very prominent man. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born these children: Charles C., who married Miss Mattie Passwater, is the father of seven children, and is now living in Indiana; Hester C., married to George W. Spann, has three children, and is living in Indiana; Mary J., wife of J. W. Foland, and mother of two children, who also lives in Indiana; John M., who married Miss Mary Alfred, has three children, and is now living at Springdale, Washington Co., Ark.; Bessie A., wife of J. N. Lee, and the mother of one child (Carrie Lee), married to her second husband, K. Terry, lives in Washington County, Ark.; William W., who married Miss Annie Busey, and the father of one child, also living near Elm Springs, Washington Co., Ark., and engaged in farming. Mr. Jackson first commenced life by being deputy clerk of the county court, under his father, but afterward engaged in the milling business in connection with farming, which he continued until 1863, when he embarked in the dry goods and grocery business at Perkinsville and Anderson, where he continued until 1870, after which he sold out and followed farming alone until 1873, when he moved to Anderson, Ind. Here he was elected city clerk, which position he held for two years, and was then elected justice of the peace, holding the last named office until he moved to Washington County, Ark., near Elm Springs, in 1882. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Democrat in politics.

Hairl P. Jenkins, a prominent farmer and successful stock raiser of Prairie Township, was born in Sevier Township, Tenn., September 1, 1837, the third of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to James and Hettie (Smith) Jenkins. The family can be traced back to North Carolina,

and ultimately to Wales. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The ancestors of the Smith family were originally from Virginia. The parents of the subject were married and lived in Sevier County until the death of the father in about 1849, when the mother and part of the children moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and here she married Thomas Brumley. During the war they moved to White County, Ark., where the mother died in 1883. The father was a farmer, was a Whig in politics, and the mother was a member of the Baptist Church. Their son, Hairl P. Jenkins, assisted his father on the farm, and received a limited education in the old subscription schools. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for about fifteen years. In 1858 he came to this county, and has made it his home ever since, with the exception of a few years. June, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Gunter's company, Confederate State troops, and remained in service three months. In the spring of 1862 he joined Company A, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Wilson Creek, Prairie Grove, Helena and Jenkins' Ferry, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. After the war he worked three years in Little Rock, then moved to White County, and in 1872 came to Washington County, Ark., where the same year he married Miss Nannie S. Rainwater, who was born January 16, 1848, in Washington County, and daughter of John B. Rainwater. To this marriage were born five children: John T., James P., Ethel, Harvey M. and Jefferson P. Mr. Jenkins filled the office of deputy sheriff for a year and a half, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jenkins is the owner of over 248 acres of land, of which 175 are under cultivation. He has made every dollar of his money since the war.

Thomas Jennings, proprietor of the Mountain House, Fayetteville, Ark., was born in Fayette County, Ga., April 4, 1830, on the farm of his parents, Allen and Cynthia (Varner) Jennings, both of whom were natives of Oglethorpe County, Ga. The Jennings family traces its ancestry to the early days of Virginia. The family is of English and Welsh extraction, and the ancestors were planters and farmers by occupation. Vobert Jennings, the grandfather of our subject, left his home in Virginia to settle in Georgia. The maternal ancestors were also early settlers of Virginia, and Cynthia Varner was a daughter of Frederick Varner, who also left Virginia to settle in Georgia. Both grandfathers were soldiers in the war for independence. Thomas Jennings grew to manhood in Georgia, and there married Louisa E. Black, daughter of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Harkey) Black, natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Georgia. In 1859 Mr. Jennings removed to Texas with his family, and, locating in Upshire County, made that his home until the Civil War. He then served about a year in the Texas Militia, and then joined the regular Confederate army under Gen. MacGruder, in D. S. Terry's regiment, cavalry corps. After the war he spent a year in Texas, and in 1866 located in Fayetteville, Ark., where he has since been engaged in the livery and hotel business. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have reared a family of three sons and three daughters: Edgar, Fannie T. (now Mrs. C. G. Waite, of Barton County, Mo.), Thomas A., Lillie, Willie and Lizzie. All of his children are well educated, Edgar being a graduate of the Arkansas Industrial University, and Lillie a graduate of the Daughter's College of Harrodsburgh, Ky. Mrs. Jennings and her daughters are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Jennings is one of the foremost men in all enterprises for the development of the county, and was of great assistance in securing the right of way for the San Francisco road, and the location of its depot at Fayetteville. He is also a liberal contributor to all worthy objects.

Dr. P. A. Johnson, a successful practicing physician of Goshen Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., April 5, 1829, the son of John and Mary (Delay) Johnson. The father was a native of North Carolina, and was reared in Rockingham County; when married he settled in Guilford County, where he passed his entire life. He was a farmer, and died March 20, 1869. The mother was also a native of North Carolina, and died in that State March 3, 1843. Their son, Dr. P. A. Johnson, attained his growth on the farm, and secured a common-school education. When grown he sought the opportunity of higher schooling in Missouri, where he attended Chapel Hill College, in Lafayette County, three years. He remained there for some time engaged in teaching school, reading medicine, and also practiced medicine there until 1865. He then went to Jack-



sonport, Ark., and after remaining there for three years moved to his present location. He has continued the practice ever since, and in connection also carries on farming and fruit growing. He has 690 acres, 300 under cultivation and forty acres in fruit. All his business transactions have been successful, and he is a good citizen for any community. September 22, 1858, Miss Elizabeth R. Stark, a native of Illinois, became his wife. To them were born these children: John S., William W., Silas E., Howell, Hurlburt, Grace O. and Grover Cleveland. They also have three children deceased: Mary P., Martha and Ernest. The Doctor has always been a Democrat in his political views, takes an active interest in public affairs, and is regarded as a leading man in his community. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Jacob Q. Johnson, one of the wealthy and successful citizens of Washington County, Ark., and the son of James and Mary (Queener) Johnson, was born in East Tennessee in 1828. The father was a native of North Carolina, and was of Dutch descent. He took an active part in the Black Hawk War, and served with great credit to his country. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and moved from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1851, where he followed farming for some time. He located nine miles south of Fayetteville, and here he died in 1883, from injuries received from falling down stairs. His son, Jacob Q., was educated in his native State, and remained with his father until the war broke out, but previous to this, in 1852, he married Miss R. J., daughter of C. H. Boutright, of Madison County, and to them were born thirteen children, nine now living: Mary Jane, Tennessee, J. Q., Harriet Eliza, Edna K., Catherine, Susan J., Benjamin F. and Dora H. In 1862 Mr. Johnson enlisted in the Federal army, Company B, First Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. Harrison, and served three years, three months and seven days. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove, was also in several skirmishes, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. After the war Mr. Johnson purchased his present home, which is one of the finest in the Northwest, and upon this farm he has erected a fine two-story brick residence, valued at \$4,000, also a large saw-mill, with grist-mill and flouring-mill attached, which is run by a thirty-six foot water-wheel. The water is brought a distance of 500 yards to run the wheel. Mr. Johnson has also steam power attached to run the mill when the water is low or the mill is frozen up. This mill is valued at \$20,000. Besides this Mr. Johnson is the owner of 800 acres of valuable land, and has over 200 acres under the plow. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a member of the Baptist Church, and is one of the most respected and enterprising citizens of the county.

Benjamin F. Johnson. Among the most successful farmers and stock dealers and prominent citizens of Washington County, Ark., may be mentioned B. F. Johnson, who was born in Campbell County, Tenn., on the 12th of March, 1835. He is a son of James and Mary (Queener) Johnson, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born January 4, 1799. Mary (Queener) Johnson was born September 29, 1803, and died May 22, 1876. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. While a resident of Tennessee he held the office of justice of the peace for several terms, and was county sheriff one term. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and was married in Campbell County, Tenn., coming to Washington County, Ark., in 1850, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying May 6, 1882. He and wife became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: O. P., a farmer and miller, residing in Missouri; Lucinda, wife of J. R. Hope; Lovisa, wife of D. Hope; Mary, wife of W. Alexander; J. Q., Benjamin F. and Eliza. Benjamin F. remained under the paternal roof until he attained his majority, when he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, and by close application to the duties of farm life he established those habits of industry and frugality which insured his success in after life. He has been actively engaged as a dealer in stock for many years, and in all his business dealings he is fair and just, commanding the respect and confidence of all who know him; he commenced life with no capital but his two hands and a vast amount of energy and pluck, but is now the owner of 932 acres of land, and has one of the finest residences in the county. He is a notable example of those sound and correct business principles which win success and those genial traits of character which secure and retain public confidence and esteem. He took an active part in the late war, and served for over three years as sergeant of Company D, First Arkansas Regiment, operating the most of the time in Missouri and Arkansas. He

participated in more than 100 battles and skirmishes, and was quite severely wounded in the left arm in a skirmish on White Oak. His marriage to Miss Nancy K. Boatwright took place October 1, 1856. She was born February 27, 1839, in Anderson County, Tenn., and died May 26, 1864, in Washington County, Ark., having been the mother of four children, two living: J. O. and Mary L., wife of Joseph Arnett. Mr. Johnson's second marriage was to Miss Lydia Lewis, by whom he became the father of fourteen children, seven of whom are still living: George W., Lydia K., Hugh L., Shipley J., Lettie, Burtos B. and Inez. Mr. Johnson is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the G. A. R. He has always been a strong advocate of public improvements, and has given several hundred dollars to aid in the construction of railroads in his county, and throughout life has taken a deep interest in all enterprises tending to benefit the county and the cause of education.

Preston Johnson, a retired merchant of Fayetteville, Ark., was born in Lawrence County, Ark., April 26, 1824, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Ann (Conway) Johnson, who were born in Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The former was born and reared near Nashville, and was a son of John Johnson, who was a farmer by occupation, a native of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish birth. In 1824 William Johnson removed with his wife and five children to Lawrence County, Ark. (now called Sharp County), and two years later came to Washington County, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. Preston Johnson engaged in farming and stock raising in his early manhood, which occupation he pursued until 1870, when he came to Fayetteville and engaged in general merchandising. He abandoned this business in 1879, and retired from active business life, and is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. He is a Democrat in politics, and has always been noted for his liberality, and by his many excellent traits of character has secured the confidence and respect of all. In 1879 he lost his wife, whose maiden name was Miss B. C. Reddick, a daughter of Shadrock Reddick. She left one son and four daughters to mourn her loss: Mary Jane (wife of J. S. Thurman), Sarah C. (wife of Z. A. Thomas), Eliza Catherine (the deceased wife of J. L. Keener), Elizabeth Donaldson, a widow, and William (a stock dealer, of Kansas City).

Samuel P. Jones, farmer and an enterprising citizen of Goshen Township, was born in Lee County, Va., November 2, 1836, and is the fifth of ten children born to his parents, James and Lorinda (Warren) Jones. The father was born in the State of Kentucky, and when nearly grown his parents moved to Tennessee. Here he was married, and a few years later moved to Lee County, Va., where he passed his last days. He had followed the occupation of a farmer and blacksmith all his life. The mother was a native of Virginia, and died in that State. Their son, Samuel P., was reared on the farm and, like the average country boy, received his education in the country schools. He remained under the parental roof until September 11, 1856, when he married Miss Lyrena E. Baker, a native of Tennessee, born June 16, 1839, and four children were the result of this union, viz.: Mary (wife of L. C. Clark), C. T., F. C. and Pamela (wife of G. W. Sowel). Mrs. Jones died April 11, 1863, and November 1, 1866, Mr. Jones chose for his second wife Miss Hannah S. Muncy, of Virginia, born April 10, 1836. To this marriage were born six children: Pandora A. (wife of Amos James), Virginia A., Wiley H., Dudley B., Flora P. and Florence L. After his first marriage Mr. Jones moved back to Virginia, where he remained two years, and then moved to where he now lives, three miles southeast of Goshen, on a farm of 200 acres, fifty acres under cultivation. During the war Mr. Jones was in the Army of Virginia, Confederate service, and was in a great many of the principal battles; was wounded at Bean Station fight, and as a result was off duty for eight or nine weeks. He has been exclusively engaged in farming since then, and has made a success of this occupation. He is a good citizen, and he and family have the respect of all acquainted with them. He is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William A. D. Jones, farmer and stock raiser, is the third of five children, two sons and three daughters, born to Edward and Lucy G. (Lee) Jones, and the grandson on both sides of early settlers of Tennessee. The father was born in North Carolina in 1800, was of Welsh descent, and when a boy moved with his parents to Wilson County, Tenn. The mother was also born in North Carolina, about three years after the birth of her future husband, and moved with her parents to Wilson County, Tenn., when a small girl. She was of the Robert

E. Lee stock. The father was a model farmer, a Democrat in politics, and died in 1870. The mother was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her death occurred in 1861. Their son, William A. D. Jones, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 2, 1830, attained his growth on the farm, and received a very limited education. In 1850 he married Miss Emiline Holloway, a native of Wilson County, Tenn., and to them were born seven children, five now living: Lucy J., Margaret A., Alwilda S. F., Henrietta J. and Medorah E. October, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-eighth Tennessee Confederate Volunteer Infantry, and served two years; going out as orderly he was soon promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he led 100 men. In 1863 he was discharged on account of disability, and has followed farming and stock raising ever since. He lost his wife in 1866, and the following year he married Miss Nancy J. Graves, a native of Wilson County, Tenn., who bore him eight children: Robert E., Geneva D., John E., Lorenzo R., Eugene, Wilson R., Wiley and Thomas R. In 1867 Mr. Jones moved to Collins County, Tex., where he remained fifteen years; was then in Grayson County for four years, but he, as well as all his family, being sick, he loaded them in a wagon and started for Eureka Springs, Ark. Upon reaching Siloam Springs, Ark., they stopped there, and here the health of the family was soon restored. The same year (1884) he purchased the place where he now lives, which consists of 238 acres of fine land. While in Tennessee Mr. Jones held the offices of constable and deputy sheriff. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Luke L. Kantz, one of the most enterprising, wide-awake farmers of the county, was born January 22, 1845, in McMinn County, Tenn., and is one of five children, three sons and two daughters, born to Frederick A. and Amanda E. (Dill) Kantz. The father was born in Carlisle, Penn., in 1812, was a manufacturer of buggies by occupation, and was also a trader in live stock. He was a Whig at one time, but afterward became a Democrat. He assisted in moving the Indians westward, and was a prominent and successful man. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1867, in McMinn County, Tenn., where he had moved the year after his marriage. His father was a native of France, and came to America when a young man. He married Miss Margaret A. Dunbar, a Scotch lady, and they were the parents of two children, Frederick A. being the only son. Mrs. Amanda E. (Dill) Kantz, mother of Luke L., was a native of Gettysburg, born June 24, 1818. Three years after the death of her husband Mrs. Kantz moved to Washington County, Ark., where she still lives, and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her son, Luke L., received his literary education in Hiwassee College, and in 1863 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-third Tennessee Infantry (Confederate States Army), and served throughout the entire war. He was in the battles of Baker's Creek and Big Black River, and was among those captured at Vicksburg. After returning from the war he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Athens, Tenn., in 1866. He practiced a short time at Kingston, and in 1867 moved to Washington County, Ark., where, the practice being scarce, he taught school for some time, but later engaged in farming, which he has since continued. In 1870 he married Miss Martha J. Skillern, a native of East Tennessee, born August 5, 1846, and five children were the result of this union: Mary, Martha V., Frederick S., Willie D. and Nellie W. Mrs. Kantz died May 23, 1886. Mr. Kantz is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as was also his wife. He is the owner of 200 acres of land, 125 being under cultivation.

Daniel H. Karnes, a prominent farmer of West Fork Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1827, and is a son of Andrew and Eliza (Howry) Karnes, being the eldest of their living children. His early days were spent in Hawkins County, Tenn., and in 1853 his union with Miss Rachel Strickland took place. She was a daughter of Jacob Strickland, and is the mother of five children: James, Ellen (wife of John Clark), William, Laura and Andrew. Mrs. Karnes died in 1877, and Mr. Karnes was afterward married to Mrs. Eliza Winn, by whom he became the father of one child, Samuel C. Mr. Karnes first settled on his father's old farm, where he lived until 1866, and then came to his present location, where he has a very valuable valley farm of 375 acres, which is the result of his own exertions.

With its substantial and convenient dwelling, and its spacious out-buildings, it is regarded as one of the most desirable farms in the county. Mr. Karnes is fair and just in all his dealings with men, and as a consequence commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is a Democrat in politics, and is ever ready to support the principles of his party. His Grandfather Karnes came from Germany to America when thirteen years of age, and located in Tennessee, where he became an extensive planter. Andrew Karnes was born and reared in Hawkins County, Tenn., and farmed in that county until 1851, when he came to Arkansas, and located on White River, where he still lives at the age of ninety-two years. His wife died in 1885.

John Karnes, one of the successful agriculturists of Washington County, Ark., is a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., born December 14, 1841. He came to Arkansas with his parents in 1851, and in July, 1861, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Rachel Winn, a daughter of James Winn. She was born in Washington County, Ark., December 6, 1848, and became the mother of four children: James A., born November 30, 1862; Henry L., born August 30, 1865; William C., born December 6, 1868, and Nancy, born August 18, 1877, and died in childhood. Mr. Karnes has some exceptionally fine land in West Fork Township, his acreage amounting to 337, with 150 under cultivation, making the largest and one of the best farms in the township, all of which is the result of his good management and industry. He is a member of the following secret organizations: I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., I. O. K. of H., and has always taken a decided interest in the cause of education, all public enterprises and politics, being a member of the Republican party. [For further particulars of his family see sketch of D. H. Karnes.] His wife is an honored and worthy member of the Christian Church, and he is in sympathy with all evangelical churches, and contributes liberally to their support.

William Karnes, a prominent farmer of Washington County, Ark., and native of Hawkins County, Tenn., was born December 21, 1831, and came to Arkansas with his parents in 1851. He made his home with and assisted his parents on the farm, until 1859, and was then married to Lucinda Boyed, and began doing for himself. He purchased a farm of 300 acres which was heavily timbered, and on which he located in 1860, and now has seventy acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. Mrs. Karnes was born July 7, 1840, in Washington County, Ark., and is a daughter of William Boyed. Mr. and Mrs. Karnes are the parents of two children: A. E., the elder, was born in 1860, married James D. Dearing May 22, 1888, and died May 29, 1887, leaving three children; and Laddie, the younger, a son, was born October 18, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Karnes have also taken charge of W. L. Byrd, a nephew, left an orphan when one year and ten months old, and who was born December 12, 1869. Mr. Karnes is a strong supporter of Republican principles, is a Master Mason, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a son of Andrew and Eliza Karnes, whose sketches appear in this work.

Dr. Jesse R. Kelly, one of the enterprising and prominent citizens of Goshen Township, and son of Hiram and Elizabeth (McGee) Kelly, was born in Habersham County, Ga., November 29, 1833. The father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1787, and was reared in his native State. After his marriage he moved to Georgia, and reared his family in Habersham and Cherokee Counties of that State. In 1858 he moved to Madison County, Ark., where he died July 13, 1862, and is buried in that county. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and owned a farm, which he operated in connection with his trade. He was a member of the Methodist Church, was a zealous leader in the same, and was an exhorter, a class-leader and steward nearly all his life. The mother was a native of North Carolina, and died when our subject was fifteen years of age. She was also a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, her faith being none less than her husband's. Their family consisted of nine children, eight now living, four sons and four daughters. Dr. Jesse R. Kelly was next to the youngest child in point of birth. He attained his growth on the farm, and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when, in 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Richards, of South Carolina, who was born in 1835. The fruit of this union were nine children: John T. (deceased); Mary A., wife of A. J. Parker; Alexander (deceased); Sarah R. H., wife of James Condiff; Marcus L., Lydia J., Julia L., Hettie and Eddie L. Dr. Kelly attended lectures at the Atlanta Medical College, having studied medicine for some time previous to

this, and graduated from this institution in 1859. He then entered upon his practice at Hindsville, Madison County, and continued here for four years with a very successful practice. He then endeavored to retire from practice, and in 1878 moved to Goshen, and lived there until 1884, when he moved to his farm, three miles east of Goshen, where he has a beautiful mountain farm of 360 acres, 175 under cultivation and twenty-five acres in orchard. During the war, from 1862 to 1867, Dr. Kelly resided in Texas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He was detailed by the Confederate government to practice for the people left at home, etc. He engaged in merchandising at Goshen from 1878 to 1883, and continued his practice at the same time. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Church, South, in 1868, was ordained deacon in 1848, and has been zealously engaged in that work ever since. His wife and all the family, with the exception of the two youngest, are members of the same church. The Doctor has been a Master Mason since 1868, and has always been Democratic in his political views. He was postmaster at Goshen for five years, and is an excellent citizen.

Thomas J. Kelly, one of the old and much respected citizens of Prairie Township, was born in Ray County, Tenn., May 5, 1816, and is the son of Thomas and Nancy (Peters) Kelly. The father was born in Virginia, and when young went to Grainger County, Tenn., where he married Miss Peters, a native of Virginia. In a canoe they floated down the Tennessee River to a place near Washington, Ray Co., Tenn., where he established Kelly's ferry, across the Tennessee, and ran this until his death. The mother then came west with her children, and died in Texas. The father was a Democrat in politics, and for about twenty-seven years represented Ray County in the State Legislature. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church. Thomas J. Kelly was the youngest of six children, three sons and three daughters, born to his parents. He grew up to farm life and received a limited education in the common schools. Having served twelve months in the Florida War, he was appointed subsisting agent at Gunter's Landing, where the Indians were being collected preparatory to their removal westward. With them he came to Benton County, Ark., where he bought a large tract of land. In 1844 he married Miss Margaret D. Dixon, a native of Middle Tennessee. To them were born two children: William T. and Margaret. During the Mexican War Mr. Kelly served as wagon-master for Col. Yell's regiment, and during his absence from home his wife died and he was reported dead. So firm was the belief of his death that when he put in appearance all his property had been divided. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth Rieff, who was born in Wilson County, Tenn., and who, by her marriage, became the mother of three children: Josephine (deceased), Madline and John H., who has served eight years as minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Six years of that time were spent in teaching and in his ministerial duties in the Cherokee Nation. In 1848 Mr. Kelly came to this county and settled where he now lives. He served as sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives two terms, 1874 and 1875. He is a Democrat politically, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as was also Mr. Kelly's first wife.

Thomas H. Kerby, farmer, fruit grower and native of Washington County, Ark., was born on the 16th of April, 1848, and his early days were spent in following the plow and attending the common schools, where he received a good practical English education. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Col. Brook's regiment of cavalry, and served until the close of the war, participating in a number of skirmishes. After his return home he engaged in farming, and has made that his chief occupation through life. He has farmed successively in Washington, Jackson, Bates, Washington, Crawford and Washington Counties, locating on his present farm, about two miles from Boonsboro, in March, 1884. He has a good farm of 113 acres, with seventy-five acres under cultivation, and twelve acres in orchard, and from the products of his farm and orchard derives a comfortable income. While residing in Jackson County he was married January 2, 1870, to Miss Rebecca Ashley, who was born in Fayette County, Mo., and reared and educated there. Their union has been blessed in the birth of six children: William F., Annie Laurie, Alice May, Jessie C., Henry Lee and Charles Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Kerby and their four eldest children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kerby's parents, Henry Franklin and Rebecca (Coulter) Kerby, were born in Tennessee, and were mar-

ried in Arkansas. The father was a farmer, and served as sheriff of Washington County at a very early day. He died on the 8th of January, 1867, having been a resident of the county thirty-six years.

F. G. Kimbrough, merchant at Dutch Mills, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., November 5, 1842, and grew to manhood on the farm. November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, First Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate Army, and served three and a half years. He participated in the battle of Bean Station, and was twelve months around Petersburg and Richmond. At the former place 100 of his regiment attempted to take their lost picket line against a brigade. Mr. Kimbrough surrendered at Appomattox, and passed through the war without being wounded or taken prisoner. He then returned to Tennessee, farmed until 1867, and then removed to Washington County, Ark., where he made money, and educated himself at Cane Hill College. In 1874 he married Miss M. E. Whitaker, who bore him one child, Elizabeth A. The following year his wife died, and in 1876 he married Miss Henrietta Baxter, who bore him five children: Daisy, Wilson W., James R. G., Thomas D. and Baxter. Mr. Kimbrough and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, as was also the first wife. In 1878 Mr. Kimbrough began merchandising with V. S. English, and another who withdrew in 1884; this he still continues, and in connection is engaged in farming, being the owner of about 230 acres of land. His father, Thomas Kimbrough, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., as was also his mother, Elizabeth (Austell) Kimbrough. The father was a Democrat in politics; was a farmer all his life, and died in 1886 at the age of eighty-one years. The mother died in 1874 at the age of sixty-four, and both parents were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1869 F. G. Kimbrough started out in life \$150 in debt, which, by industry and economy, he soon paid off, and to-day is in very comfortable circumstances.

William Clay Kuykendall, retired farmer of Washington County, Ark., and a native of Union County, Ky., was born on the 18th of May, 1833, and is a son of William F. and Lucy (Wallace) Kuykendall, and grandson of Simeon T. Kuykendall, who was of German descent, and was born in the "Palmetto State." He removed to Kentucky when it was a Territory, and became an extensive farmer and breeder of blooded horses, owning at one time one of the finest race-horses of his day. His son, William F., was born and reared in Union County, Ky., and after his marriage, which occurred in 1881, began tilling the soil on his own responsibility. He was also an extensive stock raiser and dealt largely in horses and mules. At the breaking out of the war he was strongly opposed to secession, but when he found that opposition was of no avail he and four sons joined the Southern army, and he was on active duty until the close of the war. He died in 1881, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His wife was a daughter of James Wallace, who was one of the first settlers of Union County, Ky., and an extensive farmer and stock dealer, noted for his hospitality. Mr. Kuykendall and wife became the parents of four sons and four daughters. The mother died in 1878. William Clay Kuykendall was educated in the common schools of Union County, and in 1850 went to Mississippi and took charge of his uncle's, Jacob Kuykendall's, plantation and negroes for two years. He was then overseer of different plantations in Louisiana until the breaking out of the war, when he immediately enlisted in a Louisiana regiment, and was afterward transferred to the First Kentucky Cavalry. In 1862 he went to Southern Kentucky, raised a company, and was appointed its captain. He afterward returned and organized another company, 156 strong, and again went to the front. While in Gen. Lyon's brigade he was promoted to the command of the regiment, but resigned in 1864 and returned to the command of his company. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and during his entire service was almost constantly engaged as a scout. After the war he returned home and took charge of his father's farm, also going in debt \$5,000 for a farm of his own. This he paid off by his own industry and good management. In 1871 he was married to Mrs. Nannie Brooks, widow of John A. Brooks, a leading attorney of Webster County, Ky., and daughter of James Rice, a prominent farmer of Hopkins County. Mrs. Kuykendall became the mother of two children by her first marriage: Sidney J., deputy clerk of Dallas County, Tex., and a young man of marked ability, and Jennie, who resides with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Kuykendall are the parents of one child, Rice, who is sixteen years of age. In 1875 Mr.

Kuykendall went to the Hot Springs for the health of his family, and while there was engaged in running a hack between that place and Malvern. He next went to Brown County, Tex., where he was engaged in the stock business, and in 1880 came to Washington County, Ark., where he has since been engaged in farming. He owns 2,800 acres of land in Texas, and is a man of excellent business qualifications. The family attend the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of Viney Grove Lodge No. 265, A. F. & A. M., and Columbus Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F., at Clay, Ky.

Milton F. Lake was born in Davidson County, Tenn., September 4, 1819, and is of German descent. He is a son of Elijah and grandson of John Lake, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and an early settler of South Carolina. Elijah was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1796, but was reared in Davidson County, Tenn., where his father had located about 1800. He was married to Deborah Miller, of Davidson County, her father, William Miller, being born in Virginia, and of Scotch extraction. In 1830 Mr. and Mrs. Lake removed with their family to Ray County, Mo., but six years later returned to Tennessee, where the mother died in 1845. In 1850 Mr. Lake married Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, and died in 1861, having been the owner of a large plantation and many slaves. Milton F. Lake was reared on his father's plantation in Western Tennessee, and was educated in the common schools. In 1843 he was married to Margaret L. Braden, who was born in Wilson County, Tenn., and by her became the father of ten children, six of whom are now living: James E., William L., George T., Milton F., Jefferson T. and Ella. His wife died July 4, 1869. He was conscripted in the Confederate army, but was captured at the end of three months and was taken to Alton, Ill., where he was held a prisoner for eight months. He then returned to his home and resumed farming, coming to Washington County, Ark., in 1869, where he has since made his home. He has a fine farm of 500 acres. In 1875 he married Mrs. Jennie Phillips, of Washington County. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention for the State of Arkansas in 1874, and in his political views is a staunch Democrat.

George T. Lake, president of the school board of Fayetteville, belongs to that pushing and energetic class of men who are doing so much to increase the industrial interests of this city. He was born in Louderdale County, Tenn., September 6, 1849, and is a son of Milton F. and Margaret (Braden) Lake, natives of Davidson and Maury Counties, Tenn., respectively. In 1860 Mr. Milton Lake, with his family, left Tennessee and located upon a farm near Prairie Grove, of this county, where he at present resides. Our subject was reared upon the farm, and during his youth attended the public schools of that locality. Possessing a desire to embark in mercantile life, when of age he started in life for himself, and passed four years clerking in a store in this city. In 1875 he established himself in business, and being ever ready to meet the wishes of his customers he has steadily increased his business and patronage until he has taken his rank among the prominent business men of this place. His success is mainly attributed to strict attention to business, untiring energy and a high standard of integrity. He was united in marriage at Fort Smith, Ark., to Miss Mary H. Stratton, an estimable lady, daughter of the late D. H. P. Stratton and Louisa (Kransser) Stratton. Mr. Stratton is a descendant from the Strattons of New Jersey, which was his native State. Early in life he sought a home in the West, and settling in Fort Smith, Ark., became one of its honored and respected citizens. Mrs. Stratton was a native of Germany, who carefully reared her children and lived to see them well established in life. Mr. and Mrs. Lake have a family of two children: Horton and Louise. They are well-to-do citizens, and regular communicants of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lake has served both in the town councils and on the school board. He is a Royal Arch Mason, an I. O. O. F. and a K. of H.

Thomas Latham, a well-to-do farmer of West Fork Township, Washington Co., Ark., and an ex-Union soldier, was born in Jackson County, Ala., on the 23d of August, 1827, being a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Ball) Latham, and grandson of Cornelius Latham, who was a native of the "Old North State," and was an extensive stock dealer and farmer. Jonathan Latham was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1800, and died in the State of Alabama, December 27, 1887, to which State he had moved in 1821. He was a prominent politician of his State, and during the war was a staunch Union man, and was representing his county in the State Legislature when the war broke out. He was an exten-

sive land-holder, and at the time of his death was the owner of about 1,000 acres of land, nearly all of which was under good cultivation. To his union with Miss Elizabeth Ball, whom he married shortly after coming to Alabama, was born a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity, and ten of whom are living at the present time. The mother died in 1882. Thomas Latham resided in his native State until August 28, 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, First Alabama Volunteers, and did honorable service for his country until 1864, when he was disabled for life, being thrown from his horse while carrying a message from Gen. Morgan Smith to Gen. John A. Logan. He returned home, and in 1867 removed to Tennessee, where he was married to Elizabeth Freeman, and lived until 1869, when he returned to Alabama, and in 1871 came to Benton County, Ark., and two years later to West Fork, where he has since been engaged in farming. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the G. A. R., Lodge No. 14, and in his political views is a staunch Republican. To his marriage with Miss Freeman, who is a daughter of John W. Freeman, an ex-soldier of the Mexican War, seven children have been born: John T., Barbara (wife of John Hope), Julia, Fannie, George, Ada G. and Nettie. Mr. and Mrs. Latham are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. A. Langham, a successful farmer of Goshen Township, was born in Georgia, and is the son of Simeon and Clarrissa Ann (Nichols) Langham. The father was born in North Carolina in 1804, and the mother was born in Georgia in 1828. They were married in the last named State, and there principally reared their family, which consisted of twelve children. The father has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and is now living with his son, A. A. The mother is also living. They came to this State in 1869, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their son, A. A. Langham, remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until nineteen years of age. In 1873 he chose for his companion in life Miss Lenza L. Hash, daughter of F. Hash, and they became the parents of seven children: Allatia A., William C., John F., Maud, Cener, Mabel P. and Harrison G. After marriage Mr. Langham settled on a farm near Goshen, and here he now has 201 acres, ninety under cultivation. He has tilled the soil all his life and has been quite successful. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and a highly respected citizen.

Preston J. Lea, one of the old and much respected citizens of the county, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., November 20, 1814, the son of Maj. and Rhoda (Jarnagin) Lea. The progenitors of the Leas made their first settlement in America, from England, in North Carolina. Maj. Lea, the grandfather of P. J. Lea, immigrated with Daniel Boone to Tennessee, and made a settlement near Cumberland Gap, where he died, a hale man, at one hundred and eight years. He had a son, Maj. Lea, who married Rhoda Jarnagin, whose father came from Virginia to East Tennessee in 1775. By agreement they assumed three spellings of name in order to distinguish the families, Lea, Lee and Leigh. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Leigh are of this stock. The father of our subject was born close to the Virginia and North Carolina line, and when young moved with his parents to East Tennessee, where he married Miss Jarnagin, and where both spent the remainder of their days. The father was killed by lightning, when our subject was but a lad. In their family were nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Both parents were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the father was a farmer by occupation. Their youngest child but one, Preston J., attained his growth on the farm and received a very limited education. On reaching manhood he took to river life, and for many years ran flat-boats on the Mississippi River and its eastern tributaries. He piloted the first steamboat that ever went up the Holston River. In 1884 he was married in Grainger County, Tenn., to Miss Mary H. Peck, daughter of Benjamin Peck. She was born September 20, 1818. Having lived in Tennessee until the close of the war, they then moved to Ringgold, Ga., and in 1881 came to this county. His chief occupation has been farming, although he ran a flour and saw-mill for many years. Both he and wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He was a Whig before the war and a Democrat since. Mr. and Mrs. Lea are the parents of sixteen children, six sons and ten daughters. The eldest son, Benjamin H., was lieutenant of a company of United States troops during the late war. Mr. Lea has never aspired to any office, but has always been a plain, practical business man.



Rev. Thomas Leach was born in Jackson County, Ala., July 14, 1820, and is a son of Thomas and Ruth (Renshaw) Leach, both of whom were natives of the "Old North State." They first moved to Tennessee, and spent five years in Rutherford County, after which they moved to Alabama, and at the end of ten years came to Washington County, Ark., locating on a tract of unimproved land, but a few years later moved to Benton County, Ark., and there the father died in 1880, in his ninetieth year. He served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, and was a faithful and trustworthy soldier. Rev. Thomas Leach grew to manhood in Washington County, and was educated at Bethesda Academy, remaining with his father for several years after attaining his majority. In 1847 he went to North Carolina on business, and while there was married to Catherine Turner, a daughter of Samuel Turner, of that State, and soon after returned to Arkansas, settling on the farm on which he now lives in October, 1848. His first purchase was 120 acres, but he has since added to that until he now owns 225 acres, with ninety acres under cultivation, and fourteen acres in orchard. His wife died in October, 1865, having borne seven children, all of whom are living and the heads of families, with the exception of one, and in August, 1869, Mr. Leach was married to Mrs. Louisa Woods, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Robert Crockett. She was the mother of four children by her first marriage. In 1850 Mr. Leach was ordained a minister of the Protestant Methodist Church, and has acted as a local minister of that church since his ordination. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and as a true gentleman and honest citizen has the respect and esteem of all his fellow men.

Prof. Charles Hendee Leverett, of the chair of ancient languages, A. I. U., was born in Boston, Mass., November 30, 1833, being the son of F. P. and Matilda (Gorham) Leverett, the father the author of "Leverett's Latin Lexicon," and the mother a descendant of the first families of Massachusetts. They died when their son, Prof. Charles H. Leverett, was but two years old, and he was taken and reared in the family of the Rev. C. E. Leverett, of Beaufort, S. C. After receiving a good literary training he entered South Carolina College in his sixteenth year, and completed a thorough classical and literary course at that college in 1852. His early inclinations were for languages, and after graduating he taught in the academies of South Carolina. He first accepted a position as teacher in the high-school near Charleston, and made a study of the languages during his teaching, thus adding largely to his stock of information. At the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South he entered the ranks of the Confederate army in Colcock's brigade, and served on the coast defenses for about two and a half years. He was also in Hampton's Legion, but returned home in 1864 on account of ill-health. After recuperating he returned to his command and was in active service for some time. In September, 1868, he came to Arkansas, and spent ten months in Searcy, White Co., Ark., in charge of the high-schools at that place. In September of the same year he came to Washington County, took charge of Ozark Institute, and conducted the same for about three years. He then retired from this position to accept the position of professor of ancient languages in the Arkansas Industrial University, in 1871. He continued to fill this position for thirteen years. He was married in Chesterfield District, in 1861, to Miss Julia Blanche Jenkins, daughter of Maj. R. H. Jenkins, of Charleston, S. C. She was a student of the female college at Charleston and at Orangeburgh. To Prof. and Mrs. Leverett were born five sons and six daughters: Julia B., F. P., Mary, Storer, Ammee, Charles, Abbie, Rosa Catherine Elizabeth, Edward, Nina and Whitham. Prof. Leverett is a member of the K. of H., and he and wife worship at the Episcopal Church.

Augustus Buckner Lewis. Closely connected with the mercantile interests of Washington County, Ark., is the name of Augustus B. Lewis, who was born in Hempstead County, Ark., April 28, 1835, the son of Joseph and Mary Bartlett (Brown) Lewis, grandson of John Lewis, and great-grandson of John or Hugh Lewis, who came over from Ireland at an early date, and settled in North Carolina, but afterward moved to Kentucky, where he remained until 1804, when he moved to Washington County, Mo. Joseph Lewis was born in Livingston County, Ky., in 1802, and in 1822 he went on horseback and alone to Lawrence County, Ark., thence to Independence County, thence to Pulaski, and later to Hempstead County, but finally, in 1831, he and a younger brother, Hugh, made a settlement in Washington County, Ark., where he settled with his

wife and two sons, Rowland and A. B., in 1836. He died in 1884, and lacked but a few days of being eighty-two years of age. He had been a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church for over forty years, and died in full communion with the faith of the same. Mrs. Lewis passed away in 1875, and was a little over sixty-six years of age. She was also a devout member of the Christian Church. They reared five sons and one daughter: Rowland M., Henry T. (who now resides in the Indian Nation), A. B., J. C., Mrs. N. J. Rogers and William P., who lost his life at the fall of Atlanta, July 28, 1864, and is now buried in the cemetery there. The five brothers were all in the Confederate army, and rendered active and honorable service. The father of these children went south during the war, and after the storm clouds had passed away he returned to find that he had not only lost \$20,000 above all indebtedness, but become heavily involved. He went to work, and with hard work and good management soon surmounted all his difficulties. Cornelius Brown, father of Mrs. Joseph (Brown) Lewis, was a native of Virginia, and left the home in that State and made a settlement in Miller County, Ark., at what is now known as the Choctaw Nation, adjacent to Dokesville, the capital of that Nation. He died there at a ripe old age. His widow and family then returned to Hempstead County, Ark. Augustus B. Lewis was merchandising on his own account when the war broke out, but had previously received a good education in Arkansas College. He enlisted in the Confederate army, was in service during the entire war, and was a faithful and honorable soldier. After returning home he farmed for four years, and then moved to Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark., where he clerked from July 20, 1869, until January, 1882. He then engaged in business for himself. December 26, 1869, he wedded Miss Rebecca Sophia Hewitt, daughter of Nelson and Cynthia (Crimm) Hewitt, natives of Tennessee, and pioneers of Washington County. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born these children: Lucius Lucretius, Lena Leota and Linneaus Lamar. Mr. Lewis was elected treasurer of Washington County for four years, but only served two years on account of the change of the State constitution. Mr. Lewis and family worship at the Christian Church—the church of his fathers.

Brackin Lewis, retired farmer and one of the oldest residents of Reed Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in the Old North State in 1801, and is the only living descendant of Zachariah and Rachel (Brackin) Lewis. The father died in North Carolina, and the mother was afterward married to Peter Mankins [see sketch]. Mr. Lewis, whose name heads this sketch, came with his parents to Arkansas in 1835, but had lived from the time he was eight years old until he was thirty-four in the State of Kentucky, near the Virginia line, with the exception of one year spent in the State of Illinois. After coming to Arkansas he located near the head-waters of the White River, where he has since been engaged in farming, milling and cabinet work. He has lived a very active life, and is one of the prominent and highly esteemed old citizens of the county. He came to Washington when it was in a very primitive state, and has lived to see it grow into a well populated and highly fertile agricultural region. Matilda Preston, who was born in Kentucky, became his wife, and the mother of sixteen children, seven now living: George W., Rachel (wife of H. Wilson), Moses D., Emeline (wife of T. H. Robinson), Zachariah, John and Eliphas. Those deceased are Henry, Elizabeth, Edie, Nathan P., Lydia, Peter, Julia, Ann and Sarah. Mr. Lewis was formerly a Whig in politics, but is now a Republican, and for about fifty years has been a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church. He has surmounted many difficulties and discouragements throughout life, and now, after a long and well-spent career, can enjoy the fruits of his labor. His son John was born on the 29th of August, 1845, on the old homestead in Reed Township; has always been engaged in farming on the home place, and during the late war served in the Home Guards under B. F. Johnson. He was married to Miss Almeda Ramey, a native of the county, who died in 1880, having borne four children: William H. (deceased), Lydia, Thomas and Peter. Sarah Parker became his second wife. She was born in Kentucky in 1854, and in 1867 came with her parents, Dosier and Melvina Parker, to Arkansas. The parents are yet residing on the West Fork of White River, in Washington County. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born four children: Dosier, Matilda, Burleigh and Anna. Mr. Lewis is a deacon in the Christian Church, and has always taken a deep interest in church, school and public enterprises.

George W. Lewis. The milling and farming interests of Washington County, Ark., are well represented by Mr. Lewis, who was born in Floyd (now Johnson) County, Ky., May 30, 1822, being a son of Brackin and Matilda (Preston) Lewis. The father is a North Carolinian, born about 1801, and is still living, being a resident of Washington County, Ark., to which State he had come in 1835. He was married in Kentucky, and became the father of sixteen children, seven of whom are living: Moses D., Zacharius, John, Eliphas, George W., Rachel (Mrs. Wilson) and Emeline (wife of T. H. Robinson). Those deceased are Edie, Henry, Elizabeth, Peter, Nathan, Lydia, Sarah, Julia Ann and Millie. The mother of these children died in 1883. George W. Lewis was about eleven years old when he came to Arkansas, and remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he married and began doing for himself, and has since been engaged in farming and the grist-milling business. He was also engaged in saw-milling for about three years during the war, and in 1865 was compelled to give up the business and go to Fayetteville for safety. He was married in 1845 to Miss Lettie Mills, a native of Indiana, and the following are their children: Sallie, Lydia (wife of B. F. Johnson), Lavinia (wife of Benjamin Ramey) and Matilda (wife of W. N. Jones). Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican in politics, a leading citizen of the county, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William M. Lewis, a retired merchant of Boonsboro, Ark., was born in the county in which he now resides, September 23, 1833, and is one of four children born to the marriage of John Lewis and Marian Coulter, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. John Lewis came to Arkansas when a young man, about 1829 or 1830, and began blacksmithing at Fayetteville, his shop being in all probability the first one on the place. He worked at his trade for a number of years, and died in 1860, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. William M. Lewis was reared and educated in Fayetteville and Cane Hill. In 1848 he began clerking in Cane Hill, and two years later began merchandising in that place, continuing until the breaking out of the war, and in 1863 enlisted as a private in Col. Brook's regiment, Confederate States army. He participated in the Prairie Grove battle, and was paroled at Fort Smith, Ark. After his return he clerked in Fayetteville for a year or two, and in February, 1868, was united in marriage to Mary E., daughter of Col. G. W. M. Reed, who is one of the prominent men of Fayetteville, and whose sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Lewis was born in Washington County, and is the mother of three daughters and one son: Josephine, Maggie C., John R. and Lizzie. After his marriage Mr. Lewis re-engaged in merchandising in Cane Hill, and until 1884 was one of the successful business men of the place. Since that time he has been retired from active business life. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Cane Hill, and his wife belongs to the Baptist Church. They have a pleasant and comfortable home, and a fine orchard of twenty-five acres.

Benjamin F. Little, ex-sheriff and prominent farmer, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., September 18, 1839, and is the son of John and Margaret (Johnson) Little. The father was born in Rowan County, N. C., was reared there, and came to Tennessee when a young man. He was married in Lincoln County of the last named State, but only lived there a short time, when he removed to Bedford County, of the same State, and remained there a number of years. In 1850 he moved to Washington County, Ark., and settled at West Forks, where he died October 20, 1874. He was a farmer all his life, and also took a great interest in all public affairs. The mother was reared in Lincoln County, Tenn., and died in Washington County, Ark., March 20, 1884. Benjamin F. Little was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until he was grown, after which he went to Fayetteville, and here, in 1871, was married to Miss Caroline Woolsey, a native of Washington County, Ark., and six children were the result of this union: Mary C. (deceased), John W., infant (deceased), Emily, Lillie D. and Mamie. In 1872 Mr. Little moved to Goshen Township, where he now has a farm of over 222 acres, seventy-five acres bottom land and 120 acres under cultivation. He has devoted his time exclusively to farming, except four years while he served as sheriff of the county, from 1862 to 1872. Mr. Little is a Royal Arch Mason, is a Republican in politics, and is a straightforward, enterprising citizen. During the late war he served as sergeant of Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Volunteers, three years, and was a competent and gallant officer.

Lane, Linebarger & Co. This is one of the chief mercantile establishments of Springdale, Ark., and is well and favorably known throughout the county. I. T. Lane, the senior member of the firm, was born in Madison County, Ark., May 6, 1849, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy Lane, who were early settlers of Arkansas, and are now residing in Hindsville. I. T. Lane was reared on a farm in Northwestern Arkansas, and after reaching manhood erected the Hindsville Mills, which he conducted for some time, and then entered the mercantile business in the same town. Two years later he came to Springdale, Ark. (August 23, 1887), and has since been a member of the mercantile firm of Lane, Linebarger & Co. Besides his interest in this establishment, he owns a good farm near Hindsville, and some valuable property in Springdale. He was married to Miss Joe M. Seitz, and by her became the father of one child, Samuel. Mr. Lane is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and is a Democrat in his political views. E. A. Linebarger, of the above named firm, was born in North Carolina in 1853, and is a son of M. H. and Elizabeth Linebarger, who were also born in North Carolina. The father was a mill-wright by trade, and came to Arkansas in 1871, locating first in Madison County and then in Springdale. E. A. Linebarger was born in North Carolina, and came to Arkansas with his parents, and began merchandising in Hindsville, and afterward came to Springdale and became a member of the present firm. He was married in 1877 to Margaret Moser, who was born in Tennessee in 1857, and by her is the father of three children: Arthur, Garland and Homer. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. A. E. Smyer, of the firm of Lane, Linebarger & Co., was born in North Carolina in 1858, being a son of Logan and Emeline E. Smyer, who were born and are now residing in North Carolina. At the age of eighteen years A. E. Smyer went to Kansas, but after remaining there a short time removed to Texas, thence to Northwestern Arkansas. He has been a member of the above named firm for one year. His wife, who was formerly a Miss Martha A. Cline, has borne him four children: Dora F., Charles L., Bertie and Sallie. He and wife attend the Lutheran Church, and he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Prof. William W. Lundy, A. B., the successful principal and proprietor of the Elm Springs Academy, was born in Grayson County, Va., in 1853, and is a son of Elias and Jane F. (Ross) Lundy, who were also born in Virginia. Prof. Lundy attended the common schools of Virginia, and at the age of sixteen years entered the Elk Creek Academy, which institution he attended about five years, teaching school about two sessions during this time, to assist in paying his way. He then went to North Carolina, and afterward to East Tennessee, where he entered the Hiwassee College, graduating from the same in 1888. The following two and a half years he acted as principal of the Lansing High-school, and from there went to Texas, where he taught two years in the public schools, and two years was principal of the Gordonville Academy. His health became poor, and he came to Arkansas, locating in Bloomfield, where he spent about five months as assistant of the Bloomfield Academy. He then took charge of the Osage Valley High-school for one year, going to Golden City, Mo., at the end of that time, and teaching four months, as principal of the schools of that place. Since that time he has had charge of the Elm Springs Academy, which institution is in a prosperous condition under his able management. In 1887 he was married, in North Carolina, to Mrs. Barbara A. Goodman, daughter of Daniel and Nancy C. Burkett, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children: Roy B., Elmer J., Virgie A., Brunner E. and Harley S. Prof. Lundy is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a staunch Prohibitionist.

Dr. S. D. Luther. Prominent in his professional work, as well as good citizenship, stands the name and record of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of the State of Tennessee, and comes of a long line of ancestry, whose lineage is directly traceable to the great reformer, Martin Luther. Dr. S. D. Luther was born in Dickson County, Tenn., May 15, 1850, the son of Travis Luther, a native of North Carolina, and grandson of George Luther, who made a settlement in that State after coming over from Germany in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Randolph County, N. C., was the early home of the Luthers in America, and from that locality descended to American genealogical history their posterity, who to-day occupy positions of importance in different parts of the United States. They were, in their earlier

history, given to mechanical pursuits, and were inventors of considerable note, while in after years they were strong in their professional work and diversified interests. The mother of Dr. S. D. Luther was Mrs. Lucy (Myatt) Luther, a lady of estimable worth, daughter of Kendrick Myatt, who moved from North Carolina and made for himself and family a home in Tennessee, and whose sterling worth and clever business abilities placed him in the front rank of the bread winners of his locality, and ensured to him great wealth. To this family union of Travis and Lucy (Myatt) Luther were born five sons and two daughters, all now living and occupying leading and prominent positions in their respective localities. Dr. S. D. Luther completed a good education in the schools of his district. His early inclinations were for the study of dentistry, and to the end of completing a thorough knowledge of this business he bent all his energies. While a mere lad he not only read text books upon his profession, but also carried into practice, in his boyish form, the art of his profession, a fact which must be taken into consideration when it becomes known that he is to-day practically a master in his profession. He completed a thorough course of study, and entered the practice at Fort Graham, Tex., where he was well and favorably known as a skillful operator in dental surgery. Seeking a more northern climate he reluctantly abandoned Fort Graham, and located at Eureka Springs, Ark., but subsequently located at Tahlequah, I. T., where he carried his professional work to a high state of perfection, and gained a strong friendship in the hearts of the people of that sunny city. But the longing for travel had impregnated his nature, and he soon left Tahlequah, and settled at Siloam Springs, Ark., which, after a successful practice, he left, and in the spring of 1888 located in Fayetteville, more for the reason of better school advantages than for any other reason. However, after coming here the Doctor maintained his supremacy as elsewhere, and is to-day probably the busiest professional man in the county, standing at the head of his profession. He was married in his native State to Miss Fannie Wright, daughter of Isaac Wright, of Hickman County, Tenn., and this union has been blessed by the birth of a son and daughter: Lulu and Clarence, who are proficient in the art of music. Dr. Luther enjoys a lucrative practice, and is on the high road to prosperity. He makes a specialty of gold crowns and contour work, and in this takes the lead. He is a member of the K. of H., holding official position in that order; is a very polite and affable gentleman, a kind and indulgent husband and father, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

James S. McClatchy, farmer and stock raiser of Vineyard Township, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., October 18, 1828, the son of Adolphus P. and Jane R. (Workman) McClatchy, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, and both born in the year 1805. Grandfather McClatchy emigrated from Scotland to America and settled in North Carolina, but moved from that State to Tennessee when Adolphus P. was sixteen years old. Grandfather Workman was also a native of Scotland, and after coming to America first settled in Virginia, but later moved to Kentucky. Miss Jane R. Workman went on a visit to Tennessee, and here met and married Mr. McClatchy, who became an extensive farmer and stock raiser. He volunteered to go to the Florida War, was colonel of a regiment, and rendered effective service. During the late war he lost his health, and died in 1863. He was a Democrat in his political opinions; both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The mother died in 1870. Of their family of ten children nine are now living, and five of the sons were in the Confederate army. The eldest child, James S., attained his growth on the farm, and received a good English education. On reaching manhood he went as rod carrier in East Tennessee and Georgia, and being appointed to learn the use of the instrument, was soon promoted as a sub-engineer. He superintended the construction of a section of the road, and then the laying of the track. Having worked for about five years on this road he obtained the position as superintendent of the track-laying on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad. In 1857 he married Miss Ellen Gilbreath, a native of Knox County, Tenn., born May 21, 1837. She is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1858 they moved to Dallas County, Tex., and two years later moved to this county, locating where they now live. In August, 1862, Mr. McClatchy enlisted in Company A, of Bryant's battalion, and later became second lieutenant of a Cherokee regiment, and served as such until the close of the war. He was in a number of minor engagements, but was neither wounded

nor taken prisoner. Since the war he has followed farming, and is now the owner of 390 acres of land. He is a Master Mason, and a Democrat in politics.

George W. McClure, another successful merchant at Evansville, is the son of John and Margaret (Kennedy) McClure. The father was probably born in Tennessee, although his parents came from Ireland, and the mother was also born in Tennessee. After marriage they remained in their native State until 1834, when they started for Arkansas, but the father died of cholera at Louisville. The mother and children came on to this county, but soon after she moved to Barry County, Mo., where her death occurred in 1855. The father was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics, and the mother was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Nine children of their family lived to be grown, and the youngest but one, George W., was born in Ray County, Mo., December 22, 1828. He was reared on a farm, and received a limited education, owing to the deficiency of schools. After remaining with his mother until sixteen years of age he returned to Arkansas, and here worked for a brother, but in 1849 went to California, where he mined for two years. In 1851 he opened a store in Evansville, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah Ward, who was born in the Cherokee Nation, and of Indian descent. Two children, Ruth and Alice, were born to this union. In 1862 Mr. McClure enlisted in Waite's Cherokee brigade (Confederate States army), and served until the close of the war. After returning from the war he found his finances very low, and after farming a year hired out as a clerk in a store, and there continued until 1874. Previous to this, in 1866, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and has remained single ever since. From 1874 to 1877 Mr. McClure was in Flinn's mill, and from the latter date until 1886 he clerked in the store of Flinn. He then opened his present store, and has had a successful trade ever since. He began life a poor boy, but by industry and close attention to business has made all his property. He is a Democrat in politics.

William Allen McCord, M. D., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., November 6, 1858, the son of Thomas N. and Tabitha (Hight) McCord. The father was born in Tennessee December 20, 1836, and was of English descent. He was reared in his native State, and there he has always lived. He engaged in merchandising in early life, sold goods at Rover, Tenn., before the war, and at Unionville after that event. He also followed farming. He was in the Confederate service during the war, and had the misfortune to lose a leg. He is now trustee of Bedford County, Tenn. The mother was a native of Tennessee, born in 1839, and died in 1862. William Allen McCord was the elder of two children born to his parents. He was reared and educated in Bedford County, Tenn., and later read medicine under Dr. W. F. Clary. He entered the Vanderbilt University, medical department, in 1881, and graduated from the same in March, 1883. He then located at Goshen, Ark., in June, of the same year, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and has been eminently successful in whatever he has undertaken. He has one-third interest in the store of Slaughter & Co., and owns property, etc., in Goshen. He was married February 28, 1884, to Miss Tennie Shofner, of Wesley, Madison Co., Ark., and who died June 9, 1885. Dr. McCord then married Miss Fannie Hastings, of Chapel Hill, Marshall Co., Tenn., and this union resulted in the birth of one daughter, Alice Hastings. Dr. McCord has been a member of the county medical association since 1885, was vice-president one term, and a delegate to the State association, but did not attend. From his meager start, and from being thrown upon his own resources at an early period, Dr. McCord has made an unusually good beginning, and a bright and prosperous future is before him. He is a Democrat in politics, is a Master Mason, and both he and Mrs. McCord are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

McCormick Bros. The drug interests of Prairie Grove, Ark., are ably represented by the above named firm, which consists of William T. and Dr. E. G. McCormick, who are the sons of James W. and Mary J. (Zink) McCormick. The father belonged to one of the F. F. V.'s, and was reared and married in his native State, being engaged in the milling business, which occupation he carried on until his death. He moved to Arkansas in 1875, becoming a resident of Washington County in 1877, and in 1884 located at Prairie Grove, where he died the same year. His wife survives him. Their son, Dr. E. G. McCormick, was born in the "Old Dominion," February 10, 1855, and continued to reside in his native State until he attained his twentieth year, when he came to Arkansas with

his parents. He received an excellent early education, and after coming to Arkansas began the study of medicine at Carlisle, being several years engaged in studying that science, and in teaching school, following the latter occupation in Arkansas and Iowa. He took his first course of lectures in the winters of 1878-79, at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and in the spring of the latter year located in Crawford County, and engaged in practicing his profession until 1880, when he returned to college, and was graduated as an M. D. from that institution in the spring of 1881. He then resumed his practice in Crawford County, but in July, 1884, went to Florida, where he spent three months in looking over the State, then returned to Washington County, Ark., where he has since been a successful practitioner. He and his brother have been engaged in the drug business since 1884, and, in connection with their medicines, carry a large line of paints and oils. The Doctor is president of the Canning Association of Prairie Grove. He was married in Crawford County, February 10, 1884, to Miss Mamie Gilliam, a daughter of Dr. C. D. Gilliam, by whom he is the father of two children: William Grover and Myrtle. Dr. McCormick and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Master Mason. William T. McCormick, a member of the firm of McCormick Bros., of Prairie Grove, Ark., was born in Augusta County, Va., October 21, 1858, and came to Arkansas in 1875, and to Washington County in 1877. Like his brother he received good educational advantages, and after coming to Arkansas assisted his father in the mill until 1881, when he located in Prairie Grove, where he clerked for some time in a drug store. They engaged in their present business in 1884, and have built up a large and paying trade. He is one of the stockholders in the Canning Association, and is also its treasurer, being one of the men to establish that enterprise. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Hugh F., J. S. and J. O. McDaniel were born in Muskingum County, Ohio, the parents being B. F. and Sarah (Terrell) McDaniel. The father was born in Frederick, Md., and when a young man immigrated to Ohio, where he married and reared his large family of eleven children. He and his wife are now enjoying their old age in Wyandotte County, Kas. Hugh F., the elder of our three subjects, was born in 1843, and died June 29, 1888. His boyhood was spent upon a farm, and upon the outbreak of the war, although scarcely of age, he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, serving in battle and on picket line for three years. Re-enlisting at the end of that time in the veteran corps, he served till the close of the war. He then returned home, but being of an enterprising nature soon went to Kansas City, and until 1873 engaged in mercantile enterprises at that place. He then took a contract to build the Kansas Midland Railway from Kansas City to Topeka, and after its completion operated a ranch in the western portion of Texas some time. He then went to Houston and contracted to build the Texas Western Railway, which he completed in 1877. Returning then to Missouri he engaged in the railroad tie and lumber business. In 1881, having learned that the San Francisco Railway would build this way, he came to Fayetteville for the purpose of furnishing ties for the new division. He located permanently at this place, which is in a finely timbered country, and soon began the shipment of railroad ties to western markets, increasing their business year after year until he accumulated a large fortune. They furnished the Santa Fe Railway nearly all its ties, and in 1887 shipped 15,000 car loads, aggregating a business of \$2,000,000. In 1886 Mr. McDaniel began the building of the Fayetteville & Little Rock Railway, and in 1887 sold it to the Frisco Road, which now operates it. He was the founder of the town of St. Paul, which is destined to become a famous summer resort of Northwest Arkansas, being beautifully situated among the mountains. September 9, 1884, Mr. McDaniel married Mrs. Emma Coons, of Kirksville, Mo. His death was largely and sincerely mourned, the community thereby losing one of its most honored men, and the State one of its most enterprising and influential citizens. J. O. McDaniel was also engaged in farming during his boyhood, and for some years farmed in Benton County, Mo. He joined his brothers in the railroad business in the West, and possesses the same business qualities which contributed to their success. October 16, 1879, he married Miss Frances Haberthier, a native of Warren County, Mo., who is the mother of two children: John and Sarah C. He is a Knight Templar and a Republican.

William McIlroy (deceased), whose early life was one of hardship and pri-

vation, and whose subsequent career shows what can be accomplished by industry, economy and perseverance, was born in Rockingham County, N. C., July 24, 1812, the son of James and Mary (Small) McIlroy, and grandson of William McIlroy, a farmer, whose father was a native of Scotland, and whose mother was born in Ireland. The parents of the subject of this sketch were natives of Rockingham County, N. C., and the father was a shoemaker by trade. The mother died in that county when William McIlroy was but five or six years old, and of the four children left at her death, none are living. William received a limited education, and worked on the farm from early boyhood. In 1835 he abandoned farm life and began clerking in the store of Col. John P. Long, at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained two years. Previous to this, in 1832, he married Miss Missouri Vandyke, a native of South Carolina, and the daughter of John Vandyke, a farmer and slave-holder. Two children blessed this union: Andrew Jackson, who was born in Habersham County, Ga., in 1834, and died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1863, while serving in the Southern army; and Melinda H. Vanhoose, who was born in Washington County, Ark., and who died in 1864. Mr. McIlroy was next married to Mrs. Eliza Jane Russell, in Kentucky, in 1838. She was a native of Virginia, and died in Washington County, Ark., in 1864, at the age of sixty years. In June, 1838 Mr. McIlroy settled with his family on a small farm at head-waters of the White River, Madison County, Ark., and here, in connection with farming, carried on merchandising on a small scale for about eleven years. He commenced selling goods in Fayetteville in 1855, on a capital of \$7,500, and in 1872 he commenced banking on a capital of \$25,000, and followed this business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. By a partnership, with which he started the bank, he lost \$40,000 in the year 1875, and after that Mr. McIlroy ran the business without a partner. The bank has now a cash capital of many thousand dollars, and besides this Mr. McIlroy left real estate valued at about \$20,000. The amount of bank deposits equals \$120,000, and a general banking business is done, with correspondents in St. Louis, New York and Little Rock. Mr. McIlroy was never engaged in any public enterprises, has no military record, and never held an office, except that of road overseer in the Boston Mountains; he never inherited a cent in his life, and when first starting out for himself worked for \$7.50 a month. His habits were always good; he never gambled, was not dissipated, but amused himself by going to the country dances, being very fond of that pastime. He never belonged to any secret organization; was a Whig up to the late war, when he cast his vote with the Democrats, and after that time affiliated with that party. Mr. McIlroy's third wife, whom he married in 1865, and whose maiden name was Martha Brooks, was born in Tennessee, and was left an orphan when quite young, after which she was partly reared by the family of Mr. McIlroy. By his third marriage Mr. McIlroy became the father of five children, all born in Fayetteville: William R., James H., Charles W., Anna May and Kate. Mr. McIlroy died in full communion with the faith of the Episcopal Church, having joined that church in 1846, and of which he had been vestryman for thirty years. A fellow townsman in speaking of him says: "No one surpassed him for industry, sobriety and precision in all business transactions. He was discreet in all things, and dealt accurately even to a cent. He was a quiet, peaceable man, and his reputation is without a stain. He leaned too much on certainties not to be a success."

W. R. McIlroy, banker, is one of the highly respected and representative young business men of the county. He was born at Fayetteville October 13, 1866, and is the son of William McIlroy [see sketch]. After receiving a good public-school education in this city, he entered the Arkansas Industrial University, which he left while in the sophomore year to enter his father's bank, the health of the latter becoming impaired and his assistance being required. He had early in life displayed rare business qualities, and after working some time in the bank his services became so valuable that he became a member of the firm, after his father's death, which occurred September 13, 1886. Mr. McIlroy and his mother are by the father's will made sole executors of the estate. In July the name of the bank was changed from "William McIlroy & Co." to "The Banking House of McIlroy & Co." Mr. McIlroy has inherited his father's characteristics of business integrity and worth, and is deserving of the honor and respect with which the community regard him. He is interested in the growth of the city, and greatly aided in the organization of the Fayetteville



Electric Light Company, in which he is a stockholder. He is the present city treasurer, and is treasurer in the K. of H. and K. of P. lodges in this place. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and is a liberal donator to all laudable charitable enterprises.

William A. McKinzie, retired merchant and farmer, and ex-postmaster of Durham, Ark., was born in Sevier County, Tenn., in 1826. His parents, Charles and Sarah (Ellis) McKinzie, were born, reared and married in South Carolina, and about 1818 located in Tennessee, where they resided until 1847, then going to Georgia; and after living in Murray County eleven years they moved to Comanche County, Tex., where the father was killed by the Indians in 1863. The mother's death occurred in Georgia, leaving a family of five children: John (residing in Texas), Nancy (deceased), James, William A. and Kenneth (who was killed in a battle with the Indians in Comanche County, Tex., in 1858 or 1859). After the mother's death the father married Stacy Murray, who bore him one child that died in infancy. William A. McKinzie was reared in Tennessee, but moved with his parents to Georgia, where he learned the wagon and blacksmith's trade, and also attended school. He was married at the age of twenty-six, and located on a part of the home place, where he lived until about 1836, when he came to Arkansas. After residing near Fayetteville for about a year, he came to Washington County, where he worked at his trade and farmed until 1878, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Durham, being appointed postmaster of the town the same year, and held the position until 1888. He was first married, to Mary Shields, who died October 22, 1878, having borne four children: John H. (deceased), Sarah L., Charles S. (deceased) and William J. (deceased). October 29, 1874, Mr. McKinzie married Mary F. Masters, who died May 19, 1879, and May 29, 1884, he married his present wife. They are members of the church, and he is a Democrat in politics and a Master Mason. He helped organize the township in which he resides, and during the late war served two years in Gen. Cabel's brigade. He has a good farm of 195 acres, with sixty-five or seventy acres under cultivation.

Thomas McKnight, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., March 23, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dillingham) McKnight, and grandson of William McKnight, who was from North Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He afterward came to Kentucky, in the early history of that State, and in 1818 came to Arkansas. John McKnight, the father, was born in North Carolina, and came to Arkansas with his father, and became a representative farmer of Lawrence County. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1832. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are living. After the mother's death the father married a Mrs. Underwood, by whom he had four children. Thomas McKnight made his father's house his home until fifteen years of age, and then began working on a farm in Washington County. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, serving until its close, when he returned home and resumed farming. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth Bloyd, who was born on the farm where they now reside, and to their union eleven children were born, seven now living: William G., Elizabeth (wife of William H. Brown), Mary (wife of James Carter), James W., Henry T., Martha (wife of James Gilbreath), and Ollie (wife of Thomas Carter). In 1883 Mr. McKnight laid out the town of West Fork, and has been one of the active men in building up the place. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, First Arkansas Cavalry, and after serving one year was discharged on account of disability, and after returning home, although sick and unable to work, was continually annoyed by the bushwhackers. He is a member of the Rutherford Post No. 11, G. A. R., and is a member of the Knights of the Horse. He and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Wiley Paul McNair, agent at Fayetteville, Ark., of the Frisco Railway, was born in Charleston, Tallahatchee Co., Miss., June 21, 1849, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Scallion) McNair. The father was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and at an early day came to America with his parents, who made a settlement in North Carolina near Wilmington. In 1854 Daniel McNair removed with his family to Gibson County, Tenn., where he spent the remainder of his days. His wife was a daughter of Jesse Scallion, a native of Ireland. Wiley Paul McNair was reared in Tennessee, and after acquiring a good education in the common schools began teaching school in order to obtain means to complete his education. He entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at

Nashville, Tenn., from which institution he graduated in 1868. He had gained a fair knowledge of telegraphy in the meantime, and upon leaving college applied himself to this work, and after spending five years as clerk in a retail house, in 1873 entered the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific (now the 'Frisco) Railroad, at the Ozark Iron Works, Missouri, now Newburg, Phelps Co., Mo., and in 1883 came to Fayetteville, where he remained two years, and then went to Peirce City, Mo., but the following year came back to Fayetteville, where he has since made his home. He is a Mason and is a worthy Sir Knight of Baldwin Commandery No. 4, and is also a member of the K. of P. and S. K. He is a stockholder in the Building and Loan Association of Fayetteville. While a resident of Tennessee he was married to Miss Nancy A. Flippin, a daughter of James A. Flippin, of Gibson County, Tenn., and their union has resulted in the birth of two sons and two daughters: William Daniel, a telegraph operator at Fayetteville and a student in the A. I. U.; Maud and May, who are also attending that institution, and Wiley Paul, Jr. The mother is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which house of worship the family attend.

Hon. Hosea M. Maguire (deceased) was born about 1813 in Simpson County, Ky., near Bowling Green. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and were of Scotch-Irish extraction, their parents being early pioneer settlers of the Carolinas. The parents of our subject came to Washington County, Ark., in an early day, where they made a home and lived the remainder of their active and useful lives. They were faithful and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Hosea M. Maguire was reared in this county, and in early manhood adopted merchandising and trading as an occupation. In these he met with success, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War, being a strong Southern sympathizer, he gave liberally to the cause of secession, and upon the close of that memorable conflict, like a large number of his contemporaries, he found himself without home or fortune. Being of a sanguine disposition, however, he at once began to retrieve his broken fortunes, and to that end engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. This industry yielded him a comfortable income, and he later resumed mercantile pursuits with such success that upon his death he left quite a fortune. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Louisa Trammel, who bore him a family of two sons (now deceased) and seven daughters. After the death of his first wife Mr. Maguire married Mary Smith, widow of Andrew Smith and a sister of his first wife. Three of the daughters borne by his first wife are now living: Mrs. A. L. Williams [see sketch of husband], Mrs. Mac Devin [see sketch] and Miss Addie Maguire. One daughter (now deceased) became the wife of W. D. Moore [see sketch]. At the time of his death, July 28, 1898, Mr. Maguire was representing Washington County in the Legislature. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, which buried him with full honors. He was a quiet and unostentatious man, who journeyed through life upon the principle that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." His prosperity only enhanced the natural charity with which he was endowed. The poor and needy were ever sure of receiving words of comfort and material assistance from him, and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends and associates. He reared and educated his family well, and was rewarded by seeing them become honorable citizens. His daughters who married became the helpmeets of men of esteem and acknowledged ability.

A. C. Males was born in Knox County, Ind., on the 14th of May, 1820. His parents, Solomon and Susan (Spain) Males, were born in Knox County, Ind., and Virginia, respectively. The father's birth occurred in 1790, and he was reared to manhood in his native State, his marriage occurring in 1817. He located on a farm, where he was engaged in farming and working at the shoemaker's trade, but after a number of years took up his abode in Gibson County, where he died in 1880. He was a soldier in the War of 1813, and was a participant in the battle of Tippecanoe. Four of his ten children are living: Thornton, William, Martha (wife of S. F. Tyner) and A. C. The mother is still living, and resides in Illinois with her daughter Martha. A. C. Males was reared in Gibson County, Ind., and throughout life has followed the occupation of farming. He came to Arkansas in 1839, and the following year was married to Martha J. Skelton, who was born in Indiana in 1822, and died in 1863, leaving a family of seven children, five of whom are now living: William N. and John F. (deceased), and James A., John F., Archibald, Francis J. and Prudence J. (wife

of John Brown), living. Mr. Males' second marriage was with Elizabeth Evans, who was born in Kentucky, and died in 1872, having borne one child, Calvin. Lydia A. Keton, of Kentucky, became his third wife in 1873, and their union has been blessed in the birth of three children: George W., Posey and Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Males are members of the Christian Church, in which he has been a deacon for about a year, and they are the owners of ninety-five acres of land, with fifty acres under cultivation. In 1862 Mr. Males enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, and served until receiving his discharge August 23, 1865. He is now a member of the G. A. R.

Francis J. Males, druggist at West Fork, Ark., was born in Washington County, Ark., on the 22d of February, 1852, being a son of A. C. and Martha J. (Skelton) Males. The father was born in Posey County, Ind., and at an early day came to Arkansas, settling on a farm on White River, in Washington County, but in 1855 located on his present farm. During the late war he served three years in the Federal army, being a member of the First Arkansas Cavalry. Francis J. Males' boyhood days were spent in following the plow and attending the common schools of Washington County. After his marriage to Miss Mary Reed, which occurred May 15, 1879, he located on a farm near West Fork, Ark., and there his wife died October 20, 1880, leaving an infant daughter, Ora L. November 29, 1885, Miss Anna Perry became his wife, and has borne him one child, Lillie B. Mrs. Males is a daughter of Robert Perry, of Washington County. Mr. Males purchased a distillery in 1881, and after operating it four years sold out, and engaged in the drug business at West Fork, his being the only establishment of the kind in the town. He is doing a good business, and owns the store building and a good lot and residence in the town. He is a member of Valley Grove Lodge No. 386, A. F. & A. M., and is J. D. of the lodge, and also belongs to West Fork Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F.

Peter Mankins is one of the oldest settlers and farmers now residing in White River Valley, Washington County, Ark., and was born in the "Blue Grass State" (Floyd County) August 1, 1813. His father, who also bore the name of Peter Mankins, was born in Maryland September 19, 1770, and when he was about eighteen years of age went to North Carolina, where he was married to Mrs. Rachel (Bracken) Lewis, and soon after moved to Kentucky. He resided on the Big Sandy River, in Floyd County, until 1827, when he went to Vermilion County, Ill., but a year later returned to Kentucky. From 1832 to 1833 they were again residents of Illinois, and in the latter year came to Arkansas, landing near the head-waters of the White River, and shortly after located on the farm now owned by Mr. Mankins, whose name heads this sketch. Here the father resided until his death, having attained the extreme old age of one hundred and eleven years and five months. His death occurred very suddenly and without pain, while apparently as well as usual. He had been extremely healthy all his life, and his mind was clear and active until the last. He followed the occupation of farming throughout life, and while in Kentucky operated a whiskey distillery, and in his political views was a Democrat. He was married three times, and by his first wife became the father of eleven children, four of whom are now living: Millie, Rachel, Sarah and Peter. The mother of these children was first married to a Mr. Lewis, to whom she bore three children: George (deceased), Bracken, who resides in Washington County and is eighty-seven years of age, and Lydia (deceased). Peter Mankins grew to manhood in Floyd County, Ky., and in 1833 came to Arkansas with a man by the name of George Lewis, and was followed by his parents soon afterward. In 1849 he made a trip to California in search of gold, and his efforts were attended with the best of success, finding one piece that was worth \$416. He returned home in February, 1851, via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, with \$3,750, which was one-seventh of what he and his comrades found. He has dealt quite extensively in stock, and has driven large droves of cattle from Colorado, near the Texas line, to Chicago, and hogs from his home in Washington County to within 150 miles of New Orleans. During the trouble in Salt Lake, Utah, in 1857, he sold \$34,000 worth of cattle to the United States agent, and up to the breaking out of the late Civil War was engaged in stock dealing. In 1861 he organized a company of eighty-four men as State troops (Brooks' regiment), purchasing clothing for sixty-four of them at a cost of \$550, but afterward turned the camp outfit over to George Van Hoose. In 1863 he swam the Arkansas River with 300 soldiers shooting at him all the time. Since the war he

has been engaged in farming, and owns 120 acres of land in the home place, and has seven claims of mining lands in Polk County, Ark. He was at one time the wealthiest man in the White River Valley, and was very liberal with his wealth, but lost the greater portion of it during the war. He was married to Narcissa Mills, who was born in 1816 and died in 1863, and by her became the father of ten children, nine of whom are living: Rachel, wife of William Ballard; Henry; Nancy J., now the wife of Mr. Causby; Mary, Mrs. Cate; Walter; Priscilla, Mrs. Strain; Elizabeth, Mrs. Simpson; Millie, deceased; Peter, and Sarah, Mrs. Ballard. Mr. Mankins took for his second wife Mrs. Easter (Hanna) Gilliland, who was born in Kentucky in 1824, and their union was blessed in the birth of one child, Easter J., wife of L. A. Gilliland. Mrs. Mankins was first married to J. Gilliland, and by him became the mother of one daughter, Clementine, wife of J. Crawford. Mr. Mankins has given each of his children a start in life, and is one of the old and highly honored citizens of the county. He has always been deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the county, and has given substantial aid to educational and religious institutions.

Walter Mankins is one of the prominent farmers and citizens of Reed Township, Washington Co., Ark., and was born on the farm where he now lives, February 2, 1842, and is a son of Walter and Polly (Lowe) Mankins, he being the seventh of their nine children. His father died when he was about nine years of age, and he then made his home with his uncle, Peter Mankins [see sketch], with whom he remained until he reached manhood. At the breaking out of the late Civil War he was seized with the war spirit, and enlisted in the company which was afterward commanded by Capt. Van Hoose, and was a brave and faithful soldier for three years. He was in a number of severe skirmishes, and after being mustered out at the close of the war he returned home, and engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming. He was married in 1866 to Miss Luvina Osborne, who was born in Washington County, and is the mother of three children: Martha Ann, Parthenia and Lydia, who are all living with their parents. The family are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and Mr. Mankins is a steward in the same. He has always taken a deep interest in church and educational work, and is a strong supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He has a good farm of 280 acres, with ninety under cultivation, and ranks among the prominent agriculturists of the county.

William H. F. Marion, carpenter and builder, and a man prominently connected with that industry in Washington County, is a native of Sullivan County, Tenn., born September 11, 1835, the son of John and Lydia Louisa (Hicks) Marion, both descendants of old families of that State, and grandson of John Marion, Sr., who was a native of South Carolina, and a relative of Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. Lydia L. Hicks' father, James Hicks, was a native of North Carolina, and a farmer by occupation. William H. F. Marion was educated in his native State, and served an apprenticeship at the mill-wright trade with a Mr. Odell. He obtained a thorough knowledge of the business, and in September, 1853, left Rogersville, Tenn., where he spent three years in professional work, came to Fayetteville, Ark., and remained engaged in his trade until July 5, 1861, when he entered the ranks of the Confederate army, serving under Gens. Eagan and Hawthorne, Churchill's division and King's regiment. He served at Oak Hill, Elkhorn, Prairie Grove and many minor engagements; was in active and honorable service until the close of the war, and his regiment was the last to surrender at Fort Smith. When peace once more smiled upon the nation Mr. Marion went to Missouri and Montana, where he was engaged principally in his professional work for thirteen years. He then returned to Fayetteville (1881), and has since been engaged in the building business. He was married in this city to Miss Elizabeth Van Hoose, sister of J. H. Van Hoose [see sketch]. They have an interesting family of children: Lena Annette, Henry Monroe Willie, Frances and Annie. One child, Mabel, died at the age of three years in Montana, and was buried in the beautiful valley of Gallatin, near Fort Ellis. Another, Lula, died at the age of fourteen, after his return to Fayetteville. She was a natural musician, as are the other children. Mr. Marion is a member of the K. of L., and is an attendant at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his wife and children are members.

Squire B. Marrs. The Marrs family was first represented in Arkansas in 1817 by James and Elizabeth (Robison) Marrs, who were born in the "Old Dominion," and who immigrated first to Kentucky and then to Arkansas.

After residing in Lawrence County, of the latter State, for about five years, they moved to near Fort Smith, and about 1827 took up their abode on Loveless' Purchase. A year later they came to Washington County and entered a tract of land in what is now Marrs Hill Township, and here Mr. Marrs became the first postmaster of the township. The mother died a short time after they located in Arkansas, and the father's death occurred in 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having lived sixty-four years in Arkansas. Squire B. Marrs is one of their seven children, and was born in Logan County, Ky., in 1811, receiving his education in the common schools of Arkansas. He was reared on a farm, and after his marriage in 1836 to Miss Rachel Kinchelow entered the farm of 350 acres where he now lives. In 1849 he went overland to California, where he was engaged in mining and trading for about three years, and in 1852 returned to his home. His wife was born in Tennessee, and with her parents immigrated to Washington County in 1835. She became the mother of six children, the following of whom are living: William O.; Elizabeth M., wife of Caleb Marshall; Isabel A., wife of Pleasant Marshall, and James R. The mother died in 1848, and Mr. Marrs, in 1852, after his return from California, married Matilda Ervin, a native of Tennessee, who bore him three children: Samuel E., Squire B., Jr., and Susanna C., wife of Hugh Rogers. In 1862 the family located in Belle County, Tex., where they remained until 1866, and then returned to the farm in Washington County, Ark., which had grown up to weeds and brush and was destitute of fences. Mr. Marrs now has his farm well improved and 100 acres under cultivation, and after his long life of well-spent labor can spend the remainder of his days in ease and quietness. He has been identified with Washington County for many years, the interests of which he has ever had deeply at heart. He has served the people in various public positions, and has always been one of the leading citizens of the county.

Charles G. Marrs, a member of the prosperous mercantile firm of Hardy & Marrs, of Prairie Grove, Ark., and a native of Washington County, was born on the 15th of February, 1855. His father, Andy Marrs, was also born in this county, whither his father, Isaac Marrs, had moved, at a very early day, from the State of Tennessee. Andy Marrs was married, in Washington County, to Winnie Carter, who was born in Tennessee, and throughout life followed the occupation of farming. He served in the late war, and while visiting at home was taken ill and died. Charles G. Marrs' boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the common schools, and after attaining manhood he began farming on his own responsibility, continuing this occupation for several years, being also engaged in buying and shipping stock. He first began merchandising in Prairie Grove in 1885, and has successfully continued up to the present time. He is a charter member and director of the Canning Association at Prairie Grove, and, in connection with his business, owns and operates a farm near the town. November 27, 1873, his marriage to Miss Effie McKeever was celebrated. She was born, reared and educated in Washington County, and became the mother of seven children: James Andrews, Ellen, Ollie D., Griffin, Mack, Edward and an infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Marrs are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is a member of the Prairie Grove Masonic lodge.

Hon. Samuel Ervin Marrs. Among the prominent and highly respected citizens of Washington County stands the name of Samuel E. Marrs, who is a native of Arkansas, born on a farm in Marrs Hill Township, Washington County, April 15, 1853, and the son of 'Squire Brooks and Matilda (Ervin) Marrs. His grandfather, James Marrs, left his Kentucky home at an early date, and settled in Lawrence County, Ark., about 1822. Subsequently, about 1827, he moved to Washington County, of the same State, when his son, 'Squire Brooks Marrs, was about sixteen years of age. Samuel E. Marrs grew to manhood on the farm, and after obtaining a good common-school education in public schools supplemented it with a literary and scientific course at the State University. He taught school for some time after graduation, and while engaged in this occupation at Viney Grove was elected to the Twenty-third General Assembly of the Arkansas Legislature in 1880, and re-elected the following term. In the meantime he applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1884. He was then elected mayor of Fayetteville, and filled this position one term. In December, 1884, he made the purchase of the *Fayetteville Democrat*, in company with J. N. Tillman, and since that time Mr. Marrs has been proprietor and editor of this paper.

Daniel B. Mason, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Cincinnati, Ark., was born in Marion County, Ala., September 23, 1820, and his father is the fifth of seven children born to Elijah and Temple Mason. His father was a gunsmith by trade and a splendid workman. He spent most of his time in Franklin County, Tenn., where he died at the age of ninety-five. The mother died in Alabama in 1826, when her son, Daniel B., was but six years old. After her death Daniel B. was bound out to a man by the name of John Woods, a drinking, worthless fellow, with whom he remained until seventeen years of age. He then ran away to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and here learned the blacksmith trade. In 1840 he moved to Washington County, Ark., having worked in Benton County, Ark., and Indian Territory until 1849; he put up a shop in Cincinnati, Ark., and with the exception of about four years carried on that business until 1862. In 1844 he wedded Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of P. V. Rhea, and a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., born January 8, 1824. She came to this county with her parents when quite young. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mason were born ten children, eight now living, five sons and three daughters. Three of the sons are blacksmiths. Mr. Mason has always been an active business man, and is now running the Travelers' Home, the Cincinnati and Fayetteville hack line, and is the owner of 100 acres of land. He is, politically, a Democrat; is a Royal Arch Mason, having held all the offices in the Chapter and Blue Lodge, and has for many years been justice of the peace, still holding that office. He has always been liberal in supporting schools, churches and all other worthy enterprises; he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Zacharias C. Mason, who was born and reared in White River Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born November 27, 1858, and is a son of David C. and Frances J. (Goodrich) Mason, who were born in Arkansas and Missouri, respectively. At the age of sixteen years the father went to Texas, and after residing in that State for three years returned home, and after residing on the old home place for about five years took the California gold fever, and went West to seek his fortune, his mining operations in that State being attended with the best of results. At the end of two years he returned home, via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, and purchased the farm on which he now resides. He was married in 1856, and the following are his children who are living: Zacharias C., John F., James H. (who lives with his father on the home place), Mary A., Joseph P. and Eliza Belle. The mother of these children was born in Missouri, and as her parents died when she was quite young she was reared by her uncle, George Goodrich. Mr. Mason has been a minister of the Protestant Methodist Church for about twenty years and has been president of the Fort Smith District Conference since 1887. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the I. O. of K. of the H. His son, Zacharias C. Mason, was reared in Washington County, and attended both the common and graded schools, and in 1878 united his fortunes with those of Miss Jennie Arnett, who was born in Tennessee in 1863. She was brought to Arkansas by her parents, George and Lorinda (Rodgers) Arnett, when she was six years of age and was reared to womanhood in Washington County. To her parents were born six children: John D., Luke, Martha (widow of William Douglas), Joseph C., Addie (wife of R. Sharp), Jennie (wife of Mr. Mason) and Emma. Both parents reside in Washington County, and are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mason and wife became the parents of four children: Walter Lee, George E. (deceased), Roy Ernest and an infant son. Mr. Mason has a good farm of 175 acres, with 120 under cultivation, and in his political views is a Democrat. He belongs to the Protestant Methodist Church and the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

John Masters, stock farmer, of Durham Township, Washington Co., Ark., and one of its oldest settlers, was born in the "Palmetto State" September 30, 1820, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Homesley) Masters, and grandson of John Masters, who was of German descent, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as orderly-sergeant under Gen. Morgan. He was the father of a large family who grew to maturity, and he and wife died in Missouri, at an advanced age. Michael Masters located in Wayne County, Mo., in the spring of 1821, but six years later sold out, and came to Washington County, Ark., being the first man to enter land on Cane Hill. He afterward moved to the

White River Valley, where he reared his family, and died about 1831, aged forty years. His wife was born in Virginia, and became the mother of seven children: John, David J. (deceased), Nancy (Mrs. Guthrie), Margaret (Mrs. Hash, deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. Heiser, deceased), Mary Adaline (deceased) and David, who was a soldier in the Confederate army, and was killed in battle in 1862. The mother of these children, after the death of Mr. Masters, was married to Jesse Hawk, of Tennessee, by whom she had a family of five children, all of whom lived to be grown, and all now dead except George W. and Lucinda E., wife of Andrew Davis. The mother died near Fayetteville, in 1867, at the age of sixty-three years, and Mr. Hawk died in Washington County in 1885, whither he had come in 1834 or 1835. John Masters came with his parents to Arkansas in 1827, and here grew to manhood, was educated, and has since made his home. His first investment in real estate was in 1852, and comprised eighty acres of land, on which he now lives. He has continued to add to this until he now has 420 acres of land in all, and has 140 acres under cultivation. In 1846 he was married to Miss Ann Ball, who was born in Kentucky, and came to Arkansas in 1837, and their union has resulted in the birth of ten children: David J., John L. (deceased), William P., George R., Mary F. (deceased), Martha J. (Frits), Nancy A. (Mrs. Drain), Sarah A. (Mrs. Robbins), Narcissa J. (Mrs. Robbins) and Arizona (Mrs. Largent). Mrs. Masters has been a member of the Baptist Church for fifty years. During the war Mr. Masters served as cavalryman in the Confederate army for over three years, and did all in his power to aid the Southern cause. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., is a Master Mason, and is a strong supporter of the Democratic party.

David J. Masters, farmer, of Durham Township, Washington Co., Ark., and son of John Masters, whose sketch appears elsewhere, was born in Madison County, Ark., August 22, 1846, and made his parents' house his home until he attained his twenty-fourth year, with the exception of the time spent in the army. March 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served until receiving his discharge in 1865, when he returned home and continued to reside with his parents until 1870, at which time he began farming for himself on rented land. This he continued for seven years, and then purchased his present farm of 140 acres, partly under cultivation. He has devoted the most of his time to railroad contracting, furnishing timber for railroad bridges, etc., and since the completion of the St. Paul branch of the Frisco line, in 1886, he has been dealing in tie timber. He has also done a great deal of freighting for Sedalia, Peirce City, Joplin, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Ozark and the adjoining counties. Mr. Masters was first married in 1868 to Miss Sarah Ann Thompson, who was born in Benton County, February 5, 1850, and by her became the father of one child, Willie Alice, who is now the wife of W. P. Bruce, of Crawford County, Ark., and the mother of one child, Maud Lee. Mrs. Masters died November 7, 1868, and Mr. Masters afterward married Mrs. Sarah E. (Jones) Morton, a native of Washington County, born February 4, 1846. She grew to womanhood in Texas, and was first married to W. A. Morton, who died about one year after their marriage. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Masters: Robert Lee, Georgia Ann, John H., Mary V., Katie E. (deceased) and Effie. Mr. Masters is a Democrat, a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of the Horse. His wife belongs to the Christian Church.

John Mayes, an old and prominent citizen of Washington County, Ark., was born in Guernsey County, East Tenn., June 23, 1810. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Moody) Mayes, were natives of Virginia, the father being a soldier in the War of 1812, and a farmer and mechanic by occupation. John Mayes was married in his native State to Miss Sarah McGhee, who bore him four sons and seven daughters; two daughters died in infancy, but the rest grew to manhood and womanhood. In 1848 John Mayes and family left East Tennessee and came to Washington County, Ark., where he has been identified with building interests ever since. He has been a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1843, and since 1856 has been a secularized minister of that denomination. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is an exemplary citizen, and a kind neighbor and considerate friend. His eldest son, William Zera Mayes, was born in Grainger County, Tenn., May 28, 1835, and was reared in Arkansas, where he adopted his father's calling, that of a house carpenter and builder, and followed that occupation in Colorado from 1859 to 1860. From

that date until 1875 he continued his trade in Arkansas, when he removed to his farm and there resided until his death, which occurred August 7, 1888. He was universally respected and esteemed, and his death was lamented by all who knew him. He was a skillful carpenter, and erected some of the finest residences and business blocks in Fayetteville, among which are McIlroy's Bank, the Mountain House, S. K. Stone's store, and the State University. May 1, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Campbell, a daughter of James and Minerva (Simpson) Campbell, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky, the former being born in 1809 and the latter in 1814. They were very early settlers of Arkansas, and were married at Evansville in 1833. Mr. Mayes and wife became the parents of three children: Nora, wife of W. M. Simmons; Ida, and John F., the eldest of the family and the only son. The latter was born in Washington County on the 16th of March, 1862, and, after receiving an exceptionally good common-school education, he entered the A. I. U., taking a scientific and classical course, and graduated from that institution as an A. B. in 1883, ranking third in a class of fifteen. After leaving college he was engaged in stock dealing for about a year, but gave up this position and became superintendent in charge of the lumber department of J. S. McDaniel, of Fayetteville. May 29, 1888, he was married to Miss Sarah Mulholland, a young lady of culture and refinement, and a graduate of the A. I. U., in the class of 1885-86. Mr. Mayes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is chief of the fire department of Fayetteville, and is a young man who has already taken a representative position among the citizens of the town and county, and by the judicious management of his business enterprises has acquired a comfortable competency.

Robert J. Mayes, a prominent farmer residing one and a half miles west of Goshen, and the son of William H. and Louisa (Joyce) Mayes, was born in East Tennessee April 29, 1856. The father was born in the same State in January, 1832, was reared there, and there married Miss Joyce, who is a native of Tennessee, born in 1833. They remained in that State until 1858, when they moved to Brush Creek, Washington Co., Ark., near their present residence, and here the father has carried on farming, and is one of the prominent citizens of Brush Creek Township. The mother is also living. Robert J. cultivated the soil on his father's farm until the age of twenty-two, or until December 22, 1879, when he married Mrs. Patie L. (Weatherred) McNeely, a native of Middle Tennessee. They have two children, Robert E. and Waller M. After marriage Mr. Mayes engaged in farming and stock raising on the farm where he now resides, and has been very successful. His wife owns an interest in the farm they now live on of 240 acres of valley land, 150 of which are under cultivation, and also an interest in another farm in Little Rock, this State, and one in West Tennessee, near Memphis. He has another farm of 120 acres, seventy being under cultivation. Mr. Mayes is a Republican in his political views, and has always voted that ticket. He is an excellent citizen, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while Mrs. Mayes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William Mayes, the son of Edward and Mahala J. (Jones) Mayes, was born in East Tennessee in 1832. His parents were both natives of Tennessee, and the father followed agricultural pursuits for many years, but toward the latter part of his life followed merchandising in Tennessee. He died in 1863. William Mayes was educated in his native State, and assisted his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age. In 1852 he married Miss Louisa Joyce, a native of Tennessee, and to this union were born twelve children, ten now living: Samuel (who married Miss Cynthia Johnson), Robert J. (who married Miss P. M. Needley), Albert W. (who married Miss Mary Stowball), J. L. (who married Miss Mattie Allen), Thomas (who married Miss A. M. Hash), Louisa (wife of Alex. Neal), Allie (wife of Obadiah Harden), Louie and John. Mr. Mayes enlisted in Company A, First Arkansas United States Infantry, under Capt. Rundal, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He was in several skirmishes, and was at the battle of Prairie Grove, but was fortunate enough to escape unhurt. After the termination of hostilities Mr. Mayes returned to his home in Washington County, Ark., where he had moved in 1858, and here purchased a farm. He now has about 165 acres, well improved and about seventy-five acres under cultivation. He was appointed justice of the peace of Brush Creek Township by the governor of Arkansas before the reconstruction, and



has filled this office ever since. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Odd Fellow's lodges, and he and wife and children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William Mayes, farmer, stock raiser, and native of Washington County, Ark., was born April 19, 1841, and is a son of Samuel and Lucinda (Miller) Mayes, who were born in Illinois, and came to Arkansas in 1832, where they spent the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer, and after coming to Arkansas served as justice of the peace for a number of years. William Mayes is the fourth of their seven children, and received his education in the common schools and the Arkansas College, engaging in agricultural pursuits after leaving the latter institution. Two years later the war broke out, and he was forced to join the Confederate army, but succeeded in making his escape about three months later, at the battle of Prairie Grove, and joined the Union army, and for faithful service was promoted to the post of orderly-sergeant of the First Arkansas Battery. At a later period he was promoted to second lieutenant, serving in this capacity until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Ft. Smith, Ark., and returned home. During eight months just before the close of the war he commanded the First Arkansas Battery, though only lieutenant commanding. He was appointed and commissioned captain of Company A, Washington County State Guards, by Gov. Powell Clayton, 1866-67. He and a Mr. Johnson erected a large grist-mill at Johnson, Ark. He served in this capacity for seventeen years, and then sold his share to Mr. Johnson, and retired to his farm, which now consists of 800 acres of good land. He is a staunch Republican in his political views, and is commander of the G. A. R., Post 34, Springdale, Ark. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. In 1869 he was married to Miss Amanda E. Pierson, who was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1841, and by her became the father of three sons: Charles S. (a student in the State University of Arkansas), Robert C. and Etter M. (deceased when an infant.)

William Green Mhoon. The Mhoon family are of German descent, and were first represented in Washington County, Ark., by Stark and Mathenia (Mullen) Mhoon, who were born in North Carolina, married in East Tennessee, and in 1836 located in Washington County, Ark. They were the first family who lived on Round Mountain, the country being in a very wild state at that time, and here they followed the occupation of farming. They moved to Jefferson County, Ill., in 1853, but a year later returned to Arkansas, and lived in the following places in the order in which they are named: Delaware Nation, Kansas, Jackson County, Mo., Newton County, Mo., Washington County, Ark., Newton County, Mo., Washington County, Ark., and lastly to Newton County, Mo., where the father died May 11, 1888. He was born in 1811. His wife died in Washington County, Ark., in 1848, when only thirty-seven or thirty-eight years of age. She was a daughter of Thomas Mullen, who was among the early settlers of Washington County. After the mother's death Mr. Mhoon married Sarah Mullen, a sister of his first wife. She died in Washington County, Ark., in 1881 or 1882, aged about sixty years. The first union resulted in the birth of eight children, six of whom are living: James E.; Elizabeth, wife of James Bledsoe; John Thomas, William Green, Wilson R., and Mary, wife of James Keele. Those deceased are Margaret J. and Martha T. Four children were born to the last marriage, and all are living: Marquis Lafayette, John, Roena, wife of John Jenkins, and Robert G. William Green Mhoon remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, and then engaged in teaming. He was born March 16, 1840, and on the day he was nineteen years of age he was married to Martha, a daughter of William Melaer. She was born in Washington County, Ark., December 3, 1839, and her union with Mr. Mhoon was blessed in the birth of eleven children, nine now living: Sarah E., wife of William Heaton; Mary A., wife of W. C. Cosbey; William R., James M., Andrew A., Dora F., Albert, George A. and Josie. Those dead are John Thomas, who died at the age of twenty years of small-pox, and Minnie Belle. Mr. Mhoon is a prosperous farmer, and owns 208 acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation. He enlisted in the Union army in the fall of 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was then \$200 in debt and had only \$40 in money. He hired out the first year and the next year farmed on rented land. His first purchase was eighty acres of land, and since then he has been buying and selling until he now owns his present farm, which is one

of the best on Round Mountain. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he supports the principles of the Republican party.

Dr. D. S. Miller. This gentleman is one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of the county. He was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 20, 1839, and is the son of William and Ruth Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. The father, who was of German descent, was a farmer all his life and died in Virginia, in 1857. The mother died in 1860. Their family consisted of five children, Dr. D. S. Miller being the youngest. He was educated in his native State, and about one year before the breaking out of the Civil War he was elected lieutenant of a company of Virginia volunteers, and was called into the Confederate service, but his sentiments were so strong for the Union that he left the South in 1863, and removed to Ohio, and from there came to Stephenville, Erath Co., Tex. He commenced the study of medicine in Preble County, Ohio, where he resided some fourteen years, and has also followed the occupation of painting and other vocations. While there he invented a patent and operated that for two years; also farmed for one year there, and owned and ran a flour-mill and saw-mill for two years. He then removed to Stephenville, Tex., as above related, and here he followed painting, and also studied medicine, which he practiced there for some time, or until he moved to Washington County, Ark., in 1878. He then located five miles south of Boonsboro, where he followed agricultural pursuits for four years, and then sold out and engaged in merchandising at West Fork one year. Three years ago he located at Greenland Station, where he is postmaster, and where he has followed merchandising ever since. During the war, in 1862, he married Miss Delilah J. Blackwell, a native of Virginia, and to them were born eight children: Preston H., Howard K. (deceased), Virginia V., Elmer E., Charles M., Calvin S. (deceased), Oda S. and Osa F. Dr. Miller is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in political affairs. He is a Master Mason, and is now candidate for representative in the State Legislature.

George D. Miller. Among the successful farmers, and one deserving special mention, is George D. Miller, who was born one-half mile from where he now lives, January 19, 1840, and is the son of William and Martha (Landers) Miller, and grandson of Joseph Miller, who was one of the earliest settlers of this valley, owning a large farm in the same, which was called Miller's Valley. William followed in the footsteps of his father, and engaged in farming, but in connection also carried on a tan-yard at Fayetteville about six years. He died in 1872. The mother was born in Southern Arkansas, and was reared in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. She was born June 6, 1823, and is now sixty-six years of age. George D. Miller grew to manhood on the farm, but six years of his early life were spent in Fayetteville, with his father in the tan-yard, but this he has not followed since. During the war he drove a government team thirty-three months in Union, Ark. At the age of twenty-seven, or in 1866, he married Miss Nancy Stinebaugh, a native of Missouri, who bore him ten children: Amanda (wife of J. M. Brooks), Annie, Mary F., Martha, Elizabeth J., Dora B., Bertha A., Laura, Julia R. and Sirena. After marriage Mr. Miller settled on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, eighty under cultivation. He has another farm of 161 acres, eighty acres under cultivation. This farm is situated twelve miles west of Fayetteville. Mr. Miller has been a successful farmer, and is regarded as a good citizen. He is a member of the Knights of the Horse, and is conservative in politics, not adhering to any political party. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Christian Church.

William Mitchell, county surveyor, was born at Cane Hill, Washington County, Ark., May 10, 1834, and is a son of James and Mary A. (Webber) Mitchell, who were born in Indiana and Florida, respectively. The father was a tanner by trade, and located at Cane Hill about 1830, removing from Tennessee. He was married in the latter State, and became the father of six sons and three daughters, and died in Arkansas in 1859, followed by his wife in 1882. Both were worthy and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. William Mitchell is their fifth child, and grew to manhood in his native county. He served in the Confederate army throughout the late war, serving a portion of the time in Company B, Brooks' regiment. He was at the battles of Oak Hill, Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, also participating in many important skirmishes. After his return home he engaged in farming and surveying, and has served as surveyor of Washington County three different

terms, and as assessor two terms. He was married in Fayetteville to Miss Josephine Lewis, a daughter of John Lewis, Esq., and three sons and four daughters have blessed their union: Jennie; James L., a student in the A. I. U.; William Z., Mary Kate, John M., Nannie and Lizzie. The family attend the Christian Churches, and Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Occidental Lodge of the A. F. & A. M. He was also a charter member of the Prairie Grove Grange, during the flourishing portion of its existence, and is a member of the State Society of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors. Mr. Mitchell has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the town and county in which he resides, and has assisted materially in furthering all enterprises tending to benefit them, and is regarded as one of the useful and progressive citizens of the county. His grandfather, James Mitchell, was a cooper by trade, and a native of Virginia.

John Mock, farmer and stock raiser of Prairie Grove Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Sevier County, Tenn., October 23, 1821, and was reared and educated in his native State. After reaching manhood he came west and located in Washington County, Ark., but after remaining a very short time went to Texas, returning the following spring to Tennessee. He next went to Northern Georgia, where he was married about 1849 to Miss Margaret E. Rogers, a native of South Carolina, reared in Georgia, and daughter of Hugh Rogers, who now resides in Washington County. Mr. Mock purchased a farm in Georgia, which he farmed for four years, then sold out, and in 1851 moved to Arkansas, where he has since made his home. He became a very wealthy landholder, owning at one time nearly 1,000 acres in one body, but has given considerable land to his children, and also sold some, and is now the owner of 668 acres, with about 400 acres, in one body, under cultivation. The land is all very valuable, but the valleys are especially fertile and well adapted for raising corn, wheat and vegetables. Besides attending to his farm he spent a number of years in buying and selling horses and mules, shipping them south, but discontinued this occupation in 1883. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, participating in the battles of Oak Hill and Pea Ridge, but was discharged after the battle of Corinth on account of his age; returning home he resumed farming. He is the father of eight children, all of whom are married but two. Their names are as follows: James, Martha Jane (wife of J. J. Baggett), Mary Ann (wife of Frank Lake), Callie (wife of Thomas Cazart), Maggie (wife of Sam Neal), Josephine, John and Willie. Two of the sons are Masons. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Mock is a Master Mason, joining that brotherhood in Georgia. His parents, Philip and Jane (Wilson) Mock, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and were married in the latter State. The mother died about 1840.

Moses Mock, a retired farmer of Jefferson County, Ark., was born in Davidson County, N. C., on the 18th of September, 1826, and is a son of Moses and Jane (Williams) Mock, and grandson of Philip Mock, who was of Scotch-German descent, and who, during the Revolutionary War, assisted the colonists in their struggle for liberty. He subsequently made a settlement in North Carolina, at what is now known as Mocksville, where he spent the remainder of his days. The male members of the Mock family are of medium size, dark complexioned and black-eyed, and are noted for their courageous spirit, energy, honesty and intelligence. The maternal grandfather, Francis Williams, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was of English descent, his people being members of the Presbyterian Church. Moses Mock was reared in his native State, his educational advantages being limited to a three months' attendance at the common schools during the winter seasons, working at farm labor the remainder of the year. He also learned the mill-wright's trade, and followed that occupation for a number of years, accumulating a handsome competency thereby. At the breaking out of the late Rebellion he enlisted in Churchill's Arkansas regiment (having come here in 1849), and served until the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Arkansas, locating on a plantation in Jefferson County, where he began life anew, and eventually became the owner of 1,000 acres of fine farming land, 500 of which are in a fine state of cultivation, and well stocked. His farm is valuable for its position and for the richness of the soil, also for its residence, barns and out-buildings. In 1878 he came to Fayetteville on a visit, and, being pleased with the town, purchased property, and the following year he and family, which consists of a wife and one daughter, located permanently here. His wife, who was a Miss N. S. Dougherty, is a

member of the Christian Church, and his daughter, S. Belle, was a student in the A. I. U. Mr. Mock has served in the city council four years, has been the architect of his own fortune, and is in every sense of the word a self-made man.

James E. Mock, farmer and stock raiser of Washington County, Ark., was born in Walker County, Ga., March 23, 1849, and was taken by his parents to Arkansas at the age of two years. Here he grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the common schools, the Cane Hill College and the Viney Grove Seminary, and September 27, 1873, was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Amanda Patton, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Col. T. J. Patton, of Siloam Springs, Ark. Their union was blessed in the birth of five children: Edward Lee, Lucy Birdie, Ethel M., Robert L. and an infant son. Soon after their marriage they located on a farm three miles south of Prairie Grove, but in 1882 located on their present farm of 200 acres. Forty acres are in a good state of cultivation and sixty acres are under fence. Besides this land Mr. Mock owns the old home place, which consists of 180 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. His residence is a good frame building, and the barns and out-buildings are all in good condition. He has been master of the Prairie Grove Masonic Lodge for over two years, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a son of John Mock, whose sketch appears in this work.

Albert A. Moore, one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Prairie Township, Township 16, Range 29, is the son of Thomas and Eliza (Wilson) Moore, both natives of Kentucky, born in 1791 and 1810 respectively. The father was of Irish descent, and was engaged for many years in running a flat-boat down the Green, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. His health being affected by the river life, he abandoned this business, and moved to the mountains of Arkansas, locating in Prairie Township, Township 16, Range 29, in 1829, and here built the third log cabin, near the three forks of White River. The mother was a member of the Christian Church, and the father was a strong Whig in his political views. He died in 1853, and she in 1866. In their family were thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, six now living. Albert A. was the seventh child born to his parents, his birth occurring in Prairie Township, Township 16, Range 29, Washington Co., Ark., March 17, 1838. Like the average country boy he assisted his father on the farm, and received a rather limited education in the common schools, though this he has improved to a great extent by general reading. September 23, 1855, when not yet quite eighteen years of age, he married Miss Martha L. Martin, who was born in Kentucky September 22, 1835, but who was reared in Missouri. Nine children were the result of this union: Americus R., David W., Thomas G., Mary A., Peter L., Jesse F., Mark W. and Amanda E. The eldest child died in infancy, and unnamed. Mr. Moore is giving his children good educational advantages, and one of his sons, David W., is a minister in the Christian Church. He and wife are members of the same church, as are all the children, with the exception of one. During the war Mr. Moore served about four months in the Confederate army. He is a Republican in politics, and has been solicited several times to run for office, even for representative, but he, so far, has attended strictly to his farming interests. He is a Mason, and is the owner of 249 acres of land.

George P. Moore, who is also connected with the farming interests of Prairie Township, is the son of Joseph P. and Matilda C. (Abbott) Moore, both natives of Tennessee, the father born in Sumner County in 1806, and the mother in Rutherford County in 1818. They were married in 1832, and after living in Rutherford County until 1837 they moved to Washington County, Ark., and settled near Fayetteville. While living in Tennessee the father made spinning machines, though after coming here he followed farming. He was a Democrat until President Jackson vetoed the banks, and was afterward a Whig. He died in 1850. The mother is still living, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of seven children, all boys, and only three now living. The eldest of this family, George P., was born in Washington County, Ark., May 6, 1843, was reared on a farm, and educated in the Ozark Seminary. April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Bell's company of Third Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, and served three months. In the spring of 1862 he joined Company C, of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Oak Hill, Fayetteville, and was in many cavalry skirmishes. He went with Gen. Price in his raid through Missouri, and was one

of Gen. Cabell's body-guards for nearly two years. Since then he has followed farming. In 1865 he married Miss Alice Nolen, who was born in Washington County, Ark., November 14, 1845, and who became the mother of nine children: May B., Joseph N., Edward C., George C., James M., Samuel T., Nannie J., John S. and Clarence B. Mr. Moore is the owner of 339 acres of land, 160 being under cultivation. He takes great pride in educating his children, and is giving them the best advantages. He is a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he being an elder in the same.

Wilburn Denton Moore, farmer and stock dealer, was born at Cane Hill, Washington Co., Ark., October 30, 1854, and is a son of David Milton and Pauline Jane (Reagan) Moore. The grandparents, John D. and his wife, who was formerly a Miss Patrick, moved from Kentucky shortly after the birth of our subject's father, and settled in Tennessee. In 1830 they removed to Cane Hill, Ark., where they now reside. They reared eight children to maturity and buried four children in early youth. One son, Thomas David, died while on duty in the Confederate service. David Milton Moore was for many years associated with his father in the mercantile business at Cane Hill, their store being one of the first in that place. After the death of his father he, for many years, was extensively engaged in farming and stock dealing. His son, Napoleon C., is a merchant at Siloam Springs; Edward is a merchant at Witcherville; John R. is now a partner of his father in agricultural pursuits and the nursery business; James O. is a prominent farmer near Cincinnati, Ark., and Robert Lee is engaged in farming at Prairie Grove. He has two daughters, Cynthia Alice and Mary Pauline, the latter of whom is the wife of Dr. Edward Davenport, of Witcherville [see sketch]. Pauline Jane (Reagan) Moore was a daughter of John Reagan, a native of Tennessee, who located at Cane Hill in 1839 [see sketch]. Wilburn Denton Moore grew to manhood in this county, and is now a substantial farmer and stock dealer. He married Mary J., eldest daughter of the Hon. Hosea M. Maguire [see sketch]. Mr. Moore has two sons living: Hosea David Clyde and Horace Duke. Two children died when young, Mallory and Hugh Oscar. Mrs. Moore died December 4, 1885, and is buried beside her two children in Valley Grove Cemetery, Richland. She was a faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her loss was greatly mourned by her friends and acquaintances.

John B. Morris, whose post-office address is Spring Valley, Ark., was born in Indiana in 1843, and is the son of Isaac and Margaret (Booth) Morris. The father was a native of Virginia, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. In 1870 he and family moved from Indiana to Illinois, and four years later he concluded to move to Arkansas, and did so, but only remained in that State until 1877 or 1878, when he moved to Bates County, Mo. Not being satisfied here he returned to Arkansas, and has been living in this State ever since. In 1861 his son, John B. Morris, enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, and served four years and three months. He participated in all the principal battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland, was slightly wounded three times, and served faithfully until the close of the war. In 1862, while in Kentucky, he was taken prisoner, and was exchanged as a prisoner of war the following year. He had a sunstroke at Atlanta, Ga., from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. After the war he returned to his home, and in 1866 Miss Mary E. Davis became his wife. They became the parents of seven children, five now living: Clara J., Mary E., George E., Thomas H. and Robert F. Mr. Morris is a member of the G. A. R. and Odd Fellows' lodges, is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Morris is a Republican in his political views.

George Wilson Morrow, assessor of Washington County, Ark., and an enterprising citizen of the same, was born in what is now Dutch Mills Township, Washington Co., Ark., May 2, 1842, and is the son of Rev. George and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Morrow. The former was born in South Carolina, and reared in Kentucky, and the latter was born and reared in Kentucky. They were married at Fort Smith, Ark., and were the parents of six sons and four daughters. George Wilson Morrow, the youngest of the family, attained his growth in his native county, receiving a good practical education, and at the breaking out of the late war he shouldered his musket and enlisted in the Confederate army, Com-

pany B, Brooks' Regiment of Arkansas Infantry, and was in active service all through the stirring events of the war. He then returned to his home in Washington County and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He chose for his companion in life Miss Samantha Russell, daughter of James Bryant and Ann (Coulter) Russell, and by this union became the father of two sons and four daughters: Ann Elizabeth, who is a graduate of Cane Hill College; William R., who runs his father's store; Maggie May, Stella J., Hugh Oscar and Ena R. Mr. Morrow has held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and he and family worship at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is the present assessor, and is a candidate for re-election.

William H. Morton, farmer and stock breeder of Center Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Washington County July 28, 1861, and is a son of James A. and Harriet (Tollett) Morton, and grandson of William Morton. The latter was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., and in 1830 immigrated to Arkansas, locating near Prairie Grove, where he became a wealthy farmer. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was very strongly opposed to slavery. James A. Morton was the eldest son of a family of five children, and grew to manhood in Washington County. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1860 was married to Miss Tollett, and located on a farm. In 1861 he was strongly opposed to secession, but when the war began he joined the Confederate army and served until the close of the conflict. He was captured about 1862, and was kept a prisoner at St. Louis, Alton, Rock Island and New Orleans until the close of the war. He then returned home to find that his property had all been destroyed, but he immediately set to work, and became one of the wealthy land owners of the county. He died in 1884. His wife, who was the daughter of Henry Tollett, became the mother of three children: William H., Roland M. and James E., and is now making her home with her son, William H., who was reared on a farm in Washington County. He received a good education in the State University, located at Fayetteville, and in 1884 was married to Miss Bettie Smith, who was born near Farmington in 1863. They have three children: Herbert, Julia and an infant. Mr. Morton's farm consists of 230 acres, and is well improved. He is one of the leading stock breeders and fruit raisers of the county, and has charge of a fine Clydesdale stallion and a jack of the mammoth stock. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a young man of good habits, and is an active Democrat. He was elected a justice of the peace in Center Township at the September election in 1888.

Edward Hunter Murfee, president of the A. I. U., is a native of Southampton County, Va., the son of James W. Murfee, and grandson of Rev. Simon Murfee. At the age of sixteen Edward Hunter Murfee was sent to the University of Alabama, in order that he might be in charge of his brother, James T. Murfee, who was a professor in the university, and from the above mentioned institution he received the degree of Master of Arts. Soon after the war he taught select schools in Marion, Ala., and Demopolis, of the same State. In 1871 he was elected professor of military engineering in the Alabama University, and subsequently was elected professor of mathematics in Union University, Tennessee. Resigning from the latter institution, he obtained a charter for the Mississippi Military Institute, and was superintendent of the same until elected to the position of professor of mathematics in the Arkansas Industrial University in 1885. During the fifteen months ending August 29, he was acting president of the A. I. U., and at the latter date he was elected president without solicitation. In 1886 he was honored by two colleges, Bethel College, Kentucky, and Wake Forest College, North Carolina, with the degree of LL.D.

Col. James P. Neal, one of the old residents of Washington County, Ark., who is now retired from active business life, was born in Butler County, Ky., March 24, 1820, and is a son of William Neal, and a grandson of Thomas Neal. The latter was a Virginian, whose ancestors were Irish, and one of the early settlers of Kentucky, in which State William Neal was born, reared and married. His wife's maiden name was Sinai Harreld, whose parents were also Virginians, of English ancestry. After Mr. Neal's death, which occurred when James P. was a child, she married again, and in 1829 moved to Arkansas with her husband, Rev. Andrew Buchanan, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, locating on the land on which the Colonel now resides. Here Col. Neal was reared on the farm, and in 1847 volunteered in the Mexican War,

marching through Texas into Mexico. He arose to the rank of first lieutenant, and served in this capacity until the close of the war, being mustered out at Comargo in 1848. Previous to his entering the army he had read law, been admitted to the bar, and had practiced his profession in Fayetteville, and after returning home he resumed his profession, which he continued until 1851, when he was elected mayor of Fayetteville, and held the office until 1854. In 1849 he was married to Miss Adaline Bean, daughter of Capt. Mark Bean, and cousin of the late Col. Tom Bean, the Bonham, Tex., millionaire. In 1854 he moved to Austin, Tex., owing to his wife's failing health, where she died in 1863. During the war Mr. Neal was actively engaged in furnishing the Confederate army with supplies. He was a presidential elector, and voted for Jeff. Davis for his second term. In 1868 he returned to Prairie Grove, Ark., then made historic by the battle of December 7, 1862, between the Federal and Confederate forces, commanded respectively by Gens. Blunt and Hindman. In 1869 he was married to the widow of his brother, Col. William T. Neal, who was killed by the Federals in a skirmish near Clarksville, Ark., in 1864. In 1871 he established the town of Prairie Grove, built the first store and engaged in merchandising, being also appointed postmaster of the town. He held this position until 1887, when he was obliged to resign on account of failing health, and is now living at his beautiful suburban residence, free from the cares of business life, surrounded by the lovely groves and grand old trees made memorable by the incidents of the battle, where that famous old spring comes bubbling forth with its crystal water, where both Federals and Confederates slaked their thirst and bathed their bleeding wounds. Col. Neal has held many positions of trust, and has done much to build up the town. His donations of real estate to public and charitable buildings have been munificent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His first union resulted in the birth of six children, only two of whom (Nora and Sam Bell) grew to mature years. To his present union three children have been born: James Preston, Sinai Belle and Jay Dudley. Mr. Neal has written and published many interesting sketches of the early times in Arkansas.

John A. Neill. Among the many successful and enterprising citizens of Washington County stands the name of John A. Neill, who was born in Morgan County, Ill., September 14, 1827, and is the son of Alexander and Martha (Wilson) Neill, both of whom were natives of Logan County, Ky., born in 1802 and August 9, 1807, respectively. The father attained his growth in his native State, was married there, and about 1825 moved to Morgan County, Ill., where he resided until 1832, after which he moved to Northwest Arkansas, and in the spring of the following year moved to a place one mile north of Goshen. Here he remained until October, 1836, when he moved to the home of his son, John A. Neill, and remained with him until August 14, 1888, when he received his final summons. He had tilled the soil all his life, had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since about 1843, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of this part of the county. The mother died at the residence of her son, John A. Neill, September 13, 1884. She was also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had a family of six sons and four daughters, one son and four daughters now living. The six sons served in the Confederate army, and but one, our subject, returned alive. The latter was reared in the country, and, like the majority of farmer boys, passed his time in cultivating the soil. At the age of twenty-three he left home, and March 28, 1852, married Miss Nancy Sherrod, a native of Tennessee, born January 29, 1830, and a daughter of William Sherrod, who was a Methodist preacher and an early settler of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Neill became the parents of eight children, seven now living: Electa P., born March 17, 1854; George M., born January 19, 1856; William A., born March 11, 1858; Thomas J., born June 23, 1860; John F., born February 11, 1863, and died February 22, 1863; Martha L. and Stonewall J. (twins), born May 29, 1867, and Charlotte J., born April 21, 1870. After marriage Mr. Neill followed farming, two and a half miles east of where he now resides, until the fall of 1856, when he went to Texas, and followed the same occupation in that State, together with the carpenter trade, but was routed by the Indians in 1866. He then moved to Arkansas, and settled on his present property, where he has since lived, and where he still continues farming. He has 179 acres, seventy-five under cultivation and well improved.

Mr. Neill, his wife and all but one of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Neill is a F. & A. M., W. M. of Goshen Lodge No. 418, H. P. of Hinesville Chapter No. 81, and a member of Hinesville Council U. D. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a moral, upright citizen, and bears the highest regards of his fellow men.

Julian Bailey Nix, another successful carpenter, builder and prominent citizen of the county, was born in Newton County, Ga., at Covington, October 11, 1847, and grew to manhood in that county. He there learned his trade, and followed the same until 1882, when he moved to Washington County. He worked as an apprentice under John C. Nichols, a master in the profession, and one who has left the greatest number of monuments of his business than any man of his place. Joseph M. Nix, father of Julian B. Nix, was also a carpenter by profession, and spent the latter part of his life in the employ of Mr. Nichols. He was killed in 1862 by the bursting of an emery wheel, and was buried with Masonic honors. Since coming to Arkansas J. B. Nix has aided in building some of the finest residences in Fayetteville, and some very fine business blocks, viz.: Auction store, inside work; addition to Bozarth's furniture store, residence of H. K. Wade, residence of John Wood, residences of Tom Bonds and J. S. Worsham, and numerous other buildings. He was married in Georgia to Miss Fannie M. Yarbray, daughter of William and Nancy Yarbray, and became the father of six sons and two daughters: Myrtle, Maud, Robert Edward, Julian Hendrick, Erie Ottawa, Emory Linwood, James Stirman and Willard Huber. Mrs. Nix is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Nix is a Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he has held official position. His grandfather, William Edward Nix, was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Georgia at a very early date.

R. J. Norman, another successful tiller of the soil, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1845, and is the son of Reuben and Cynthia (McFarland) Norman. The father was born in Virginia; was a farmer by occupation, but was also engaged in teaching school some time. He moved to Tennessee in 1828, and was married in 1832, leaving Tennessee in 1850 to try his fortune out West. He located in Washington County, Ark., near Elm Spring, where he passed his last days, being killed by Federal scouts in February, 1865. His son, R. J. Norman, received rather a limited education, remaining on the farm with his father, and assisting him until August 22, 1863, when he enlisted in Brown's company of Confederate Rangers, Confederate States Army; was captured at Huntsville, Ark., October 22, 1863, by the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and part of the Sixth and Eighth Missouri Cavalry; was taken to Rock Island, Ill., by way of Springfield, St. Louis and Alton, Ill.; was released from prison in January, 1865; was exchanged March 25, 1865; re-entered Confederate service in Company G, Fifteenth Arkansas, at Shreveport, La., and served with it until the close of the war, being discharged at Little Rock. Returning home he remained one year, then went to Texas, remaining there three years, and coming back to Arkansas again was married to Miss Mary A. Truett in 1871. One child, James R., was born to them. Mr. Norman lost his wife in 1874. In 1876 he was married to a Miss Cynthia J. Aaron, and to this union one child, Nora, was also born, in 1877. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Prohibitionist in political views, and he, his wife and son are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James Oates, proprietor of the Oates' Wagon Factory, was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, January 5, 1836, the son of John and Rachel (Armatage) Oates, both also natives of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, where nine generations are buried in one grave-yard. The father was a blacksmith and edge-tool maker. He was the first mechanic in his father's family, though three of his four sons were tradesmen. Both parents died in England. Their family consisted of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. James Oates received very little education, owing to the fact that at the age of about eleven he left England, was on the sea for three or four years, and reached this country in 1852. For one year he followed his trade at Key West, Fla., being in the Government's employ, and he here mounted the first guns in that fort. In 1860 he went to Honduras, Central America, with Gen. William Walker, and was with him until the close of his campaign. He assisted in storming Truxillo, and was in every engagement during that campaign, and was captured when Gen. Walker surrendered, and held a prisoner for several weeks. When Louisiana seceded he was offered



a commission in the Confederate service, but refused, and because of his Union sentiments was obliged to leave. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three months, and then enlisted in Company K, Ninth Illinois Infantry, for three years. In December, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and in June, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Fort Donelson, Nashville and others. During his service he was in sixty-seven engagements, and at Fort Donelson was wounded by four balls, three taking effect in his left shoulder and breast. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill., in 1864, and afterward went to Nashville, Tenn., entered the railroad service of the Government, and although a civilian took part in the battle of Nashville. He receives a pension as a partial compensation. In his wanderings he learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade, and opened a shop at Sedalia, Mo., working about thirty hands. In 1866 he married Miss Ellen Severs, a native of Washington County, Ark., and the daughter of an old settler, Charles J. Severs. One child was the result of this union, Ruth. In 1868 Mr. Oates moved to Cincinnati, Ark., where he built a large factory, with a capacity of about 400 wagons yearly, and besides this he deals in agricultural implements. The year previous to this his wife died, and five years later Mr. Oates married Mrs. Martha J. Maurice, *nee* Spence, a native of Rochester, N. Y. The first Mrs. Oates was reared by Methodist parents, but was not a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the present wife is a member of the Catholic Church. In 1866 Mr. Oates was the Republican nominee for representative of Washington County to the State Legislature, and in 1888 he was chairman of the Republican Mass Convention. He is a member of the G. A. R., and although a Democrat before the war, since that time he has been a Republican. He has one of the largest wagon factories in this section of the State.

Dr. Anderson Ott, one of the prominent physicians of Wedington, was born September 10, 1837, in Washington County, Ind., and is the son of Mallichiah and Mary (Ware) Ott, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was born in 1814, is still living, and is now a resident of Taswell, Ind. He was a blacksmith by trade, but gave that up to engage in merchandising, and is now following the same in Taswell. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an honest, respected citizen. The mother was born in 1813, and died in 1875. They were married in Indiana, where the mother died and where the father is still living. They were the parents of eight children, six now living: Greenberry S., a mechanic at Leavenworth, Ind.; George W., a farmer in Crawford County, Ind.; Wesley, a merchant at Taswell, and a partner of his father, and William H., a merchant at Eckerdy, Ind. The children deceased were named as follows: Andrew and Mahala. Anderson Ott, at the age of twenty-one, left home and worked at his trade of painter in Southern Indiana for four years, after which he began selling goods, running a notion wagon over the country for several years, or until 1870. Quite a number of years previous to this, in 1857, he married Miss Sarah Roberts, who died three years later, leaving two children: Mary, now the wife of Wesley Wade, a farmer in Newton County, Ark., and William S., who died when sixteen years of age. Mrs. Ott was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November, 1862, Dr. Ott enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and after serving a short time was discharged on account of disability. In 1865 the Doctor married Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a cousin of his first wife, and she lived but ten months. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. January 4, 1866, he married Miss Mary Jacobs, a native of Dubois County, Ind., born January 6, 1845, and the daughter of Elisha Jacobs. To this union were born four children, three now living: John W., Willard E. and Leora Elvira. Luella C. died when two years of age. Previous to 1870 the Doctor had studied medicine a great deal, and in the last named year he began practicing, first at Mifflin, Ind. In 1878 he moved to Arkansas, located at Cave Creek, Newton County, and in 1881 he moved to Benton County, where he remained until 1885, when he moved to Washington County and settled on his present location. He studied medicine under Joel Vandever at Mount Prospect, Ind., and has been a student at the Medical College at Louisville. He now has a very large practice, in fact as much or more than one person can attend to, and has been very successful, as his many patients, now living, can testify. Dr. Ott, in his politics, votes for the best man, and is a gentleman respected by all who know him.

John W. Oxford. Among the names of successful and wide-awake farmers of Goshen Township is the name of John W. Oxford, who was born September 3, 1842, and is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Culwell) Oxford. The father was born in Middle Tennessee in 1801; was reared there, and after marriage (1839) moved from that State to where J. J. McGaroch now lives, in this county and township. Here he passed the remainder of his life, with the exception of three years in Texas during the war. He was a farmer, and died in 1872. The mother was born in Arkansas in 1822, and is now living with her son, John W. She was the second wife of Mr. Oxford. By his first marriage he became the father of seven children, and by his last became the father of nine children, all now living. He was among the prominent pioneer settlers of Washington County, and Oxford's Bend takes its name from him. John W. was reared on a farm in sight of where he now lives, and remained on the farm with his father until the latter's death. He, like his father, has been a farmer all his life. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Livonia C. Gregg, a native of Washington County, and the fruit of this union were five children: Mary, wife of N. B. Clark; John A., Dora M., Fayner N. and Russell A. Mr. Oxford moved to his present farm, which consists of 115 acres, ninety under cultivation, in 1873. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was in Company K, King's regiment, Confederate army, and was in service four years; was wounded three times, once at Helena, once at a skirmish in this county, and again at a skirmish in Texas. All the wounds were in the right arm, and within six inches of each other. Mr. Oxford is constable of his township; is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the township's best citizens.

Alexander Parker, whose birth occurred on Middle Fork, White River, Washington Co., Ark., November 22, 1858, is the son of Pleasant and Sarah (Jones) Parker. The father was born in West Virginia, but was reared in Tennessee. He moved to Arkansas in 1851, settling where he is now living, and has farmed all his life. The mother is also living. Alexander Parker was reared on the farm, and spent his youth in assisting his father on the same, and attending the common country schools. In 1885 he chose for his companion in life Mrs. Lucinda (Gilliland) Peerson, widow of John A. Peerson, and to them were born four children, two pairs of twins, Clarence and Clara, Homer and Virgil. Mrs. Peerson was the mother of five children by her former marriage: Paris, Powell, George, Robert and Laura. After his marriage Mr. Parker taught school for a short time, and then settled to farming on his present property, where he has continued ever since. He has made a success of farming and dealing in horses and other live stock. He owns the fine thoroughbred Steel Dust, Bertram, running stallion, named "Burton, Jr.," dapple bay, three years old. Mr. Peerson also owns an interest in the Peerson farm of 300 acres. Mr. Parker is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to any official position, and is a respected young man.

Col. Isaac Mitchell Patridge, son of Isaac C. and Elizabeth Patridge, was born at Chapel Hill, Orange Co., N. C., November 12, 1833. His father was publishing a paper there at the time, and was also postmaster of the place. His parents were both born and reared in New Berne, on the seaboard of the State, and were representatives of some of the oldest families in that region, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of Eastern North Carolina, and I. M. Patridge is related to the Hawkers, Mitchells, Willisess, Pearces and other prominent families of the "Old North State," who have made their mark in political, legal, mercantile and mechanical life. I. M. Patridge received a fair education in the schools of New Berne, where his mother had removed after the death of his father in 1839. His youth was uneventful until he was about prepared for college, when circumstances induced his mother to put him in a newspaper office to learn the printing business. Accordingly he was sent to Norfolk, Va., where he entered the *Beacon* office, a daily paper published by Cunningham & Gatewood, in the spring of 1850. He remained with this paper for several years, and early exhibited a capacity for higher things than the mechanical drudgery; he passed through the position of reporter, until in January, 1855, he was announced as one of the editors of the paper. During the summer of that year a fearful epidemic of yellow fever passed over Norfolk, claiming among its victims both of the proprietors of the *Beacon*, and the paper was suspended and never revived. In the spring of the following year Mr. Patridge

moved "out west," and having an uncle at Friar's Point, Miss., George H. Mitchell, an attorney at law, he entered his office to prepare himself for the bar. During that summer, however, in the heat of the presidential contest, he was induced to re-enter the field of journalism. He therefore moved to Memphis, and accepted the editorship of the *Memphis Whig*. The paper, through financial mismanagement, however, survived but a short time, when, upon invitation, he went to Holly Springs, Miss., and conducted the *Times* of that place during the remainder of the canvass of 1856. Returning to Memphis after the election of that year, he did work upon the *Eagle and Enquirer* until the following summer, when, in connection with several other gentlemen, he purchased the *Memphis Evening News*, and remained with it until the fall of 1857, when he accepted a call to remove to Vicksburg, Miss., and take charge of the *Vicksburg Whig*, then published by the venerable Marmaduke Shannon (who still, 1888, survives at the ripe age of nearly ninety years). His connection with this paper continued until the breaking out of the war. Vicksburg has long been noted for its journalistic fights and duels, and Mr. Patridge was not exempt from his share of the troubles. He fought a duel with Maj. William H. McCordle in July, 1858, but several other calls to the field were happily adjusted by mutual friends of the parties. In 1858 he was elected colonel of the Mississippi militia, and in 1860 major-general, but has always borne his first title of colonel. In 1860 he was chosen by the State convention of the "Constitution Union" party of Mississippi a delegate to the National Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Bell and Everett for the presidency and vice-presidency. He was an uncompromising Union man until his State declared in favor of secession, in January, 1861, when "he went with his State," enlisting for the war in the Vicksburg Southrons. He was subsequently appointed commissary of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, and the following year promoted to the rank of major in the same department, and was assigned to duty with the Mississippi Brigade, commanded by Gen. W. S. Featherston, who was succeeded by Gen. Carnot Posey, and then by Gen. N. H. Harris. At the close of the war he returned to Vicksburg, and finding a paper there called the *Herald*, which had been established after its capture by the Federal troops by an ex-Federal officer, named Ira A. Batterton, he was induced to take charge of its columns. Mr. Batterton a short time after was accidentally killed in a shooting gallery, and the paper passed into the hands of Mr. James M. Swords. Mr. Patridge continuing as its editor until the summer of 1868. His health demanding his removal from the malarial region, Mr. Patridge went north in the following year, traveling for nearly two years, when he finally made his home at Fayetteville, Ark. He was the first manager of the *Sentinel*, a Democratic paper, established by Col. J. R. Pettigrew in 1875. He remained with it until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Meridian, Miss., engaging in newspaper work until December, 1885, when he was induced to return to Fayetteville, forming a partnership with Col. Pettigrew, who had in the meantime been appointed a member of the Utah Commission. Col. Pettigrew died in October, 1886, and Mr. Hugh F. Reagan is his successor in the *Sentinel*, and the paper, since April, 1887, has been under the management of Messrs. Patridge and Reagan, who by their energy and ability have made it one of the leading journals of the State. Mr. Patridge studied law, and was granted a license by Judge J. S. Yerger, of the Vicksburg Circuit Court, in December, 1865, but has never applied himself to legal practice. He has never been a hunter after official positions. Since living in Arkansas he has served twice in the city council of Fayetteville, each time having been chosen to fill vacancies. Col. Patridge, though a gentleman in the highest sense of the term, of genial disposition, a cultivated mind and manners, of generous heart and refined feelings, appreciating and placing the highest estimate upon the fair sex, has never married, and his most intimate friends know of no romance in his life, nor have they ever had a single intimation that he has ever longed for connubial bliss.

Judge William Jesse Patton was born in Washington County, Ark., June 7, 1840, and is a son of Isaac C. and Elizabeth (Jones) Patton, who were born in Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. The father was born in Knoxville, and in his youthful days learned the hatter's trade, at which he worked in after life. His father, Jesse Patton, was a hatter, and was born in Pattonsburg, N. C., which town was named after his father, Robert Wyatt Patton, a native of Philadelphia, whose progenitors were residents of Oxford, England. Eliza-

beth (Jones) Patton was a daughter of John Jones, who belonged to one of the old Virginia families, and was of Welsh ancestry. Judge W. J. Patton grew to manhood in Washington County, Ark., obtaining his first schooling at Ozark Institute, which was under the management of Prof. Robert Macklin, and after leaving this institution entered the schools of Fayetteville, but at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he left his school days behind him to fight for the Union. He enlisted at Fort Scott, Kas., on the 5th of July, 1861, and was detailed for scouting duty, because of his knowledge of the country, and served in this capacity until June 17, 1862, when he was severely wounded in the head, losing the sight of his left eye. After partially recovering from this wound he acted as quartermaster at Springfield for a detachment of the First Arkansas Cavalry for some time, and then joined Company A, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the battle of Newtonia, carrying away with him as a trophy of this battle a handsome sabre. He served all through the war, receiving nine gunshot wounds and two contusions. In 1864 he was elected to, in part, represent Washington County in the State Legislature, serving a part of the first and all of the second sessions as speaker of the House. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, June, 1864. July 7, 1865, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Arkansas, and in 1866 was appointed collector of the Second District, which position he held until June 8, 1873. He was presidential elector for the State at large on the Republican ticket in 1880, and in joint discussion with the Democratic electors made a thorough canvass of the State. He was elected county and probate judge for Pulaski County, the county in which the State Capitol is situated, and by his bold and able management of the public finances of the county soon brought order out of chaos and wrought a revolution in the financial affairs of the county, showing himself to be the best financier that county ever had. A bold, outspoken, fearless man throughout his public career, his measures have met with general approval by his constituents. He has a farm of about 250 acres in Washington County, well improved and well stocked. On it he has one of the best selected young apple orchards of some 5,000 trees in Northwest Arkansas. He was married in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1865, to Margaretta Battenfield, daughter of Jacob Battenfield, who was of German noble ancestry. They have two children: Floy, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, of Little Rock, Ark., and William Jesse, Jr., a student of civil engineering in the State University. Judge Patton belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a member of Columbia Commandery No. 2, District of Columbia, the G. A. R., and his family attend the Christian Church.

Petross Brothers & Co. (James Blackburn). Among the industries of Washington County, Ark., worthy of special mention are the flouring mills of Springdale, which are managed by the Petross Bros., who are also proprietors of the same. L. D. Petross, one of the brothers, was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1859, and is a son of C. and A. C. Petross. The father was born in Tennessee in 1828, and was a miller by occupation. He came to Arkansas at an early day, and for several years was engaged in saw-milling, and in 1880 erected the Springdale Flouring Mills, which he managed until 1886, and then turned it over to his sons. L. D. Petross was reared and educated in Northwestern Arkansas, and was a popular hardware merchant of Springdale for several years. He and his brothers are noted for their energy and enterprise, and have built up a large flouring trade. They have changed the old buhr process to the roller process, and are skillful workmen and thoroughly understand their business. L. S. Petross, the younger brother, was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1861, and was married to Miss Nettie Haxton, and by her became the father of one child, Earle. B. C. Petross, the third brother, was born in Northwestern Arkansas in 1855, and was married to Miss Mattie Pruner, by whom he is the father of one child, Eula.

James H. Phillips may be mentioned as one of the prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Washington County, Ark. He was born on the 25th of July, 1830, his parents, McCager and Elizabeth (Willie) Phillips, being natives of the "Old Dominion." They were reared in North Carolina, and the father died on the farm where he was reared, in 1856. He and wife were very earnest and worthy members of the Baptist Church, and became the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to maturity. The mother died in 1841. James H. Phillips was born, reared and married in Wilkes County, N. C., and farmed in his

native State until 1859, when he came west, and located on a farm in Benton County, Ark. He was married in 1852 to Miss Sarah Lewis, of Surrey County, N. C., who died in Arkansas in 1861, leaving two children, William N. and Mary F. September 19, 1861, Mr. Phillips married Miss Phoebe D. Brown, of Benton County, and their union has been blessed in the birth of six children: John M., Sarah F., Joseph M., Elijah L., M. C. and Daisy D. In 1862 Mr. Phillips enlisted in the Confederate army, in Capt. Tenon's company, Bryant's battalion, and served until the close of the war, surrendering at Fayetteville, Ark., in June, 1865, just three years from the day he entered service. After residing in Texas about ten months he, in 1867, came to Washington County, Ark., and located on a farm in Elm Spring Township, but in 1884 came to his present farm of 220 acres. He has 120 acres under cultivation, and has a good brick residence and a commodious and handsome barn. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

William M. Phillips, one of the prominent farmers of Goshen Township, was born in Madison County, Ark., near Wesley, March 1, 1838, and is the son of David and Kittie (Sanders) Phillips. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of W. G. Phillips, Madison County.] William M. Phillips was reared on a farm on Richland Creek, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. October 21, 1858, he married Miss Martha Ann Denton, who was born October 5, 1844, and who is the daughter of Jacob Denton, an early settler of this county. Ten children were born to this union, nine now living: Lockey M., Edwin L. (deceased), Lydia E., Bent B., Cener L., Willie B., Maud A., Ella M., Minnie E. and Charles R. After marriage Mr. Phillips began farming on the Lake farm, five miles northeast of Huntsville, where he remained until the breaking out of the late war, when he volunteered under Capt. Reagan, and was in service four years. He was wounded in the leg at Helena. He was first lieutenant of his company, and commanded the company nearly all the time after the Helena fight. He surrendered at Fort Smith, and returned to Washington County. While living in Madison County Mr. Phillips was engaged in merchandising at Hindsville, and afterward settled in Pawnee County, Kas.; was one of the first settlers, and lived there two years, dealing in stock. After living in Washington County, Richland Township, on the Riley Williams farm, until 1882, he sold out and moved to his present location, where he has 200 acres of fine valley land, with about 100 under cultivation. He has made farming a success, and is one of the enterprising agriculturists of the county. He has always been a Democrat in his political views, and takes a very great interest in political affairs. He was one of the charter members of the late Trammel Lodge of Free Masons at Goshen, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are much esteemed citizens.

Capt. Samuel Pinckney Pittman, deputy sheriff, and one of the prominent men of Washington County, Ark., was born ten miles southwest of Fayetteville, in what is now Prairie Grove Township, June 27, 1836, and is the son of James C. and Mary (Tuttle) Pittman, and grandson of Samuel Pittman. The parents were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and were frugal, industrious people. They were married in Arkansas in 1835, at the home of Solomon Tuttle. Their son, Samuel P. Pittman, grew to manhood in Prairie Grove Township, and adopted his father's business, that of farmer and stock raiser. In 1858 he married Miss Sarah Boone, daughter of William Boone (deceased), and niece of Col. Noah Boone, of Rocky Comfort, Mo. They became the parents of two children: William, who died in his eighteenth year of typhoid fever (June 17, 1878), and Mary, a young lady of education and refinement. Mrs. Pittman is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and an active worker in the same. In June, 1862, Mr. Pittman entered the Confederate service, and after serving as orderly-sergeant one year was elected lieutenant of Company K, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Col. Brook's regiment, and rendered active and honorable service for three years. He surrendered his company, Company K, at Fort Smith, June 12, 1865. He was taken prisoner twice, but escaped each time. After the war he returned to his farming and stock raising, which he continued until 1882, when he retired. He took an active part in the organization of the Washington County Bank, became a member of its directory, in 1886 its vice-president, and is its present honored president, by election in 1888. Mr. Pittman served as trustee of the State University for several years, served as captain of the militia for several years after the war, and

still holds that position. Upon the organization of the Grange movement in Washington County, Capt. Pittman rendered important aid, and became a charter member of Prairie Grove Grange. He was county master of the Grange for several years, and served as delegate to the State Grange and lecturer of this district. He owned a half interest in one of the first reapers and mowers brought into Northwestern Arkansas, was the first one to bring a wheat drill into the county, and he brought the first herd of Cotswold sheep and thoroughbred Short horn cattle into the county. Upon the organization of the county fair of Washington County, Ark., Mr. Pittman gave important support, and has held official connection with that institution since. He is one of the county's best citizens, and is universally respected.

Judge James Middleton Pittman, one of the distinguished jurists of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Arkansas, was born near Prairie Grove May 1, 1838, and is the son of James C. and Mary A. (Tuttle) Pittman. Judge Pittman left home at the age of thirteen, clerked in a dry goods store and attended Ozark Institute. At the age of sixteen he became teacher of mathematics in Ozark Institute, and the following year he began reading law in the office of Hon. W. D. Reagan, of Fayetteville, being admitted to the bar from this office in his twenty-first year, before Judge Felix I. Batson. He immediately began practicing at Carrollton, Carroll Co., and continued at this until the war, when he enlisted his services in the State troops, and rendered effective and active service at Oak Hill, or Wilson's Creek, as captain of Company K, Walker's regiment. After the discharge of the State troops he entered the Confederate service as private of Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, Hill's regiment, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth and siege of Port Hudson, La. Upon the reorganization, in 1862, he was elected from the ranks as major of his regiment, and was afterward promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, taking command of the Sixteenth Arkansas. He was captured July 8, 1863, at Port Hudson, La., and was confined in the Federal prisons until released July 24, 1865, by special proclamation. After the war Judge Pittman spent a year in Carrollton, and in 1867 moved to Washington County, Ark. He represented that county and Benton County in the State Legislature of 1871. In 1874 he was elected circuit judge, holding the position until 1878. In 1882 he was re-elected, and has been elected to that incumbency ever since. He was married, in Carroll County, to Miss Margaret Peel, daughter of John W. Peel [see sketch elsewhere], and became the father of two sons and one daughter: Hubert N., a law student of promise; Jennie M. and Bob T. Judge Pittman is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Pittman is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is an active worker in the same.

Thomas J. Pollard, one of the old and eminently respected citizens of Washington County, Ark., was born near Lexington, Ky., October 27, 1805, and is the son of William Pollard, a native of Fredericksburg, Va., where he grew up and married Miss Frances Hampton, the mother of our subject. After marriage they went to Kentucky, where the father followed farming and stock raising, and was a man of influence. Mr. Pollard was a friend of Daniel Boone, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving at Yorktown, and was present when Cornwallis surrendered. He was an intimate friend and supporter of Henry Clay, and was a member of the Baptist Church. Of the eight children born to his marriage only two are now living: Dr. Wade Hampton Pollard and Thomas J. Pollard, both of Fayetteville. The mother of these children was born at Winchester, Va., and is the daughter of Charles Hampton, a cousin to the elder Wade Hampton, father of the present United States Senator, Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Dr. Thomas Pollard commenced attending school when a lad, first at the common schools, and finished his literary education in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He was a student all through his early manhood, and has so continued through his life. Of late years he sleeps only five hours per night, passing a goodly share of each night in "reading his journals." He read medicine for three years under Drs. Pindell and Satterwhite, and finished his private course under Prof. B. W. Dudley, at Lexington, Ky. He then attended three courses of lectures at Transylvania, from which institution he graduated as an M. D. in 1828. Dr. Pollard joined the Baptist Church near Lexington, Ky., in 1825, but in 1827 went with his church into the reformation known as the Christian Church. In March, 1828, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Nicholasville, Ky., where he

remained about one year, and then went to Versailles in 1839. On April 14 of the same year he married Miss Mary Willis Stirman, who was born in Mercer County, Ky., and reared and educated at Nicholasville. Her father, Rev. William Stirman, was of a Virginia family, and a minister of the Christian Church. Her mother, Mrs. (Willis) Stirman, was of a Kentucky family, and her brothers, Edwin Winfield and Valentine Irwin, are in Texas, and are ministers in the Christian Church. Winfield Stirman served several terms in the Texas Legislature. From April, 1831, to March, 1839, Dr. Pollard practiced his profession in Palmyra, Mo., and in the last named year he settled at Fayetteville, Ark., and has practiced here ever since. He has been practicing for sixty years, and although now in his eighty-fourth year he can do about as much professional work as he ever could. He was the first president of the Washington County Medical Association, and assisted in organizing it. He is president of the District Medical Society of Northwest Arkansas, embracing seven or eight counties, and has been vice-president of the Arkansas State Medical Society. He has given special study to surgery, and has performed successfully most of the capital operations, and has never once failed in them. For a time, during the war, he was post surgeon at Fayetteville, and served as a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was in the battles of Oak Hills, Elk Horn, Fayetteville and Poison Springs. His service was irregular; when needed he would assist all he could. He has followed no business except his profession, has never engaged in any speculation nor held office of any kind. He became a Master and Royal Arch Mason at Palmyra, Mo., and was chairman of the committees that built two Masonic halls at Fayetteville. Dr. Pollard has always been ready to minister to the wants of his fellow man, and has been instrumental in raising the morals of the town to a high standard. On April 14, 1879, Dr. and Mrs. Pollard celebrated their golden wedding at their residence in Fayetteville, on which occasion about 400 of their friends and relatives from several States were present. By his marriage Dr. Pollard became the father of four children; Sarah Frances, who was born in Versailles, Ky., March 6, 1831, and who is a graduate of Johnson's Female Institute, at Georgetown, Ky., now the wife of Dr. Davis Polson, of Fayetteville. Mrs. Polson's daughter, Emma, by her first marriage with William R. Quarles, is now the wife of Richard M. Darnall, a lawyer and planter in Lake County, Tenn., and is the mother of three children: Jefferson Pollard, Mattie and Richard M. Darnall. Thomas William Pollard was born in Palmyra, Mo., March 3, 1853, and was educated in Arkansas College under President Robert Graham. He married Miss Elizabeth Cooper at Glasgow, Mo., and by her has three children: Joel H., an editor by profession; Stirman, in railway work, and Mary Rebecca, who is attending studies at the A. I. U. John Lilbourn, the third child born to Dr. Pollard, is a native of Palmyra, Mo., born in July, 1835, and educated at the Arkansas College (now deceased). Anna Eliza, the fourth living child of Dr. Pollard, was born in Fayetteville, was educated at Springfield, Mo., and is now the wife of John Vaughn, a hardware merchant at Fort Smith. She has three children: Mary Edith, Fannie Lucy and Millie Haley. Dr. Pollard is a persistent worker, is somewhat excitable, and comes to rapid conclusions, but is orderly and methodical in business, although too generous in going security to be called a successful financier. The Doctor was reared by a father whose morality could never be questioned, and Dr. Pollard has followed in his footsteps. He has never drank whisky, never chewed tobacco, never gambled, and has never let a man pay a dime for him in his life. He has been generous, and has lost financially by his generosity. As a reward for his temperate life the Doctor is well preserved, has good health, is cheerful, and most of all he has the unbounded respect of his fellow citizens. Mrs. Pollard, like her husband, was a member of the Christian Church, and passed away an honored life here, full in the faith of that society, and carrying with her a very cordial respect; she was esteemed by all who knew her for her grand wifely and maternal worth, and her very excellent Christian spirit, which she at all times maintained. She was well educated, and a woman of decision, but never formed opinions without evidence, and when her opinion was once formed was very seldom changed. She was of good conversational powers, had energy of character, was charitable to the poor, and her door was always open to the needy, notably so during the war. The occasion of their golden wedding was a grand tribute to their worth from all classes and creeds of good people, something of which this venerable couple, their children and grandchildren may well be proud.

John K. Pool may be mentioned as one of the progressive farmers of Washington County, Ark., and is also engaged in merchandising at Thompson's Post-office. He was born in Franklin County, Ark., in 1848, and is a son of M. P. and Lucinda (Gailey) Pool, who were born respectively in North Carolina and Georgia. After attaining man's estate the father went to South Carolina, thence to Georgia, where he was married and resided about ten years, and then came to Arkansas, residing successively in Franklin, Madison and Washington Counties. He located in the latter county in 1854, and was engaged in farming until his death in 1869 or 1870. He was justice of the peace of Washington County for about eight years, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. He was twice married, and by his first wife became the father of one son, Joseph, who was killed during the late war. His marriage to Miss Gailey resulted in the birth of ten children, five of whom are living: Augustus C., George W., Franklin M., Nancy (married) and John K. Those who are dead are Claiborne, Andrew, William, Sarah and Louis C. The mother of these children died in 1868. John K. Pool was reared in Washington County, and remained under the paternal roof until 1861, when in the fall of that year he went to Missouri and enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, and served under Gen. Harrison for three years, receiving his discharge in July, 1865, at Fayetteville. After returning home he resided on the old homestead until 1880, when he located on the farm of 285 acres where he now resides, and where he is engaged in stock dealing. He has eighty acres of land under cultivation, and in 1887 engaged in merchandising at Thompson's Post-office, where he has a fairly remunerative trade. He was first married to Miss Elizabeth Hash, and the following are the children born to their union: Claiborne (deceased), Mary (wife of David Moloy), Benjamin, John N., Calaway (deceased), Nettie and Hattie. Mr. Pool took for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Warner, who was born in Scotland, and came to the United States in 1854. To her first marriage was born one child, May. Her union with Mr. Pool has resulted in the birth of one child, Walter. Mr. Pool is a member of the Knights of the Horse, and politically he is a Republican.

George W. Pool, blacksmith, and one of the prominent farmers of the county, was born in Maryland October 28, 1837. His educational advantages were very limited, and at the age of eighteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and afterward followed this until 1861. In July of that year he enlisted in Company B, First Maryland Potomac Brigade, United States Army, and served over three years. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester and many minor engagements. He was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled, and exchanged about six months later. At the close of the war he continued blacksmithing, and worked at his trade in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He afterward worked at Sedalia for his present employer, Mr. Oates, with whom he has been twenty years. In 1870 he came to this county, and in 1875 he chose for his companion in life Miss Louisa McLain, a native of Steuben County, Ind., who bore him five children, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Pool has 150 acres of land, situated two miles from town, and upon this his family are now living, while he works at his trade in Cincinnati. He has made all his property by his own efforts, and is a good, honest citizen. He is a Master Mason, is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Augustin Clayton Poole is a successful farmer and fruit grower of Washington County, Ark., and was born in Hall County, Ga., August 29, 1828. The farm of 154 acres, on which he located in 1871, is one of the best in the county, and he also has twenty acres of bottom land on the White River. He was named after Judge Augustin Clayton, of Georgia, who was an old and highly esteemed friend of his father. He was reared and educated in Franklin County, Ark., and was there married, in 1849, to Elizabeth Dunn, soon after locating on a farm near Charleston, but in 1858 came to Washington County, Ark., locating on a farm on the White River. In 1868 he enlisted in Company I, First Arkansas Regiment, United States Army, and served his country faithfully until the close of the war. He then returned to his farm, and found it destitute of fencing and stock, and had to begin the battle of life anew. His wife died in March, 1865, having borne a family of five children, and his daughter Jane kept house for him until 1866, when he married Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, widow of Henry Lewis, and by her became the father of two children. His second wife died in 1877, and in December, 1879, he was married to his third and present wife, Mrs.



Clarissa Lyons, widow of John Lyons, of Illinois. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and is a son of Mastin P. and Lucinda (Gailey) Poole, who were born in Greenville, S. C., and Hall County, Ga., respectively. The father was reared on a tobacco plantation, and in 1818 was married to Miss Gailey, and became a planter of Georgia. In 1880 he located in Hardeman County, Tenn., and four years later came to Arkansas, and improved a farm near where Charleston now is. In 1853 he went to Madison County, and in 1857 located in Washington County. He was a strong Union man during the war, and after suffering many persecutions and indignities at the hands of the Southern sympathizers, he was compelled to locate in Fayetteville for protection. He died in 1868, and his wife in 1867. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to manhood and womanhood.

David C. Price, an enterprising farmer of Price Township, is the third of eleven children born to William and Delphia (Stanphill) Price. William Price was born in Kentucky, but his parents were natives of Ireland, who, after coming to America, settled in Maryland, where they remained a short time, and then moved to Kentucky, and from there to Tennessee, where William grew to manhood. Delphia (Stanphill) Price was born in Tennessee, and she, too, was of Irish parentage. Her father came to America when young, and served two years in the command of Gen. George Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Price were married in Warren County, Tenn., and after living there several years moved to McMinn County, of the same State. In 1832 they moved to Alabama, and five years later to Greene County, Mo., where the father died in 1838. The mother died in Crawford County, Ark., in 1878. Both were members of the Methodist Church. He was a Democrat in politics, and while a resident of Alabama held the office of county judge. Their son, David C. Price, was born November 5, 1814, in Warren County, Tenn., attained his growth on the farm, and received a limited education, never attending school more than twelve months altogether. He moved to Missouri with his parents, and was here married to Miss Frances Dillard, who died about five months later. In 1840 he came to Van Buren, Ark., and ran a ferry across the Arkansas River. At this time he was \$750 in debt, and had only a miserable pony, which he turned loose after reaching Arkansas. At the end of six months Mr. Price had paid one-half of his debt, and at the close of the year paid the remainder. In 1842 he married Miss Catherine A. Shannon, who bore him six children, two sons and four daughters. At this time he turned his attention to farming, and has since continued this occupation. In 1851 he moved to Washington County, Ark., and located where he now lives. His second wife died in 1870, and the following year he married Miss Sarah Snyder, of Crawford County, and she died a year later. Mr. Price served about three months in the Florida War, and in 1848 he represented Crawford County in the State Legislature. After coming to Washington County he held the office of justice of the peace for about twenty years. He says he never but once had a desire to merchandise, and that was in 1852, when he sold goods for about two years in Dallas, Polk County, at a loss of about \$10,000. He was a Whig previous to the war, and since then he has been a Democrat. When the township was laid off the court honored Mr. Price by giving it his name. Although seventy-four years of age he never uses a cane, and walks with the elastic step of youth. He is the owner of 213 acres of land, and has made all his property by his own efforts.

J. R. Pyeatt. The biographical department of this work would be incomplete without mentioning the Pyeatts, who were among the pioneer settlers of Arkansas, and were first represented in this State by James and Kate (Finley) Pyeatt, natives of North Carolina, who, in 1812, removed from Kentucky to about thirteen miles above Little Rock. Here they spent the remainder of their days. J. R. Pyeatt was born in Kentucky in 1806, and came to Arkansas with his parents, and was here reared to manhood. In August, 1827, he came to Washington County, and erected the first frame house ever built in the county, which is in good preservation, and in which he still resides. Having a natural taste for mechanics, he opened a wagon and blacksmith shop shortly after his arrival here, and followed that occupation for a number of years. He and his brother purchased some raw land, which they improved, but in 1861 Mr. Pyeatt engaged in the milling business, in partnership with his son-in-law, William S. Moore, and has since given that business the most of his attention. In 1881 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Buchanan, who was born and reared

in West Tennessee. Her death occurred in 1868. William S. Moore, miller and farmer, was born in Greene County, Tenn., February 20, 1835, the son of Capt. Anthony and grandson of David Moore, the latter being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Anthony Moore was a farmer by occupation, and died in Greene County, Tenn., in the spring of 1880. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Holt, was also born in Tennessee. William S. Moore spent his youthful days on a farm in Tennessee, and made his home with his father until twenty-one years of age. He then learned the wagon-maker's trade, and in the fall of 1858 came to Arkansas, locating in Cane Hill, where he worked at his trade until the summer of 1862, when he joined the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, and was paroled in the summer of 1865. He then returned home, and formed a partnership with Mr. Pyeatt in the milling business, and erected the Cane Hill Mills, which was in running order by the spring of 1866. The mill has been remodeled and improved since it was erected, and is now one of the finest mills in Washington County. It has a combined roller and buhr process, and has a capacity of about forty barrels per day. They also manufacture some lumber, and in 1869 added a carding machine, which has proved very profitable. In 1861 Mr. Moore married Miss Kate Pyeatt, a daughter of his partner, J. R. Pyeatt, and their union was blessed in the birth of four children: Henry (who is a physician of the county), Charles R., Bettie and Lucy. Mrs. Moore died in 1877, and he afterward married his present wife, Miss Josephine Moore, a daughter of James Moore. She was born in East Tennessee, and was reared in Texas and Missouri. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are worthy citizens of the county. Mr. Moore has a good farm, which he manages in connection with his mill, and a fine orchard of forty-five acres.

Benjamin F. Ramey, a prominent farmer and citizen of White River Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born near where he now lives, December 16, 1839, and is a son of Owen and Elizabeth (Strickler) Ramey, and grandson of Owen Ramey, who was born in Virginia, and there married and reared a family of three children, his son, Owen, being born in that State in 1814. He was reared to maturity in Kentucky, however, and in 1836 came to Arkansas, after a short residence in Illinois. He located in Washington County, where he took up land, began improving a farm, and resided there until his death in 1878. He was an active worker and elder in the Christian Church, and was a Republican in politics. His wife was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1818, and when about ten years old was brought to Arkansas, where she afterward met and married Mr. Ramey. She died three months after her husband, in 1878, having borne the following family of children: James M.; Benjamin F.; Mary J., wife of R. G. Daniel; Barbara E., who is the deceased wife of W. J. York; Ephraim; William; Sarah, wife of Henry Mills; Albert; Nancy A.; Margaret, wife of Jacob Wright; Henry G.; Mary J. and Sarah. Benjamin F. Ramey was reared under the home roof, in Washington County, where he continued until the opening of the War of the Rebellion, and in June, 1862, enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, and served until the cessation of hostilities. After his release from army life he returned home, and, after farming on the home place for four years, was married, and rented land near his old home, and began farming on his own responsibility. About five years later he moved to a farm about seven miles from where he now lives, but in 1884 came to his present location, where he has a valley farm of 280 acres, partly under cultivation. He has always taken an active interest in all public enterprises, and is especially interested in the cause of education. Mr. Ramey is a true type of the self-made men of Arkansas, and is indebted to self-effort for his success in life. He has acted with the Republican party since attaining his majority, but has never aspired to any political office. He was married to Miss Louvinia Lewis, a daughter of G. W. Lewis, and a native of Washington County, and by her is the father of five children: Matilda C., Lettie E., Lydia E., Daisy M. B. and Hattie G. Mrs. Ramey is a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church.

Alexander W. Reed, a prominent farmer of Richland Township, was born in Sevier County, Tenn., May 13, 1825, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Fagala) Reed, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born August 6, 1788, and died in Washington County, Ark., September 16, 1861. The mother was born May 9, 1806, and is still living in this county. They were married in Sevier County, Tenn., in

1824, and in 1836 moved from there to McMinn County, of the same State, where they lived for seven years. From there they moved to Whitefield County, Ga., where they remained until 1852, and then moved to Northwestern Arkansas, and here the father died. He enlisted in the War of 1812, but was not mustered in. He was a blacksmith by trade, having served an apprenticeship of seven years. His father, Alexander Reed, died in Rockbridge County, Va., at the age of sixty-four, and the maternal grandfather of our subject served in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Elizabeth (Fagala) Reed became a member of the Presbyterian Church when young; has been a faithful member since, and is a kind and loving mother. Her husband was an old-line Whig, but later a staunch Republican. Their family consisted of thirteen children, eight now living, and all but one in Washington County, Ark. They are named as follows: Adam, Catherine, (Still), Martha (Stockberger), Elizabeth (Putnam), Maria (Brown), Eliza (Webb), Robert A., and Alexander, who was named for his grandfather Reed. Alexander remained with his father until thirty-five years of age, and worked in the blacksmith shop for nine years, but not with the intention of following it in after life. He took charge of his father's business from the time he was fifteen years old, and at the death of his father it was all willed to him. He was married January 15, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth McGarrah, daughter of William McGarrah, a prominent business man of Fayetteville, and very wealthy. She was born in Fayetteville March 9, 1843, and by her marriage became the mother of ten children, seven now living: Mary, Robert W., John A., William M., Emma, Augustine and Jorden C. Three infants, Eliza J., Julia and James, died in infancy. Mr. Reed and wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics. He has 147 acres of good valley land, with ninety under cultivation, and is an excellent citizen.

Andrew B. Reed, a progressive farmer of Washington County, Ark., and native of the same, was born on the 14th of June, 1830, and is a son of William and Margaret (Robinson) Reed. They were married in Ohio, the mother's native State, and about 1829 moved to Arkansas, and a year later to Washington County. Here the father died about 1845. He was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and became the father of eight sons and two daughters; six of his sons are living, and reside in Washington County. Andrew B. Reed was reared on a farm in Cane Hill Township, and well remembers the very crude implements that were used in tilling the soil and in reaping the grain in his boyhood days. He remained with his mother until he attained his twentieth year, and then began farming for himself, and after his marriage, which occurred in September, 1851, he purchased some land in Cane Hill Township, but at the end of three years sold it and began improving other places. In 1884 he purchased his present home property, which consists of 249 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation, and besides this has another tract of land consisting of seventy acres, with thirty in cultivation. He has a fine orchard of about twenty acres, with 1,000 trees all in good bearing condition on this farm, and an orchard of six acres on the home place. His wife, Melissa Jane Scott, was a native of Washington County, and a daughter of Nimrod Scott. She died about 1874, leaving four daughters and one son: Margaret, wife of John Nelson, of California; Lizzie, wife of Edward Shirley; Joseph F., Sallie and Anna. Mr. Reed was married in 1876 to Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Pesterfield) Smith, a native of Tennessee. They are rearing an orphan boy by the name of Samuel Clay Reed, whom they took in his infancy.

George W. M. Reed, son of Anthony Alvis and Martha (Martin) Reed, was born in the Arkansas Territory, April 1, 1830, in what is now Franklin County, near Roseville. Anthony A. Reed was born near Pendleton Court House, S. C., and his father, George W. Reed, immigrated to Kentucky at a very early day, and made a home near Elizabethtown, Hardin County. The history of this branch of the Reed family in America dates back to the settlement of four brothers, natives of Wales, and their families, in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in very early times. Maj. John Reed, one of the brothers, was he who commanded the American forces in the War for Independence, and fought the immortal Ferguson at King's Mountain. George W. Reed, one of the other brothers, made a settlement at a place known as Reed's Post-office and Reed's Creek in 1811. Three of his sons served in the War of 1812, from Bradley County, Tenn., and one of the sons, Alvis Reed, made a settlement on the Lovelace Purchase, Indian Territory, and afterward he settled seven miles southwest of Fay-

etteville in 1830. He died upon the Elkhorn battle-field December 5, 1862. John Reed died at Paint Rock, Ala., and George W. died at Lafayette, Ga. Mrs. Martha (Martin) Reed, mother of subject, was the daughter of Capt. Joseph Martin, who commanded a company at the battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812-14, from Wilson County, Tenn., and who died in Scott County, Ark. George W. M. Reed spent his boyhood days in Arkansas, and at the age of thirty-two years began merchandising, which industry he has continued for over twenty years, retiring and leaving it in the hands of Ferguson & Reed, brother-in-law and son. He has four sons and four daughters living: Mary Elizabeth (wife of William M. Lewis, merchant of Cane Hill, Ark.), Noah (deceased), Sophia (deceased), John A. (of the firm of Reed & Ferguson, merchants of Fayetteville, his successors), Maggie (wife of Pressley A. Crawford), Lina, George W. M. (an attorney by profession, at Fayetteville, associated with his father), James Lafayette, William L. and Maud. Mr. Reed served as clerk of the circuit court for six years, and in the late war he was captain of Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, and remained with the same until cessation of hostilities. He was postmaster at Fayetteville for some time, and has been land agent and pension agent for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a G. A. R.—member of Travis Post.

William D. Reed (deceased), an uncle of George W. M., and an elder brother of Alvis Reed, made a settlement here in 1829, his farm adjoining A. A. Reed's. He married Sarah Alexander, daughter of John Alexander, a native of Kentucky, who made a settlement here in 1829. William D. Reed, by his marriage, had twelve children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, of whom Ester (who married Jonas Peerson), John H., Richard, William J., George W. C., Samuel M., Abigail (who married Enos Yoes), Martha (who married Charles Pence), Sarah (who married Jacob Yoes, Sr.), Mary Ann (who married Jacob Yoes, Jr.), James W. (who died as bugler of Capt. Reed's company, Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, Federal service). The following war song, composed by Col. W. M. Reed, is taken from a file of the *Arkansas Sentinel*, of October 22, 1885. "It was often sung here by his father, Anthony A. Reed, in long years ago," says the *Sentinel*, and its publication has been requested. Col. George Reed sings it well, and says it reminds him of the days when his father used to sing it around the old hearth-stone in his childhood days:

When thundering war's loud cannons roar,  
We left our families and our homes,  
Marched to the field of destiny  
To die, or gain sweet liberty.

Near Nashville town we did encamp,  
On Cumberland's bank we pitched our tents—  
Staid there some eight days or more,  
Boats and provisions to secure.

Some did weep while others rejoice,  
Their wives and sweethearts for to leave,  
To leave them all so far behind,  
Awaiting for their long return.

The Mississippi deep and wide,  
As we sailed down its troubled tide,  
And many dangers we did screen,  
In sailing down to New Orleans.

But when these dangers were past and gone,  
We soon did meet a thousand men,  
And in the field of battle go  
To meet a bloody tyrant foe.

December the 23d, at night,  
The first attempt was made to fight;  
The volunteers from Tennessee  
Were, killed and captured, ninety-three.

We kept the ground in battle array,  
Till December the twenty-eighth day.  
They marched in order to our lines  
Till we frustrated their designs.

We kept the ground in battle array,  
Artillery on both sides did play;  
Their fiery darts they at us threw,  
Were cannon balls and rockets too.

On New Year's morning as the sun did rise  
A heavy fog darkened the skies;  
A British cannon did us alarm,  
Which made us fly to our arms.

We kept the ground in battle array,  
Till January the eighth day,  
The British charged on us again,  
Which proved to them a day of pain.

Three thousand of their men did yield  
And lay as victims on the field;  
The loss to us but did sustain  
In killed and wounded just thirteen.

And now we have gained a victory,  
And caused our enemy for to flee;  
We long to hear General Jackson say,  
He will march us home to Tennessee.

And on our journey we will pursue.  
And bid Orleans a long adieu;  
To Tennessee our course we'll steer  
To meet our wives and sweethearts dear.

John Reese is a native of Washington County, Ark., and was born in Cove Creek Township February 13, 1841. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, and in October, 1862, enlisted in Col. Harrison's First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, and served until he was discharged in August, 1865. He was captured at the battle of Prairie Grove, and after being kept a prisoner for about a month was released, and rejoined his regiment in March, 1863. After the war he returned to his parents, who were residing in Missouri, and with them shortly after returned to Arkansas. June 4, 1868, he was married, in Cove Creek Township, to Miss Mary Jane Hodges, a daughter of W. H. Hodges, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children: Fannie J., James M., Thomas B., Ollie B. and Orpha J. In 1876 he located upon his present farm, and has 165 acres under cultivation, mostly bottom land, seven acres in orchard, eighty-eight acres in two tracts, besides other unimproved land. Since locating on his farm he has made valuable improvements, and has a good and comfortable home, and substantial barns and out-buildings. His parents, William W. and Frances J. (Halbert) Reese, were born on Duck River, Maury County, Middle Tenn., and Madison County, Ala., respectively, and were married and made their home in the former State until 1839, at which time they immigrated to Arkansas, locating on a tract of land in Cove Creek Township, Washington County, and still make Washington County their home.

Pleasant V. Rhea (deceased), one of the early settlers of this county, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., grew to manhood there, and there married Miss Fannie B. White. They moved to Washington County, Ark., in 1830, and here Mr. Rhea followed the occupation of a blacksmith, and also taught school, taking his pay in corn, pumpkins, etc. His family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died at the age of sixty-one years. The mother is also a member of the same church, and is now living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Their eldest son, William H., was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1825, and came with his parents to Washington County, Ark., where he learned the blacksmith trade.

At the age of twenty-four he opened a little grocery in Maysville, Benton Co., Ark., and after running that a short time he came to Cincinnati, and bought a stock of goods. Being a shrewd business man he gradually arose until at the time of his death he owned three stores, a mill and several farms, amounting in all to about \$75,000. He was a public-spirited man, and was ever ready to contribute to worthy enterprises. He was a Democrat in his political views, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Powell, daughter of Dr. Samuel Powell, and a native of East Tennessee. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, four sons and four daughters. He died in 1884, but she is still living. Their fifth child, Robert J., is one of the most extensive merchants of Cincinnati. He was born at Rhea's Mills October 15, 1862, and was reared chiefly in the store. He had good educational advantages, and at the age of fourteen he commenced clerking in his father's store, and has handled goods ever since that time. After the death of his father he purchased his present store, and has the largest stock of goods in the county outside of Fayetteville. In 1886 he married Miss Myrtie, daughter of Charles McClellan, and a native of Washington County, Ark., born November 5, 1868. To this union one son, William H., has been born. Mr. Rhea is devoted to his business, and is accounted a wide-awake business man. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Oren M. Rieff, a prominent farmer of Washington County, Ark., was born in Wilson County, Tenn., February 27, 1810, and is a son of John and Hannah (Ross) Rieff, and grandson of Christopher and Mary (Wilschannah) Rieff. The grandfather was of German descent, and was born in Pennsylvania, in which State he was living during the Revolutionary War. He settled in Wilson County, Tenn., about 1800, and reared to maturity a family of twelve children. He was a very active and energetic man until about middle age, then he had a stroke of paralysis, which left him helpless the remainder of his days. He died in 1824 at the age of seventy years. His wife was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and died in Tennessee in 1880, in her eightieth year. Their son, John Rieff, was their ninth child, and was born in Winchester, Va., June 9, 1787, and came to Tennessee in 1800. He remained with his parents but a short time after locating in Tennessee, but took up his abode with his elder brother, and began learning the carpenter's trade, and after attaining his majority was married and settled on a farm in Wilson County, Tenn., where he lived until 1838, and then sold out and came to Arkansas, with his wife and two children, taking up his abode near Fayetteville. During the Creek Indian War he, two brothers, Joseph and Jacob Rieff, and three of his brothers-in-law, Allen, James and George Ross, volunteered to serve in that conflict under Gen. Jackson, and Joseph Rieff also served in the Mexican War. Hannah (Ross) Rieff was born in North Carolina December 12, 1784, and was of Irish descent, her father, Henry Ross, having come from Ireland to the United States (in 1750) when a lad six years old, and locating in North Carolina, near Guilford Court House, where he grew to maturity and married Miss Mitchell, who bore him four children: Allen, James, George and Hannah. Mr. Ross was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was guarding prisoners when the battle of Guilford Court House was fought. His death occurred in Wilson County, Tenn., about 1825. Mrs. Hannah Rieff died in Washington County, Ark., April 17, 1853, and two of her eight children died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity are Oren M., Washington G. (deceased), Mary (deceased), Martin C. (deceased), Henry (deceased), and Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Kelley. Oren M., the eldest of their children, was reared in Wilson County, Tenn., and received a somewhat limited education in the subscription schools, but the most of his time was spent on the farm until nearly grown. He then began learning the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed in after life to some extent. He was twenty-eight years of age when he came to Washington County, Ark., and the first two or three years of his residence here he was engaged in teaching school. In 1838 he located on a farm on the west fork of White River, where he lived for about nineteen years, and then settled on a farm of 340 acres where he now lives. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and is the oldest pedagogue of the county. He is a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and has held a number of offices of trust. May 19, 1834, he was married to Matilda A. Fambro, who was born October 18, 1813, in Davidson County, Tenn., and

by her became the father of ten children, five of whom are living: Mary J., wife of James Evans; Eliza C., Henry, Margaret D., and Laura, wife of Thomas Fine. Those dead are John W., Robert S., Susan E., Matilda A. and Oren M. John and Robert were soldiers in the Confederate army. May 19, 1884, Mr. Rieff celebrated his golden wedding, his children and all his grandchildren being present, save one. His son, Henry M., resided with him until 1885, when he went to Fayetteville and began keeping a family grocery, which occupation he followed until the spring of 1888. Since that time he has resided with his parents.

R. L. Ritter, dealer in general merchandise at Elm Springs, Ark., and native of the town in which he now resides, was born in 1852, and is a son of James and Julia Ann (Harroll) Ritter. The father was born in 1817 in Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Harroll, by whom he became the father of ten children, R. L. Ritter being the seventh child. The mother died some time in the fifties, and the father was afterward married to Miss Sarah Akin, and resides in Elm Springs. Here R. L. Ritter was reared to manhood and educated. When about twenty-one years of age Miss Margaret A. Painter became his wife. Their union resulted in the birth of six children: Lucy E., Edward N., Georgia May, Allie, Katie, and Robert L. Until 1878 Mr. Ritter was successfully engaged in tilling the soil, but at that date he abandoned that calling, and spent a year each in Texas and Missouri, then returned to Arkansas, and engaged in general merchandising at Elm Springs, where he has a large and lucrative trade, which is constantly on the increase. He began life with a small capital, but has steadily gained ground until he now ranks among the first business men of the town. He is a Democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and belongs to the A. F. & A. M.

Thomas Roberts, a successful tiller of the soil, is the son of Wiley and Anna (Tharp) Roberts, both natives of Hawkins County, Tenn., where they grew up and were married. The grandparents on both sides were soldiers in the Black Hawk War. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts remained in Hawkins County until 1853, when they built a boat, started from Rogersville, Tenn., and floated down to the mouth of the Arkansas River. They reached this county in 1854, and here they spent the remainder of their days. He died in 1868, at the age of forty-six, and she died in 1879, at the age of sixty-one. He was a Whig in politics, and had followed the occupation of a farmer all his life. The mother was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In their family were eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. The second child, Thomas, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., May 31, 1840, was reared on the farm and secured a limited education. He remained on the farm and worked for his father until twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in business for himself. September, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, but only remained a short time, when he went north and joined Company M, Eighth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, United States Army, and served three years. He was in the battles of Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry, Pumpkin Bend, and many minor engagements. After the war he returned and remained with his mother until 1868, when he married Miss Mary F. Moore, who was born in this county February 19, 1846. They became the parents of four children: Wiley, James, Louis E. and Carrie. Wiley and James both died the same day, August 22, 1877. Mr. Roberts is the owner of 183 acres of land, ninety acres being under cultivation, and this has nearly all been made by his own exertions. He is a Republican in his political views. He and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is an honest, upright citizen.

Rev. J. C. Robertson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Elm Springs, Ark., was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1846, and is a son of Jesse and Margaret (Collier) Robertson, who were farmers by occupation, and the parents of nine children, J. C. Robertson being the only one now living. His grandfather was Col. John Collier, of the Revolutionary War. At about the age of twenty-one years he left home and went to Illinois, and became a student in Shurtleff College, which institution he attended four years. Our subject began to preach in the Presbyterian Church in Greene County, Tenn., and one year after, just before entering Shurtleff College, he changed his views and became a Baptist. After attaining his twentieth year he had been engaged in preaching the gospel, and after leaving college he again resumed preaching, his first location being at Beauregard, Miss., where he remained one year. He next removed to Auburn, Kas., remaining three years, and was also pastor of the Dover (Kan.) Church

for two years. He was next pastor of the Cedar Creek (Mo.) Church for three years, and at the end of that period came to Arkansas, and has been pastor of the Wager Mill Baptist Church ever since. He has organized a church at Elm Springs, to which he is devoting his time and attention. He is peculiarly fitted for discussing theological questions, having gained considerable notoriety by discussing such questions with able men representing other faiths. He has the largest library of theological and historical works in the county, and is a constant reader and close student. He has been clerk and treasurer of the Baptist Association, of Benton County, Ark., for ten years, and is well posted in the history and doctrine of the church which he represents. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. While residing in Mississippi he was united in marriage to Miss Sazine Vitzalon Tillman, who was born in that State in 1852, and their union has been blessed in the birth of five children, two of whom are living, Theodosia and Effie.

David E. Robinson, retired farmer and a prominent old resident of West Fork Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Dickson County, Tenn., in 1818, and is a son of William and Sarah (Stafford) Robinson. The father was born in Kentucky, and after the death of his parents was reared by an elder brother. He served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, and was a participant in the battle of Horse-shoe Bend. After the close of that war he located in Louisiana, and afterward came to Tennessee, where he was married in 1814. After residing in that State and Illinois until 1834 he came to Arkansas, and in the spring of 1835 located on a farm of 120 acres on the West Fork of White River. While in Tennessee he held the office of justice of the peace, and was a soldier in the Seminole and Indian War. He died on his farm in Washington County June 8, 1840. His wife was a native of Tennessee, and became the mother of the following named children (five of whom are living at the present time): Aaron; Lovisa, wife of E. S. Jackson; Susan, wife of C. Harper; Catherine, wife of Mr. Wheeler; David E., Jacob, Sherod, Anson and William. The mother died in 1877. David E. Robinson's early days were spent in Tennessee, Illinois and Arkansas, the greater part of his education being received in the two latter States. He served one year in the Seminole War, and then returned home, and was married in March, 1841, to Mary Harter, daughter of Enos Harter, who was a prominent man and early settler of Washington County. He died of cholera while on a trip to Oregon in 1852. Mrs. Robinson died February 16, 1882, having borne a family of nine children: Alex., John W., William H. (deceased), Sarah J.; Elizabeth, wife of E. S. Webb; Frank; Dora, wife of J. Emerson; Mary L. (deceased). Mr. Robinson purchased 320 acres of land in 1850, but has divided it among his children. He was a strong Union man during the late war, and throughout life has been a Whig and Republican in politics. He has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty years, and has lived an active and useful life. His son, John W., was born in Washington County March 10, 1844, and was reared to manhood in his native county. During the late war he was employed as teamster in the quartermaster's department, being a participant in the battles of Prairie Grove, Ark. and Iron Mountain. He resided in Illinois for some time after the war, and then returned to Fayetteville, where he was married in 1870 to Miss Mary M. Forrester, and until 1886 resided on a farm on the West Fork of the White River. Since that time he has resided on the old home farm, where he owns a fine tract of land consisting of 220 acres, with over 100 acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of four children: Nora, George W., Rosa M. and John Roy. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and Christian Church, and in his political views is a Republican. Mrs. Robinson is a native of South Carolina, and is also a member of the Christian Church. Her father, William Forrester, is still living, and resides in Texas.

John M. Robinson, a skillful blacksmith, of Elm Springs, Ark., was born in Alabama in 1838, and is a son of Archibald Robinson, who was also born in Alabama, and was overseer on a plantation. He was married to Sarah French, and their union was blessed in the birth of two children, their son, John M., being reared on a plantation in his native State. At the age of sixteen years he determined to carve out his own future, and accordingly went to Texas, where he remained seven months, and then took up his abode in Arkansas, locating first in Lafayette County, where he was engaged in tilling the soil and learning the blacksmith's trade, and afterward, in 1860, settled in Franklin County. In



February, 1863, he joined the Federal army, and served in Company C, First Arkansas Infantry, until 1864, and was then promoted to lieutenant in Company A, same regiment, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following battles: Elk Horn, Poison Spring and Jenkin's Ferry, besides numerous skirmishes. He was married while in Lafayette County, Ark., in 1858, to Miss Mary J. Waldrip, who was born in Alabama in 1840, and by her became the father of four children: Mary E., James Monroe, Sarah A. and Henry D. Mr. Robinson remained in Franklin County, Ark., farming and working at his trade until 1873, when he came to Washington County, locating near Elm Springs, and in 1888 became a member of the blacksmith firm of Smith & Robinson. Mr. Robinson is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and G. A. R. All the family belong to the Christian Church.

Dr. Samuel E. Rogers, of Prairie Grove, Ark., was born at Pendleton Court House, S. C., January 28, 1834, and is a son of Hugh Rogers, who was a native of the same State. His father and three brothers were born in Ireland, and were among the very early settlers of South Carolina. Hugh Rogers was married to Miss Martha W. McWhorter, and moved to Hall County, Ga., in 1839, making that State their home until 1851, when they moved to Arkansas, and settled in Washington, where the father is still residing at the extreme old age of ninety-two years. His wife died in 1873. Dr. Samuel E. Rogers received a good education in the common schools and academies of Georgia and Arkansas, and began the study of his profession in the former State, continuing the same after coming to Arkansas under the preceptorship of Dr. Clark and, afterward, Dr. Rogers. He began practicing his profession during the war, and has continued the same until the present time, and now ranks among the first physicians of the county. He has also been largely engaged in farming, and has upward of 900 acres in three farms, with 500 acres under cultivation. He was married January 23, 1834, to Miss Julia Ann West, a native of East Tennessee, and by her is the father of four children: Samuel H., Annie (wife of W. T. Neal), James C. and John E. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Master Mason.

James M. Russell, one of the well-to-do farmers and merchants of Washington County, Ark., and a native of the county in which he resides, was born on the 17th of February, 1837. His parents, J. B. and Ann (Coulter) Russell, were Tennesseans, and came to Arkansas about 1831, locating on a farm in Washington County. Since the death of his wife, in 1865, the father has resided with his son, James M. The latter received a good practical business education in the common schools and at Cane Hill College, and assisted his father on the farm until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in Col. Brooks' regiment, and at the battle of Prairie Grove lost his right arm, which was shot off by a cannon ball, just below the elbow. He was taken to the hospital, and his arm was amputated above the elbow. After receiving his discharge he returned home, and has since been engaged in tilling the soil. He has 225 acres of land, a portion of which was part of the old homestead; has 100 acres under cultivation and 175 acres fenced. He has an apple orchard of ninety acres, on which are 8,600 trees, of the Ben Davis variety, and the yield from his orchard this year amounts to 25,000 bushels of apples. He has an evaporator, and dries about 100 bushels of green fruit per day. Since 1886 he has been engaged in the mercantile business in Newton, and is doing a fair business. In July, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary Beller, a native of Hempstead County, Ark. She is a teacher of instrumental music, and is exceptionally well educated. Her children are as follows: William C., Ewert, Ola and Nona.

Robert A. Rutherford, one of the leading merchants of Washington County, and president of Elkins Mercantile & Mill Company, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., September 17, 1830. The company was organized August 6, 1888, with Henry Stoklenberry as secretary, and J. F. Hood, treasurer. These are roller process mills, with four double sets of rollers, and one set of corn buhrs. The firm carry a stock of goods valued at \$4,000, and do a business of \$8,000, but expect to do better. Larkins and Frances (Hester) Rutherford, parents of Robert A. Rutherford, were born in South Carolina in 1799 and 1796, respectively. The father died in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1854, and the mother in the same county in 1856. They were married in their native State, and moved to McMinn County a short time before the birth of Robert A. The father was a miller

all his life, and in 1836 assisted in gathering up the Cherokee Indians in order to place them in their Territory. Both parents were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the father was a Democrat in politics. To their marriage were born nine children, six now living: Sarah, widow of William Harris; J. M., deceased; A. H.; W. P., deceased; C. H., a fruit grower; Robert A.; Elizabeth, deceased; L. B., and Adaline, wife of H. P. Moss. In 1853 Robert A. Rutherford left home and went to Chattanooga, where he worked at the brick mason's trade. He then returned to McMinn County and began farming, which he continued until he came to Washington County, Ark., in 1857, and here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming and merchandising. Although starting with little or no means, he has been quite successful, and is accounted one of the successful merchants of the county. During the war he served three years in the quartermaster's department, Federal army, stationed at Raleigh, Mo. After the war he held the office of justice of the peace for seventeen years, and is now notary public. He was postmaster at Hoad three years, and through his influence the office was established. On the 3d of May, 1885, he married Miss Lough Miller, who was born in Meigs County, Tenn., July 9, 1836. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the K. of the H.; he is a Republican in politics, and an excellent citizen.

Dr. S. P. Sample, whose career as a medical practitioner of Washington County, Ark., has met with marked success, was born in Greene County, Tenn., May 9, 1841, being one of two surviving members of a family of four children born to the marriage of Robert Sample and Mary Johnson, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee. They were married about 1837, and after the father's death, which occurred in 1846, the mother was married to a man by the name of Alexander Rice, and spent the remainder of her days in Illinois, dying in 1880. She became the mother of one child by her last union. Samuel P. Sample grew to maturity in Sullivan and Grundy Counties, Mo., and after receiving a good education in the English branches, began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Mantlow, and afterward was graduated from the Nashville Medical College as an M. D. He immediately located at Modena, Mo. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and served under Gens. Grant and Sherman until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Johnston. After the war he located in Mercer County, Mo., and in 1866 was united in marriage to Mary E. Bradley, a daughter of James Bradley, a prominent merchant and stock dealer of that county, and in 1870 took up his abode in Franklin County, Ark., thence to Washington County in 1877. Since 1881 he has resided at West Fork, and has become one of the leading physicians of the county, being one of the examining surgeons of the Springdale Examining Pension Board. He takes an active interest in politics, and is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and belongs to the G. A. R. He is a Master Mason, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and represented that fraternity in the Grand Lodge. He is the father of the following children: Emma E., William D., Belle and Eddie. He and family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Sanders may be mentioned as one of the prosperous farmers and fruit growers of Washington County, Ark., and was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1834, being a son of Henry and Sarah (Laswell) Sanders. The father was born in Kentucky in 1810, but was reared in Indiana, whither he had been taken with his parents at an early day. He was a farmer and school-teacher by occupation, and is still residing in Lawrence County, Ind. The mother died when her son John was very young, and he was reared to manhood by his father. Through his own exertions he has acquired a good education, and spent several years in teaching school. In 1873 he came to Arkansas, and at the end of five years went to Kansas, but after remaining a short time returned to Washington County, where he has since made his home. He is one of the leading Prohibitionists in the county, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and affairs pertaining to the welfare of the county, and has held the office of justice of the peace for two years. While residing in Indiana, in 1852, he was married to Miss Mary Way, by whom he became the father of nine children: T. C., the eldest, a daughter, died in Texas; Eli H.,

Alfred N., G. W. P., died in Indiana; Miss E. L., J. G., John D., Sallie M. and Naomi C. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and the I. O. O. F., and he and family worship in the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Sanders' paternal grandfather, Joseph Sanders, was a Virginian, and a son of Henry Sanders, who was a Baptist minister in England, but died in America.

L. A. Sanders, another of Washington County's most wide-awake, thorough-going farmers, was born in that county, and is the son of Anderson Sanders of Spring Valley. The father was born in Indiana, and came to this State in 1859, locating at or near Spring Valley, where he has followed farming and merchandising ever since. His son, L. A., attended school in Washington County, and secured the best education that the county afforded. He has followed in the footsteps of his father, has tilled the soil all his life and has been very successful. He owns 280 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, 175 being cultivated and well improved. In 1884 he selected his life's companion in the person of Miss Mollie McCarthy, and they are the parents of two children: Paul and Welmet. Mrs. Sanders is the daughter of John and Mary McCarthy, of Fort Smith, Ark. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the church, he of the Baptist denomination and she of the Catholic, and both are respected and esteemed by all their acquaintances.

John W. Scott. In mentioning the prominent farmers of Washington County, Ark., the list would be incomplete without the name of Mr. Scott, who is a native of the State in which he now resides, being born in Crawford County September 2, 1832. It is not known where his parents, Joseph and Mary (Larremore) Scott, were born, but they were very early residents of Crawford County, Ark. Cove Creek Valley was then a solid cane-brake, and the country was in a very wild and unsettled condition. The father was a farmer, and died in 1850 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died in 1878, aged about sixty years. After Mr. Scott's death she was married to W. C. Maxey, and moved to Franklin County, Ark. Mr. Scott was also twice married, but his first wife's name is not known. To his last marriage were born one daughter (deceased), and three sons (living): James W., William N. and Joseph M. James M., being the eldest of the family, was the main support of the family after his father's death. He managed the farm for his mother until 1854, and then located on his present farm, which consists of 800 acres. May 1, 1851, he married Emily, a daughter of Roland E. Hodge, who was a Tennessean. Mrs. Scott was born in Tennessee January 10, 1833, and died in Washington County, Ark., March 16, 1871, deeply mourned by her family and friends. The following are her children: William H., Mary A. (wife of Jasper Cole), Charlie C., Martha A. (wife of W. V. Walker), John and Edwin W. In 1871 Mr. Scott married Mary F. Hardesty, who was born in Washington County, Ark., March 2, 1844, and is a daughter of Loving Hardesty. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are church members, and he is a Republican and a member of the K. of H. In August, 1862, he was conscripted into the Confederate army, but about the 12th of October he left the Confederate army and later came home. In April, 1863, he went to Springfield, Mo., and joined the Federal service, and was a forage teamster for three years. In June, 1863, the family moved to Missouri, but in the spring of 1864 returned to Arkansas, and in April went to Fort Smith. In August of the same year Mr. Scott took his family to Fayetteville, but very shortly after took them to Pope County, Mo., where they remained until the close of the war. In 1866 he returned with his family to Arkansas, where he found his house burned to the ground and his property destroyed, but he immediately set to work, and with the assistance of his wife and sons soon replaced what had been destroyed, and is now one of the prosperous farmers of Washington County.

Peter S. Scott was born in Montgomery County, Ky., September 28, 1814, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Sholtz) Scott. The father was born in North Carolina about 1787, and the mother in the same State in 1791. They both came to Kentucky when young, were married in this State, and after several years they moved to Floyd County, Ind. Both died in this State, the father in 1835 and the mother about 1873. They reared nine children, Peter S. being the seventh child. He remained with his parents on the farm until twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself in Indiana, and continued at this ten years. He then went to Decatur County, Iowa, remained there nineteen years, and then moved to the northern part of Washington County, Ark., and after an eighteen months' residence in this county moved to the southeast

part of Benton County, of the same State. He had been a farmer previous to this time, but now he began operating a saw and grist-mill, and continued this for eleven years. He then moved to the place where he now lives, in Washington County, two miles east of Goshen, in the mountains. Here he has 180 acres of land, eighty under cultivation, and has been very successful in all his business transactions. In 1889, while in Indiana, he married Miss Sophia Miller, a native of that State, and to them were born twelve children, eight of whom are now living and married and have families: Mary E., widow of T. K. Gardner; Lucinda A., wife of W. B. Still; Rachel, wife of B. Homesley; Houston M.; Peter J.; Sarah J., wife of John Webb; Indiana I., wife of Thomas Dutton, and Nevada T., wife of Moses Dutton, Jr. The mother of these children died November 16, 1886. She was a member of the Church of God, and an excellent lady. Mr. Scott is a member of the same church, is a Democrat in politics, and has filled a number of township offices.

Robert R. Scott, a prominent young farmer of Washington County, Ark., is a native of Pulaski County, Ark., born December 17, 1861. His parents, Robert A. and Eliza (Hix) Scott, were born in Tennessee, and the father was first married to a Miss Patty Haines, by whom he has a family of three children. His last marriage, to Miss Hix, was blessed in the birth of four children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Horner; Robert R. and two children who died in infancy. Mr. Scott came to Pulaski County, Ark., when a young man, and was engaged in farming in that county until 1879, when he brought his family to Washington County, and here resided until his death, which occurred June 11, 1887. He was a devout Christian and an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was also a strong supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. His wife, who was born on the 10th of August, 1819, is still living, and resides in Washington County. Robert R. Scott was reared in Pulaski County, and in 1879 came with his parents to Washington County. Here he was married on the 12th of November, 1882, to Miss Edna E. Barnes, who was born in November, 1863, and a daughter of Wiley Barnes. They have three interesting little children: Gertrude M., Ida B. and Robert B. In starting out in life for himself, Mr. Scott's sole possessions consisted of a span of horses, but by judicious management and indomitable energy he is now the owner of an excellent farm of 169 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. Although a young man, he has already taken a prominent place among the representative farmers of the county, and is a good calculator, financier and business man. He is a worthy member of the Knights of the Horse, and has always supported the Democratic party.

Rufus R. Seay, merchant, miller and blacksmith, is the son of Obadiah and Sallie (Rice) Seay. The parents moved from Tennessee to Van Buren, Crawford Co., Ark., in 1829, and here the father left the remainder of the family and went on foot to Washington County, of the same State, in order to find a good location. With an ox team he moved to Cane Hill, of the last named county, and lived for some time in a log house, 16x18 feet, the logs of which he carried on his back. He was a farmer all his life, was a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the death of his wife Mr. Seay married again. To his first marriage were born three children and to the second marriage five children. Rufus R. was the eldest of all the children. He was born October 12, 1830, in Washington County, Ark., was reared to farming, and educated in the old subscription schools. At the age of eighteen he began learning the blacksmith trade, at which he worked until 1890. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Buchanan's company, Arkansas State troops, and served about three months. A year later he hired as blacksmith for Col. Waitey's regiment, but was soon released, returned to Cane Hill, this county, and here followed his trade. In 1868 he married Miss Jane Kimbrough, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kimbrough, and by her became the father of five children: Bettie S., Austell, Thomas Obadiah, Belle and Ellen. In 1880 Mr. Seay moved to Dutch Mills. He is the owner of a store, half of the mill at Dutch Mills, and is also the owner of 240 acres of land; is a Democrat in his political views, and a Master Mason. Mrs. Seay is a member of the Baptist Church at Dutch Mills.

Thomas J. Shannon, a successful and enterprising agriculturist of Vineyard Township, was born in this township April 7, 1842, and is the son of Alexander and Pernarza (Oliver) Shannon, both natives of Kentucky. They were

married in Washington County, Ark., where each had moved with their parents when small, and reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. The mother died at the age of thirty, and the father afterward married Mrs. Sarah Crutchfield, who bore him one child. The father is still living, is seventy-six years old, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. His son, Thomas J., reached years of manhood on the farm, and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Second Cherokee Regiment, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of hostilities, being promoted to the rank of third lieutenant the last two years. Since the war he has followed agricultural pursuits. In 1887 he married Miss Cynthia Denton, a native of Tennessee, born February 8, 1846, and the daughter of Greenberry Denton. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, were the fruit of this union. Mrs. Shannon died November 16, 1887. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and an excellent woman. Mr. Shannon is the owner of 125 acres, of which ninety are tillable. He has made this county his home all his life, and is a man well respected by all who know him. He is a Democrat in his political principles.

Joseph Bryant Shannon, county clerk of Washington County, Ark., was born in Crawford County, of the same State, November 20, 1851, and is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Bryant) Shannon. The father was a native of Virginia, of the Old Dominion, and a farmer by occupation. He came with his father, John Shannon, to Arkansas when a young man (1827), and settled in Sebastian County, of that State. He was married in Crawford County to Miss Elizabeth Bryant, a native of Crawford County, Ark., and the daughter of Joseph Bryant, who was also a native of Sebastian County, and who settled in Crawford County, Ark., in 1832. Jeremiah Shannon died when his son, Joseph B., was a small boy, and the mother afterward married Rev. Thomas Dodson, who made a home in Madison County, Ark., where Joseph B. grew to manhood. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and when a young man engaged in merchandising as clerk in a store at Wesley, Ark. He afterward embarked in the grocery business at Wesley for himself, but sold out and bought land in Washington County, Ark., in 1879. He then engaged in trading and dealing in live stock for about five years, and in 1884 he was elected clerk of the county, and was re-elected in 1886 with an increased majority. After moving to this county he married Miss Minerva Adaline Garrett, daughter of James and Charity (Kimmins) Garrett, and a native of Tennessee. To them were born six children: Dora Gertrude, Maggie H. (deceased), James Gunter, Martha Hasselteen, Tommie Juanita and an infant named Mary. Mr. Shannon is a member of the K. of H. and K. of P. societies, and a member of the Baptist Church. During the Grange movement in Wesley he took an active part, and was a charter member of Wesley Grange.

John Allen Shepard, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1828, and is a son of Hiram and Linda (Markham) Shepard, who were born, reared and married in Kentucky, the latter event taking place in 1816. They resided on a farm in their native State until 1826, then moving to Indiana, where the father worked at the blacksmith's trade until 1832. They then returned to Kentucky, and eventually became the owners of a fine farm of 400 acres, but sold out and came to Arkansas in 1859, where he died in 1868. His wife died December 3, 1849. They became the parents of six children, only three of whom lived to maturity: James, Rhoda J. and John A. The latter was reared on a farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. In 1851 he was married to Miss Frances Wilson, and after farming in his native State until 1857 moved to Randolph County, Ark., and engaged in farming. His wife was born in Virginia, and died in 1861, being a daughter of James Wilson, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the mother of five children, all of whom are dead. In 1862 Mr. Shepard joined the Confederate army, and was on active duty, under Gen. Price, until the close of the war. He then returned to his farm in Randolph County, and in connection with his agricultural labors worked at his trade. In 1865 he was married to Mary S. Killcrease, of Randolph County, and in 1870 came to Washington County, and has since been a farmer of the county. He has 175 acres of land, with ninety acres under cultivation, on which are good buildings and a nice orchard. Mrs. Shepard was born and reared in Mississippi, and is the mother of nine children: Celert, wife of James Graham; Ben, John, Clyde, Quincy, Hiram, Lambert, Everett and Mary. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Berry V. Sherrod, a wide-awake, stirring young farmer of Goshen Township, was born in Madison County, Ark., seven miles south of Hindsville, where Garrett Williams lives, March 29, 1859, and is the son of Sterling B. and Margaret (Lankford) Sherrod. The father was born in Tennessee, and came to this county with his father, William Sherrod, when a young man. Here he grew to maturity, and later in life moved to where G. Williams lived. He was a farmer. He died in 1864, and his wife died just three weeks and two days before his death. They left a family of eight children. Seven of the family died within seven months, leaving only three children, of whom our subject is the only one positively known to be living. He was reared an orphan, began farming when quite young, and this occupation he has since continued. June 24, 1877, Miss Mary K. Wilkerson became his wife, and to them were born five children: Sterling T., Eva M., Arva L., William V. and Mamie. The same year of his marriage Mr. Sherrod settled on the farm where he now resides, which consists of 181 acres, fifty acres being rich bottom land, and ninety acres under cultivation. He has a nice home, and has succeeded well.

Baylis Shumate is a native of Harlan County, Ky., born in 1835, and is a son of William and Sarah (Ball) Shumate, who were born, reared and married in Kentucky, and had a family of two children before coming to Arkansas. They located in Madison County, of the latter State, and there improved a farm and lived for about twelve years, and then came to Washington County, where the father died, January 12, 1877, aged sixty-three years, one month and twenty-one days. His widow is still living, and resides with one of her sons, near Farmington, Ark., being seventy-two years of age. The following are her children who are living: Baylis, Anna, Clarissa, Mark and Nancy. Baylis Shumate was reared to maturity under the home roof, and throughout his life has been engaged in farming. At the age of nineteen years, nine months and twenty-two days he was wedded to Nancy Homesley, who died in 1858, leaving three children: William, Sarah and Viola (deceased). Elizabeth Cole became the second wife of Mr. Shumate, and their union resulted in the birth of eight children: James, John B., Clarissa A., Edie J., Ida B., Bennett and two infants (deceased). Mrs. Shumate was born in Madison County, Ark., her parents being natives of Kentucky, and early residents of Arkansas. Mr. Shumate served in the Confederate army in the late war, and in his political views is a Democrat. He owns a good farm of 420 acres of land, 120 being under cultivation and 300 in timber. He is a member of the Knights of the Horse. His son William is married and resides near Farmington; Sarah is the wife of George Thomas, residing on Richland Creek, and James and John married twin sisters, Cora and Nora Ratliff; Clarissa is the wife of James Benton, and the other children reside with their parents.

William Madison Simmons, a member of the firm of Simmons & Ferguson, liverymen of Fayetteville, Ark., was born in DeSoto County, Miss., December 5, 1848, and is a son of Charles L. and Margaret A. (Roach) Simmons, who were born in South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. They were both reared and married in Alabama, their ancestors being originally from South Carolina. Nathaniel Roach, the maternal grandfather, served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. William M. Simmons was reared to manhood in Mississippi, and was married in his native county to Miss Julia M. Boyce, who died there, leaving one daughter, Ellen. After coming to Arkansas he married his present wife, Miss Nora Mayes, a daughter of W. Z. Mayes, by whom he has two daughters: Jeanita and Claudine. Mrs. Simmons is a consistent Christian, and is an honored and valuable member of the Missionary Baptist Church and the Woman's Aid Society. Mr. Simmons belongs to the K. of H. and the Masonic fraternities.

Capt. David Tucker Smith, one of the leading and enterprising citizens of Richland Township, was born in Henderson County, West Tenn., November 7, 1824. His parents, Merideth and Elizabeth (Tucker) Smith, were natives of North Carolina, and when children came to Tennessee, where after growing up they were married. They then lived in West Tennessee for a few years, and then moved to Bedford County, of the same State, where they received their final summons, both in 1853. He died at the age of sixty-three, and there was but a few months difference in their ages. He was a blacksmith all his life, and was a natural mechanic; could make almost anything out of iron or steel. He made money rapidly, but spent it at the same rate. He was a Democrat in

politics, and a soldier in the War of 1812. To their marriage were born eight children, Capt. David T. being next to the youngest. He remained at home with his parents, learned his father's trade, and worked at the same until 1850, when he came to Madison County, Ark., locating at Huntsville, where he lived a few years. He then moved to his present location, and worked at his trade for several years after the war. He has since been engaged in tilling the soil. Early in 1861 he enlisted in Capt. S. Inyard's company, afterward Capt. Palmer's company, for two years as Home Guards; first went out as State troops, but were afterward Home Guards. The two last years of the war he was captain of a company that bore his name, and was in Col. Brooks' Regiment. He was in many battles and numerous skirmishes. He was twice wounded by bursting shells, once in the thigh and once below the knee. Two days afterward he was in the service and in another fight. June 5, 1844, many years previous to the war, Capt. Smith married Miss Elizabeth Trollinger, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., born October 5, 1824, and the daughter of John Trollinger. This union has been blessed by the birth of a large family of children: Joseph M. and Andrew J., twins, born February 25, 1845; Rebecca J., born July 18, 1847, wife of W. Duncan; George W., born July 15, 1849; P. F., born July 18, 1853; Daniel F., born March 21, 1855; Julia Ann, born April 2, 1857, wife of John Clark; Birdine T., born April 7, 1859, wife of Charles Gordon; Jefferson D., born April 18, 1863; Nancy J., born May 28, 1866, at home; Susan E., born November 9, 1868. Those deceased were named as follows: Sarah E., born May 17, 1851, and died November 7, 1860, and Laura L., born May 27, 1865, and died July 11, 1866. Mr. Smith is a staunch Democrat in politics, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county.

James W. Smith, farmer and stock raiser of Washington County, Ark., is a Virginian, and was born in Botetourt County June 14, 1832. His father, Philip Smith, and grandfather Smith, were also Virginians, and of German descent. The father was married in his native State, to Mary Andersen, and in 1849 moved to Arkansas, purchasing a farm near where James W. now resides, and there spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1855. He was a harness and saddle maker by trade, and was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His widow is still living, and has attained the age of ninety-two years. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, and seven of their children grew to mature years, and became the heads of families. Two sons died during the war. James W. took the management of affairs into his own hands after the death of his father, and continued to care for the family until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, being a member of the Second Arkansas Infantry. After serving three months, and participating in the battle of Wilson's Creek, he joined Col. Brooks' regiment, with which he served until the close of the war, then returned home and engaged in farming. He has a fine farm of 210 acres, nearly all of which is bottom-land, with 180 acres under cultivation, and a splendid orchard of 250 trees. June 1, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary Crouches, a daughter of John Crouches. Mrs. Smith was born in Washington County, and is the mother of five children: Thomas E., William L., Nora, Pearl Lee and Alice.

Thomas H. Smith, one of the leading citizens of Richland Township, was born where he now resides, in Washington County, Ark., July 23, 1855, and is the son of Andrew J. and Mary J. (Trammel) Smith, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas, and born in 1825 and 1827, respectively. The father was in T. D. Smith's company, Arkansas cavalry, Confederate service, and was killed at the battle of Fayetteville. He had followed the occupation of a farmer and merchant all his life, and at the time of his death was in a prosperous condition, although the war made sad havoc with most of his property. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church, of which he was an elder. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow married H. M. McGuire, who has recently died. The mother is now living with her son, Thomas H. Smith, who was one of eight children, seven now living: Eva, wife of George W. North; Adaline, wife of John H. Merrick; Sallie, wife of G. H. Warrenberry; Thomas H.; Kate, wife of E. G. Sanders; Alice, wife of James Williams; Lee H., and Nannie, deceased. Mr. Smith has been living most of the time on the farm where he now lives. He sold out at one time and moved to Arkansas City, Kas., but only remained a short period, when he returned to Washington County and purchased the old place again. January 24, 1880, he

married Miss Lallie Buchanan, who was born February 18, 1864, and who is the daughter of A. P. and Martha E. Buchanan, old settlers of Washington County. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, three of whom are now living: Gussie, Andrew Graham, Kate E. (who died when three years of age) and Thomas Hubert. Mr. Smith is a Prohibitionist in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

John P. Stafford, editor of the *Springdale News*, was born in the town in which he now resides in 1868, and is the youngest of three children born to the marriage of John Stafford and Mary Holcomb. He was left fatherless when a child, and at an early day began serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Springdale, Ark.; at the end of three years he began working on the *Fayetteville Democrat*, continuing about two years. Subsequent to this he attended school in Missouri for a short period, and in May, 1887, returned to his home in Springdale and became proprietor of the *Springdale News*, being next to the youngest editor in the State of Arkansas. His paper was at first a small six-column, patent outside paper, but is now a five-column quarto, and is published in the interests of the Democratic party. It is ably edited, and has a rapidly increasing circulation. Mr. Stafford was married Tuesday, November 18, 1888, to Miss Lena Claypool, of Springdale.

James A. Stapp, stock dealer, was born in Fayetteville, Ark., September 19, 1848, the son of Dr. Silas S. and Lucinda (Strickland) Stapp, natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively, and grandson of Joshua Stapp, who was a native of North Carolina, and a farmer by occupation, and the great-grandson of Killis Stapp, whose father, Killis Stapp, Sr., with a brother, Duncan Stapp, settled in North Carolina from Scotland about 1773; and from these brothers descended the Stapps of American descent. Lucinda Strickland was the daughter of Rev. Stephen Strickland, who was a pioneer minister in Washington County and Northwest Arkansas. He was a native of North Carolina, and preached from early manhood through Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois and Arkansas. In 1852 he removed to Georgetown, Williamson Co., Tex. His father, Isaac Strickland, was a Scotchman, who served all through the War for Independence, and settled in North Carolina afterward. Dr. Silas Stapp removed from Washington County, Ark., to Williamson County, Tex., in 1852, where he now resides in Coleman County of that State. James A. Stapp was reared in Texas and grew up to ranching life. He afterward went to Washington County, Ark., and in Fayetteville of that county was married to Miss Angie Graham, daughter of U. N. Graham, a native of Tennessee. They have a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Luta, Ewing, Gay and Mabel. Mrs. Stapp is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and an active worker in the same. In 1887 Mr. Stapp returned here for the better school advantages afforded for his children, and here he has since remained engaged in stock dealing, which occupation he has followed all his life.

Stinson S. Stearnes, farmer, was born in New Castle, Me., January 25, 1811, and is the second of seven children, three sons and four daughters, born to Ezekiel and Nancy (Dodge) Stearnes. The parents were natives of Massachusetts and Maine, respectively, and both were of Scotch descent. After marriage they spent the greater part of their lives in Maine, although both died in Boston, Mass. He lived to be seventy-six years of age, and she ninety-eight. He was a cooper by trade, although he made farming his chief occupation through life. Their son, Stinson S., received a very limited education, and when about nine years of age began working in a tannery, grinding bark. Here he remained until about nineteen years of age, when he removed to Boston, and worked in a currying shop for about two years. He then went to Martinsburg, Va., where he superintended a tan-yard for about five years. He then went across the mountains to Ohio, and, after working in that State for a time, rode on westward until he reached Huntsville, Mo., where he located. In 1842 he married Miss Minerva Reed, who was born in Howard County, Mo., February 14, 1822, and soon after they removed to Osceola, Mo., where Mr. Stearnes purchased a tan-yard, and operated the same until the breaking out of the war. In 1866 he and family moved to Washington County, Ark., and here they have since made their home. Mr. and Mrs. Stearnes are the parents of seven children: Martha J., Theodocia, Cyrus P., John W., Charles S., Bettie and Moses. Mr. Stearnes is the owner of over 161 acres, of which 125 are under cultivation, and he and Mrs. Stearnes are members of the Christian Church.



Dr. Marion D. Steele, an enterprising and thorough-going merchant, of Elm Springs, and the son of Price C. and Elizabeth B. (Cooper) Steele, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in the year 1824. The parents were of Irish and Dutch extraction, respectively. Price C. Steele moved with his parents to Tennessee at a very early day, and, like his father, was a farmer all his life. He was a justice of the peace of Bedford County for many years, and was also associate justice of the county court. He died in 1881, at the hale old age of eighty-one years. His son, Dr. Marion D. Steele, was educated in Bedford County, Tenn., and remained on the farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits with his father, until he was nineteen years of age, when he began the study of medicine. In 1847 he moved to Lawrence County, Ark., and at once began the practice of his profession, which he continued for nine years in that county, meeting with remarkably good success. In 1849 he was united in marriage to Miss Frances S. Poer, of Lawrence County, Ark., and the fruits of this union are two children: William B. and Elizabeth, who married William D. Wasson, of Springtown. Mr. Steele lost his wife in 1860, and one year later he married Mrs. Mary E. Deaver, of Washington County, Ark. They were the parents of nine children, seven now living: Thomas D., who married Miss Mollie Hobbs, of Missouri; James C.; Joseph A., who married Miss Jennie Venable; Mary I., Sarah Frances, H. S. and David A. In 1856 Dr. Steele moved to Benton County, Ark., but remained there only one year, when he moved to Washington County, of the same State, and located at Elm Springs, where he continued to practice until 1874. He then engaged in merchandising at this point, and has remained engaged in this business up to the present. He owns the store building and the stock of goods, which comprises all the articles usually kept in a first-class country store, and amounts to over \$5,000. He also owns forty acres of land, besides several lots in the village of Elm Springs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He, his wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. V. Steele, son of Dr. M. D. Steele, was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1856, and in this county received his education. He remained with his parents until reaching his majority, and in 1880 he engaged in the drug business in the town of Elm Springs, where he has since remained, and where he has a stock of drugs to the amount of \$800. He is also postmaster of this little town, which position he has held since 1886. In 1884 he selected Miss Laura E. Railey for his companion in life. She is a native of Benton County, Ark., and was the daughter of Alex. Railey, who was killed during the late civil struggle. To Mr. and Mrs. Steele have been born two children, viz., Fannie E. and Marion R. Mr. Steele owns a nice house and lot in the town of Elm Springs, and is a successful and enterprising citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Democrat in politics, and Mrs. Steele is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Searing S. Stelle (deceased) was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 20, 1820, and was the son of Alexander and Phoebe (Marsh) Stelle. The father moved to Ohio when young and died in that State in 1826, at the age of sixty. The mother was born May 14, 1787, in New Jersey, and in 1828 removed from Ohio to Illinois. In 1836 she moved to Washington County, Ark., where she died May 11, 1884. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and the mother of six children, five of whom lived to be grown: John (deceased), Isaac (deceased), Nancy, Searing S. (deceased), Timothy (deceased), and Hannah, widow of Archibald Smith. The mother of these children married Reding Putman, and bore him one son, Reding who is now living in Fayetteville. When Searing S. Stelle was about twenty-three years of age he married Miss Elizabeth Landers, who was born in Washington County, Ark., January 26, 1820. To them were born six children: Sarah E., wife of J. D. Carlisle; John T., who was born June 16, 1850, was married to Miss Martha Baker, daughter of Eli Baker, October 27, 1881, and became the father of two children, Ella, born March 20, 1884, Pearl, born January 12, 1887; an infant (deceased), William A. (deceased), Alexander P., born October 9, 1857, and an infant (deceased). The mother of these children died June 7, 1861, and Mr. Stelle was married April 11, 1869, to Mrs. Catherine Wakfield, widow of Henry Wakfield, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Reed, and to them was born, July 30, 1870, a daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Stelle died May 8, 1888. He was an honored, respected citizen, a member of the Christian Church, and his death was lamented

by his many friends and acquaintances. The family are Republicans in their politics, and the widow and her daughter are members of the Christian Church.

L. Granville Stephens, farmer and stock dealer of Washington County, Ark., was born in Monroe County, Tenn., May 1, 1859. His father, Lewis Stephens, was born in Rowan County, N. C., April 26, 1811, and until fifteen years of age resided in his native State. He was then taken by his father, Richard Stephens, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, to Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth D. Dyer, a native of that State. They came to Washington County, Ark., in 1869, and in 1874 purchased the farm on which he now resides, and on which his son, L. Granville, was reared to manhood. The latter received a good education in the school at Viney Grove, and after attaining a suitable age took charge of his father's farm, which he has now managed for about eight years. He is largely engaged in buying and shipping stock, shipping nine car loads in 1887, besides selling a large amount of stock at home. The home farm consists of 180 acres of good bottom land, on Moore's Creek, all of which is fenced, and 100 acres under cultivation. He has two other farms of eighty acres each, with nearly all under cultivation, besides forty acres of timber land. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. John Calvin Stockburger was born in Stokes County, N. C., January 26, 1829, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Davis) Stockburger, and grandson of John Stockburger, who was born in Germany, and came to America with his parents about 1871, locating in North Carolina, where he became an extensive planter and large slave owner. He died at the age of about fifty-four years. His wife was also born in Germany, and lived to be about one hundred years old. Jacob Stockburger was born in Stokes County, N. C., in 1804, and in 1824 was married, and located on a farm of his own, eventually becoming the owner of a number of slaves. In 1840 he moved to Georgia with his family, locating on a plantation in Murray County, where he died in 1861. His wife is of English parentage, a native of North Carolina, and is now residing on the old home farm, with two of her children. John C. Stockburger is one of seven surviving members of a family of ten children. In 1849 he was married to Martha A. Reed, who is of German-Irish descent, and by her became the father of twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Marcus A., Nancy E. (wife of J. E. Stockburger), Jacob W., John R., Anna, Joseph, Mary E., Edward E., Emma, Calvin C.; Willie and an infant are deceased. In 1852 Mr. Stockburger came to Washington County, Ark., and moved to where he now lives, having bought 410 acres of land, 200 acres of which are under cultivation, and he is considered one of the successful farmers of the county. Having made the study of medicine a profession, he engaged in practicing after coming to Washington County, and has since been one of the successful practitioners of the county. At the age of eighteen years he embraced Christianity, and a few years after was ordained an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was one of four charter members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church that was organized in the southern part of the county, and has had practical charge of the same up to the present time, himself, wife and Mrs. Mariah Reed Brown being the only charter members now living.

W. L. Stokes, senior member of the livery firm of Stokes & Son, of Springdale, Ark., was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1822, and at an early day immigrated to Kentucky, thence to Tennessee, and afterward resided in the following States in the order in which they are named: Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Arkansas. His wife, Lucy Stokes, is the mother of eleven children, and is his second wife. S. L. Stokes, of the above named firm, was born in Missouri in 1855, and after coming to Arkansas erected a large livery stable in Rogers, and was also engaged in merchandising in that place. He is married and has one child, Mary. His brother, H. L. Stokes, also a member of the livery firm, was born in Tennessee in 1846, and was taken by his parents to Missouri when about one year old, and after living in that State for about three years was brought to Arkansas, locating first in Benton County, and then in Crawford County, where they lived until 1861. They then moved South, and H. L. Stokes, at a very early age, joined the Confederate army, and served about three years. After the war he returned to Arkansas, and since 1867 has been a resident of Washington County, and for seven years has been a member of the present livery firm. He was married, in 1869, to Miss A. E. Hinson, who was born in Arkansas in 1856,

and by her is the father of five children: F. D., C. N., W. L., J. H. and Ivy D. The family are Democrats.

Alfred D. Strickler. The biographical department of Washington County, Ark., would be incomplete without the sketch of Mr. Strickler, who is a native of the county, and was born January 11, 1838. His parents, Benjamin and Nancy T. (Newman) Strickler, were Tennesseans, the father being born in Sullivan County, of that State, October 3, 1810. He died in Washington County, Ark., on the 23d of September, 1884, being a son of Jacob and Barbara (Slaughter) Strickler, who were among the early settlers of Washington County, Ark. Mrs. Nancy T. Strickler died on the 17th of February, 1863. She came with her parents to Arkansas at an early day, and was here married to Mr. Strickler on the 14th of February, 1837. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he was a Mason, a Democrat, and one of the successful farmers of the county, until the breaking out of the war, when he lost heavily during that period. He was the father of five children: Alfred D., M. M. (the widow of William Brewster), A. T., Arthulia P. (deceased) and W. C. Alfred D. Strickler remained with his father until he attained the age of twenty-two years, and on the 10th of November, 1859, was married to Mary S. Morrow, a daughter of John and Maria Morrow, who were from Kentucky, and among the early settlers of Washington County, Ark. Mrs. Strickler was born in Washington County April 25, 1837, and died April 26, 1879. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and became the mother of three children: Dorcas T., was born September 20, 1860, and is the wife of James Vorhees; Sallie D., born August 11, 1861, is also married, and Walter S., born July 21, 1868. July 18, 1880, Mr. Strickler was united in marriage to his second wife, Martha R. Crawley, a native of the county, born July 21, 1855, and a daughter of William Crawley, who is still living, and is one of the old settlers of the county. Mr. Crawley is the father of two children by his last wife: Sarah, born November 19, 1882, and Mary T., born July 11, 1887. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Strickler enlisted in Company B, of Brook's regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was in a number of important engagements, and was captured while at Saline, and was kept a prisoner at Rock Island, Ill., for ten months. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to his home in Arkansas, and by industry and good management has become one of the well-to-do farmers and stock raisers of the county. He and wife are church members, and he is a Democrat politically.

Silas L. Suttle. Among the many old and prominent citizens of Washington County, who have lived long and honorable lives, and whose early existence was one of privation and trouble, not one is more worthy of mention than Silas L. Suttle, who was born in North Carolina in 1810, and who is the son of George P. and Susan Suttle. The parents were both natives of North Carolina, and in this State they both died about 1816. The father was a tiller of the soil and a hard-working, industrious man. His son, Silas, was left an orphan at the youthful age of six years, and was taken and reared by his uncle. At a very early age he was obliged to start out for himself, and although meeting with many discouragements, had the energy and perseverance to stick to whatever he undertook, and to-day is in very comfortable circumstances. In his twenty-first year he married, in her seventeenth year, Miss Rebecka Elrod, of Tennessee, daughter of Peter and Nancy Elrod, and to this union were born twelve children, six now living: Ewing Greenbery, John L., Adaline F. M., Mary, Caroline and Silas L., Jr. Mr. Suttle commenced life by farming in Tennessee, but left that State in 1840 and moved to Arkansas, and located in Madison County, where he remained fifteen years. He then went to Missouri, and remained in that State for eight months, or until the war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Hunter's regiment, Confederate army, in which he served until the close of the war, and, although he was in three noted battles, he escaped without a scar. After the war he returned to Arkansas, settling in Madison County, but in 1868 moved to Washington County, where he is living at the present time, and where he and F. M. have 163 acres of land, which is well improved and about eighty under cultivation. Mr. Suttle joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1841; was licensed to preach in 1843, and ordained as minister in that church in 1845. He has been a local preacher ever since. Mrs. Suttle is also a member of the same church. Mr. Suttle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

George Sutton, harness manufacturer, and one of the wide-awake, thorough-going business men of Fayetteville, was born in this city February 5, 1848, and is the son of Seneca and Isabella (Houston) Sutton, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father was born and reared in Lincoln County, and learned the latter's business, which he followed for many years. In 1884 he married Miss Isabella Houston, and became the father of four children, two sons and two daughters: James T., a merchant and resident of Caston, Ind. T.; Mary and Isabella, who are now residing on the old homestead, and George, subject of this sketch. The father of these children moved to Missouri, and followed his trade in this State until 1840, when he moved to Washington County, Ark., and here received his final summons October 25, 1857. His eldest son, James T., served in the Confederate army from 1862 to 1863, in the Northwestern Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, McCreas' battalion. He was married in Fayetteville, Ark., to Miss Francena L. Martin, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of William Martin (deceased). This union resulted in the birth of two sons and a daughter: William Seneca, Henry Stevinson and Mary Bell. William Seneca Sutton is superintendent of the public schools of Houston, Tex., and Mary Bell is a graduate of the Peabody Institute, of Nashville, and is now a teacher in the schools at Morrillton, Ark. George Sutton reached his majority in Washington County, Ark., learned the harness-maker's trade, and has followed the same up to the present, being prominently identified with that industry in the county. He was married to Miss Maggie Cooper, a native of Mississippi, and to them have been born two daughters, Mabel and Bertha. Mr. Sutton is a stockholder in the Fair Association, and he and Mrs. Sutton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she being an active worker in the same.

Dr. D. C. Summers, whose birth occurred in Marion County, Ark., in 1856, is a son of Calvin and Lucinda H. (Porter) Summers. The father was born in Rutherford, Tenn., in 1819, and was by occupation a farmer and tanner, and followed the latter occupation for many years. He enlisted in the Mexican War, but peace was declared before he entered service. He also enlisted in the late war, but was sent home by the Government to tan leather for shoes, etc. He was one of the very early settlers of Northern Arkansas, and is now living at Sylva, Marion County, engaged in merchandising. Dr. D. C. Summers received a rather limited education in Marion County, and later attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis one session. At the age of twenty-four he began practicing his profession in Marion County, but at the end of two years he moved to Benton County, and from there to his present property in Washington County. He located at Elm Springs, where he has his share of the practice, and is succeeding very well. In 1877 he married Miss Lida Dingle, daughter of Judge W. B. and Nancy Dingle, of Madison County, Ark., and to them have been born two children, both of whom are deceased. Dr. Summers became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1872, and after a membership of one year he was ordained a minister of that church and an elder in 1879. He at present occupies the position of local preacher, and for five years he was pastor of the church and in charge of the Mountain View Circuit, also other circuits, and spends a goodly portion of his time in ministering to the spiritual wants of his fellow-men.

Eliphaz Taylor, farmer, of Durham Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1817, the son of Elisha and grandson of William Taylor. The latter served in the Revolutionary War as train-master, and died in Ross County, Ohio, at the age of ninety years. He was the father of fourteen children, all of whom lived to be over sixty years of age, and some attained the age of one hundred years. Elisha Taylor was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1796, when he was about twelve years of age, was taken to Kentucky by his parents, who removed to Ohio four years later. At the age of twenty-seven he was married, and engaged in farming, locating shortly afterward in Kentucky, where he learned the tanner's trade, but never made that occupation a business. He moved to Henry County, Ill., in 1856 or 1857, and there died about 1878, at an advanced age. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Adair, was born near Baltimore, Md., and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she had gone to have her eyes treated, at the age of sixty-one or sixty-two years. She was the mother of sixteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, and four are now living: Eliphaz; Alexander, living in Nebraska; Elisha, residing in Texas, and Jasper, residing in Kansas. Eliphaz Taylor was reared in his native county, and educated

in the common schools, and for several years was engaged in teaching school during the winter months, and farming during the summer months. When he attained his twenty-first year he purchased a farm near the old home place, where he lived until 1854, then sold out and moved to Illinois, and resided on a farm in Henry County until 1868. Since that time he has resided in Washington County, Ark., and has a farm of about 240 acres, with about 100 under cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Z. A. Thomas, cigar manufacturer of Fayetteville, Ark., was born in Hardin County, Ky., December 10, 1854, and is the son of John and Margaret (Jones) Thomas, who were born in Kentucky. He was reared in his native State, and in 1876, in company with a brother, J. W. Thomas, went to Missouri, and engaged in manufacturing cigars, carrying on a successful business in different parts of that State until 1886, when they came to Arkansas, locating at Eureka Springs, where they were engaged in business until November, 1887, since which time they have resided in Fayetteville, and are doing a thriving and remunerative business. Since locating in the latter place Z. A. Thomas has been united in marriage to Miss Sarah C., the accomplished daughter of Preston Johnson [see sketch]. J. W. Thomas was married to Miss Anna E. Crutcher, by whom he has two sons and one daughter: Blanche, Roy and Charley. The brothers are enterprising and public-spirited young men, and during their business career in Fayetteville have established an enviable reputation for business ability, upright dealing and honorable citizenship.

Andrew J. Thompson, one of the prominent farmers of Washington County, Ark., and one of the old and well-known citizens of the same, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., on the 7th of October, 1816, and is the fourth of ten children born to the marriage of Blackburn Thompson and Lucretia Lawson, who were born in Virginia in 1791 and Tennessee in 1792, respectively. After reaching man's estate Blackburn Thompson was seized with the passion of immigration, and went to Tennessee, where he met and married Miss Lawson, with whom he immigrated to Madison County, Ark., in 1856. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and died in the State of his adoption in 1861, his wife's death occurring in the same county and State in 1880. Andrew J. Thompson is the only one of his father's family now living, and at the age of twenty-one years left his father's house and came westward, reaching Arkansas in very limited circumstances, his sole possessions being a good constitution, a pair of willing hands and an old flint-lock rifle. He immediately set to work, and by energy, industry and economy has fought the battle of life successfully, and is now the owner of 489 acres of land and has a good and comfortable home. He is a representative man of the county, and stands high in the estimation of the people. April 11, 1839, he was married to Phoebe Gray, who was born in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1815, and Henry G., Lucretia, Nancy J., Lewis W. and Mary Ann are the children born to their union. The parents have been active members of the Baptist Church for many years, and in his political views Mr. Thompson is a Democrat. His son, Henry G. Thompson, was born in 1840 near where he now lives, and most of his life has been spent in Washington County. When the late Civil War broke out he joined the Confederate forces, and was promoted to the rank of third lieutenant of Boone's company, Company I, Sixteenth Arkansas Regiment. He afterward left the company, and upon his return to it was given the post of sergeant, and participated in the battles of Elkhorn, Prairie Grove and numerous other minor engagements. After peace was declared he returned home and resumed work on the old homestead, but was burned out in October, 1872, and soon after removed to a farm on the main fork of the White River, where he lived three years, and then came to his present farm of 280 acres, with about eighty acres under cultivation. He was married in 1866 to Miss Sarah F. Malloy, who was born in Tennessee and died April 10, 1873, leaving a family of three children: James, Ina, wife of David Griffe, and Mary O., who is residing with her grandfather, Andrew J. Thompson. August 8, 1876, Mr. Thompson married his present wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Bushart, by whom he has one son, Lewis L. Mrs. Thompson was born in Tennessee, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Knights of the Horse, and votes the Democratic ticket.

Hon. John N. Tillman, present State senator from the Fifth Senatorial District of the State of Arkansas, although but a young man, ranks among

the prominent citizens of Northwestern Arkansas. He was born near Springfield, Mo., December 13, 1859. His parents, Newton J. and Mary (Mullins) Tillman, were natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively, although the ancestors of both were early settlers of the latter State. The Tillmans are of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents of our subject came to Arkansas from Missouri when John N. was but a child. Here he grew to manhood and received a common-school education. He then entered the Arkansas Industrial University, from which he graduated in 1880. Wishing to become a disciple of Blackstone he taught school two years in order to accumulate the means to enable him to study. He then studied in the office of Judge J. M. Pittman until the latter was elected judge of the circuit court of his district, after which he read with Holsinger and Wall. He was admitted to the bar of Arkansas July 3, 1883, and immediately began the practice of law. In 1883 he was appointed county examiner of the schools of Washington County, which position he filled with so much credit that in 1884, as the Democratic nominee, he was elected circuit clerk. In 1886 he was re-elected to the latter position, and in 1888, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected State senator from the Fifth Senatorial District. He is a lawyer of marked ability, and is one of the leading members of the Arkansas bar. He is an encampment member of the I. O. O. F., a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight of the Uniform Division of the Knights of Pythias. On March 4, 1885, Mr. Tillman married Miss Tempy Walker, daughter of M. K. Walker, Esq., and they have one son, John N., Jr.

Rowland C. Tollett, farmer and stock raiser of Washington County, Ark., was born in Hempstead County, Ark., in 1821. His parents, Henry and Eliza (Brown) Tollett, were born and reared in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and soon after the close of that war was married, and in 1819 moved to Arkansas. After residing in Hempstead County until 1829 he located in Washington County, near Farmington, where he became the owner of several hundred acres of land. He served as justice of the peace for several years, and was a strong Southern sympathizer during the late war. He died in 1887, and his wife in 1886. Four of their five children are living: Margaret (wife of James Barrington), Harriet (wife of James A. Morton), William J. and Rowland C. The latter was reared and educated in Washington County, and in 1850 was married to Martha J. Johnston, who was born in Washington County a few weeks after her parents, Abel and Mary Johnston, came to the county. She is the mother of five children: William A., C. L., Henry J., Emma and Maggie G. Mr. Tollett owns a good and well-improved farm of 200 acres, and is in comfortable circumstances. He was left almost destitute at the close of the war, but by indomitable energy and perseverance has become one of the well-to-do farmers of the county.

Capt. John C. Toney was born in Powhatan County, Va., February 15, 1833, and is one of four surviving members of a family of six children born to George T. and Sarah (Wattel) Toney, who were natives respectively of Powhatan and Albemarle Counties, Virginia. They were married in their native State, and afterward became residents of Missouri, and still later of Arkansas. The father died in Van Buren County, Ark., in 1867, and the mother in Crawford County in August, 1884. The former followed the occupation of farming and merchandising throughout life, and was a son of John Virgil Toney, who served throughout the Revolutionary War, and was a participant in all the principal battles. He died at the age of sixty-three, and his wife when about seventy-two or seventy-three. She was closely related to John Randolph, the celebrated Virginian. The children born to George T. Toney are as follows: Sarah M., John C., George T. and Cornelia. Those deceased are Victoria, and Virginia P., the wife of J. S. Mattock. At the early age of seventeen years, John C. Toney, who was a lad of energy and pluck, determined to seek his fortune in the far West, and accordingly crossed the plains to California, and spent three years in the mines of that State and Oregon, and afterward dealt in stock for some time. He was very successful for a boy, and returned to his home in Missouri, via the Isthmus of Panama and New York. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the Confederate service, Capt. Dickey's company, and after serving three months organized a company and was chosen its captain. He was with Coffee's regiment, and was a participant in many fiercely contested battles. His company consisted of 125 men when it was organized, and at the close of the war only twenty-seven men were left, only one

of whom was never wounded. Capt. Toney was severely wounded several times, and at the last engagement, at Springfield, was taken prisoner, but succeeded in effecting his escape after a short retention. After the cessation of hostilities he went to Crawford County, Ark., but only resided there a short time, when he went to Texas, and remained until 1867, at which time he again located in Crawford County, Ark., and purchased a tract of land. One year later he sold out and came to Washington County, where he has since been engaged in tilling the soil. He owns an excellent farm, well tilled and well located. November 12, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of James Johnson. She was born in Tennessee, and died in Missouri in 1855, leaving one son, J. M. Toney, who is now living in Madison County, Ark. Three years later Mr. Toney married Martha Ayers, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1839, and died in Washington County, Ark., in 1886. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Nine of her twelve children are living: Joseph S., Robert S. L., Charles R., Jasper N., Sydney J., Alexander S., Virginia P., Tennessee and Effie. Those deceased are Lafayette, Elizabeth J. D. and infant. Capt. Toney is a Democrat.

J. M. Toney, a leading citizen, stock trader and farmer of Richland Township, Washington Co., Ark., is a native of Lawrence County, Mo., born on the 12th of November, 1855, and is a son of Capt. J. C. and Elizabeth (Johnston) Toney, whose sketch appears in this work. Owing to the early death of his mother J. M. Toney was reared by his grandfather, J. W. Johnston, in Lawrence County, Mo. Mr. Johnston was born in Tennessee, and moved to Missouri at an early day, and became a very prominent citizen of Lawrence County. He was a Republican, and died in 1874 at the age of seventy years. At the age of twenty-one J. M. Toney left home and began traveling in the West. He was engaged in no particular business, but the most of his attention was given to stock trading, Texas, Iowa, Kansas, California, Oregon, Colorado and the Territories being the scenes of his operations. At the end of six years he located in Madison County, Ark., but in 1884 located on his present excellent farm in Washington County, where he bears the reputation of being a hard-working and prosperous farmer. February 8, 1884, he was married to Marietta Vail, a daughter of J. T. Vail, who was a leading citizen of Madison County. Mr. Vail was born in North Carolina, and married Elizabeth Robertson. He moved to Dyer County, Tenn., in the spring of 1847, and from there to Arkansas in 1866; he died in 1872. Elizabeth Vail was the mother of nine children, six now living, two sons, G. F. and J. R., now in Madison County, Ark., and four daughters, Mrs. Hattie Warren, Mrs. Toney, Mrs. Mattie Bishop, and Alice, unmarried, who lives with her two brothers. Mrs. Toney was born in Dyer County, Tenn., April 7, 1859, and became the mother of four children, only one of whom is now living, Eula Lou, born August 6, 1885. Mr. Toney is a Republican in his political views.

Josiah W. M. Trent was born in Washington County, Ark., on the 22d of February, 1842, in the house where he now lives. His grandfather, Henry Trent, was one of twelve brothers, nearly all of whom served in the Revolutionary War, and was born and reared in Virginia. For his services during the war he was given a land warrant of ninety-nine acres by the Government, where the city of Milledgeville, Ga., now stands, and afterward became a very extensive land-holder about Grand Gulf, Miss., but neglecting to give proper attention to this very valuable property in each of these States, it passed into other hands without profit to him or his posterity. He located in Louisiana, and after living there for some time moved to the Choctaw Nation, where he died at the ripe old age of about eighty-three years. His son Josiah was born near Milledgeville, Ga., about 1802, and grew to manhood in Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Choctaw Nation. He obtained his education by his own efforts, studying evenings by the light of the fire, and in February, 1829, he came to Washington County, Ark., where he entered a good tract of land, on which he erected a comfortable dwelling-house. February 21, 1833, he was married to Sallie Woolsey, who was born in Illinois on the 23d of February, 1813, and their union resulted in the birth of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. The mother died July 11, 1885, and the father March 26, 1877. He professed religion when quite a young lad, and throughout life was an earnest and consistent Christian. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and expounded the doctrines of that church as a local preacher

until his death. Albert L., youngest son and child of Josiah and Sallie Trent, is a man of good education, excellent morals, splendid business qualifications, and is at present cashier of Washington County Bank. Josiah W. M. Trent was educated in the subscription schools of Washington County, and in 1862 enlisted in Company A, Col. Brooks' Regiment, Confederate States Army, but was captured in 1863, and kept a prisoner at St. Louis until the close of the war. While in prison he lost the use of his legs, which he has never recovered, and after his return home he attended school and also engaged in teaching. He engaged in pedagogy in 1870, and became a successful educator of the county. In 1878 he was elected county assessor, and has filled the duties of that office, to the entire satisfaction of all, for four successive terms. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the first church of that denomination in the county was organized in his father's house about the year 1831.

Thomas A. Towler, one of the leading farmers and traders of Richland Township, was born in Lunenburg County, Va., in 1823, April 21, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Averett) Towler, both natives of Lunenburg County, Va., and the grandson of Jickanias Towler, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost his leg in the cause of independence. James Towler was, in his younger days, a merchant by occupation, but by unfortunate investments lost his money, and this caused his death. His son, Thomas A., was but eleven years old at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Towler were the parents of five children: Thomas A.; Joseph, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas, and was captain of a Confederate company; Elizabeth, Martha F. and Rebecca. The last heard of the mother she was living at Clarksville, Va., and nothing has been heard of the rest of the children since the war. Thomas A. left his home in Virginia in 1848, traveled to Nashville, Tenn., and from there to Washington County, Ark., where he has since resided, and is now the only man living who was in Richland Township in 1848. He learned the brick-mason's trade, but that not suiting him, he worked in the tobacco business in Clarksville, Va. When first coming to Washington County, Ark., he began the manufacture of plug tobacco, and continued this until the breaking out of the late war. Previous to the war, May 8, 1845, he married Miss Rebecca Anderson, a native of Virginia, and the daughter of James Anderson. Soon after her marriage she was thrown from a horse, and died from the effects March 8, 1846. May 9, 1847, he married Miss Mary E. Trammel, a native of Georgetown, Mo., born May 19, 1830, and the daughter of John Trammel. She died in Washington County, Ark., August 29, 1875. To this marriage were born twelve children, eight now living: Margaret, wife of James Hinds; Nannie, wife of David Dickey; Mary E., wife of William Rough; John, Thomas J., Euen, Ben F.; and those deceased were infants. Mr. Towler, besides his manufacturing of tobacco, was also engaged in buying, and driving south, mules and horses, and has driven forty-six droves of mules and horses to Louisiana in his time. Since the war he has followed farming and stock dealing, but has also carried on his tobacco business. During that eventful period he served three years and fifteen days, and was in some important battles. He was captured at Fayetteville and taken to Springfield, but escaped at the end of seventeen days. Although a manufacturer of tobacco, Mr. Towler has never used the weed in any shape or form, and has never been intoxicated. He has been sworn but three times in court, and was instrumental in organizing the Masonic Lodge No. 98. April 8, 1879, Mr. Towler married Miss Martha Womack, a native of Madison County, Ark., born September 15, 1847, and the daughter of John Womack, who was one of the first settlers of Arkansas. Mr. Towler is a member of no church, but his wife and all the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Junius W. Tucker, a farmer, and a prominent citizen of White River Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Tazewell County, Ill., on the 29th of August, 1839. His parents, John W. and Louisa (Wathen) Tucker, were born, reared and married in Kentucky, and about 1838 became residents of Tazewell County, Ill., moving one year later to Woodford County, where they died in 1874 and 1861, respectively. The father followed the occupation of distilling while in Kentucky, and on first coming to Illinois, but lost all his property by fire shortly after, and determined to retrieve his fortunes in the gold mines of California. He made the overland trip by ox teams to that State, in company with some friends, and returned home about two years later with considerable



money. In 1858 he made a trip to Pike's Peak, which was not a success financially, and at the end of two years returned to his home in Illinois, where he resided until his death. He and wife had nine children, five of whom are living: Mary E., Junius W., Anna, Frances A. and Henry (city marshal of Eureka, Ill.). Junius W. Tucker made his parents' house his home until eighteen years of age, when he, in company with his father, went to Pike's Peak, where he remained four years, then removed to Montana Territory, and was engaged in mining in Virginia City three years, making in his first week's work \$7,500, which money he spent in mining property. After making a short trip to British America he returned to the United States, and went to Arizona Territory, in company with 175 men, where he remained during the winter, going the following spring to California, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming Territory, and back to Illinois, having spent about nine years in the West. After returning home he spent about seven years extensively engaged in stock farming and stock dealing, and then went to Texas in search of health, but a short time after removed to Dakota, and then to Colorado, where he spent two years engaged in freighting. In 1884 he came to Washington County, Ark., locating near Sulphur Springs, where he has a good 120-acre farm, in a good state of cultivation, which, with its substantial and commodious dwelling and convenient out-buildings, make it one of the desirable farms of the county. April 20, 1869, his marriage with Miss Fannie White was celebrated. She was born in the "Emerald Isle," and was brought to America when a child of six years, locating in Massachusetts, where she grew to maturity. When about eighteen years of age she went to Illinois, where she was afterward married to Mr. Tucker. They have four children: Anna Macie, Frances Louisa, May Ellen and John Wesley. Mrs. Tucker is an earnest and consistent Christian, and is an honored member of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Tucker is a pronounced Democrat, ready at all times to support his political convictions, and is a true type of the successful, self-made men of Arkansas.

Pleasant B. Tucker, Sr., farmer of Washington County, Ark., was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., July 12, 1817. His mother was born and reared in Greene County, Tenn. Her maiden name was Mary D. Burkhart. She married Davis Howell, and they moved to Hawkins County, Tenn., and by him she reared five children, four of whom are living. He served under Jackson in the Indian War, and returned home and died in a short time. His mother then married Flemon Tucker, and P. B. Tucker, their only child, was born to them. When he was about three or four months old his father and mother separated. She remained at home and reared her child until he was twelve years old. She then removed to Kentucky, and located in Hardin County; then to Indiana in 1836 or 1837, and died at the home of her son, S. D. Howell, in Vermillion County, in 1845. Pleasant B. Tucker made his home with his mother until nineteen years of age, and then started out to fight his way through the world. He worked on a farm and flat-boated out of the Wabash River to New Orleans, and in the spring of 1840 came to Arkansas and located in Washington County. There he followed the occupation of teaming with James E. Howell. In 1845 he enlisted in the Mexican War, but his company was not needed, and he returned to Washington County, and for several years he was engaged in the tanning business in different parts of the State. In 1850 he went overland to California, and after two years spent in mining in that State he returned home, and settled on a farm, which he had purchased before going West. In May, 1852, he was married to Lucinda H. Crawford, a daughter of John Crawford, the pioneer of Washington County, and to them were born ten children, seven of whom are living: James P., Squire D., Pleasant B., Amasa H., Flemmon R., Edward E. and Eldalena. At the beginning of the late war he joined the Southern army as a minute-man. After the battle of Elkhorn he moved with his family to Bell County, Tex., where he worked at his trade until the close of the war. He then returned to Washington County, and began life anew on his farm of 291 acres of fine land. He has 135 acres under cultivation, and has a good, comfortable home. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John G. Tunstill, another prominent and enterprising citizen of Goshen, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., April 21, 1835, and is the son of John S. and Eliza (Baldwin) Tunstill. The father was born in Virginia about 1775, and came to Tennessee soon after marriage. He died in Wilson County, Tenn., in

1842: He was a tailor by occupation, but also carried on farming. The mother was also born in Virginia, at Petersburg, and died in Logan County, Ky., about 1868. John G. Tunstall was the youngest child but one born to his father by his second marriage. He remained in Wilson County, Tenn., until fourteen years of age, and then moved to Logan County, Ky., where he was married in 1859, and afterward moved to Southeastern Arkansas, where he followed farming, and continued this occupation until he moved to Goshen. He had one-half interest in a drug store in Hamburg, Ark., with a brother. During the war he was in Company G, First Trans-Mississippi Regiment, and was second chief commissary of the western department most of the time. He served nearly four years in the Confederate army. In 1876 he removed to Oxford's Bend, in Goshen Township, and farmed here very successfully for six years. He then began the erection of the Goshen Mill, and after selling the farm moved to Goshen, and purchased a farm here. He also purchased a farm of 230 acres in Richland, 140 under cultivation. Mr. Tunstall has given his son one-third interest in the mill. He engaged in merchandising six years ago, and continued the same until July 1, 1888, when he sold out to J. A. Bryant & Co., and is now engaged in running his farms and in dealing in stock. He has been very successful in all his business transactions. He was married in 1856 to Miss Margaret C. Yancey, of Kentucky, and the results of this union were ten children, four deceased: James A. (connected with the mill), John W. (a farmer), Charles S., William M., Mary V. and George G. Those deceased were named Eliza H., Owen, Maggie and Homer G. Mr. Tunstall is a Democrat in politics, is a Master Mason, and is a strictly moral, upright man. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Tunstall of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James Hayden Van Hoose, mayor of Fayetteville, was born near Paintsville, in Johnson County, Ky., January 8, 1830, the son of John and Lydia (Lewis) Van Hoose, grandson of John Van Hoose, and great-grandson of John Van Hoose, who was a native of Holland. The Van Hoose ancestors, from far back, were large of stature, long lived, were of the Baptist faith, and were honest, God-fearing people. Valentine Van Hoose, brother of John Van Hoose, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and rendered honorable service under Gen. Marion. John Van Hoose, father of subject, was a native of Montgomery County, N. C., and his mother, Mrs. Lydia (Lewis) Van Hoose, was also a native of North Carolina. Her father, Zachariah Lewis, was a native of Orange County, N. C., and died when a young man. His widow then married Peter Mankins, who was a native of the District of Columbia, and who, when a lad, saw the American army in its march to attack Cornwallis at Yorktown, and he, with other lads, followed the army some distance out of the city. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died December 31, 1881, at the great age of one hundred and eleven years, three months and ten or eleven days, and had been a deacon in his church for over seventy years. James Hayden Van Hoose came to Arkansas from Kentucky May, 1839, and grew to manhood in what is now called White River Township. He followed agricultural pursuits until his twenty-first year, when he went to Ozark Institute, and worked for Robert W. Macklin, founder of that institute, for \$13 a month, to pay for his education, which had been sadly neglected. March 8, 1852, he came to Fayetteville, and began clerking for James Sutton, with whom he remained until Sutton quit business and sold out to McIlroy in November, 1855. August 9, 1855, he married Melinda Ann, only daughter of William McIlroy (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work), and after the bank failure of D. D. Stark & Co., in 1875, Mr. Van Hoose, with Mr. McIlroy, took charge of that business, which he continued until 1877, after which he resumed merchandising, and continued this business alone until 1883, when he abandoned it, and has since engaged in the insurance line, severing his connection with the bank of William McIlroy, of which he had been cashier for two years previous to 1876. In September, 1864, Mrs. Van Hoose died, and Mr. Van Hoose afterward married Miss Martha W. Skelton, daughter of William Skelton, Esq. Mr. Van Hoose has reared two orphan girls: Mary Eaton, whom he educated at the university, and who is now the accomplished wife of Samuel Jarman, of Barton, Ark., and Minnie Brooks, who is now at home. In 1880 Mr. Van Hoose was elected mayor and served until 1881. In 1888 he was elected to the same position, and is now filling it. He has always entertained liberal views, and has acted as correspondent for several papers outside of his hometown, and never failed to say something good for Fayetteville and for Washing

ton County, in fact for all of Arkansas, and contributed largely toward inducing immigration into his State and county. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has written many sketches of early history, and graphically portrayed some of the scenes of pioneer life in Arkansas. He was a friend of education, and, although having no children of his own, he willingly paid his school tax, that the rising generation might be educated. As there were no schools in the early days, when he was a boy growing up in the backwoods of Arkansas, he knew how to appreciate the need of them. He is the oldest notary public in this county, having been appointed by Gov. Conway in 1857, and has held the position ever since. He was made a Mason in 1853, and has since passed all the chairs in the several grand bodies in Arkansas. Mr. Van Hoose is a man noted far and near for his many charitable deeds, and an appeal to him is never in vain. As one example of his many benevolent actions and of his goodness of heart, the following may be mentioned: Some time in January, 1884, he received a letter from a little orphan girl living in one of the Southern counties in the State of Arkansas, of which this letter is a perfect copy, name and address only omitted:

Arkansas

January 18, 1884.

Master of the grand lodg of Arkansas.

Dear Sir, I thought I would write and see if there wasent School funs to edgCate Massons offens that was not able to edgCate theihselves, if so I wousht you would try and help us, there are 3 of us an nun of us has any edgCation. We all hafter work in the field to make a livin. I hav a Brother he is 15 years old, and a sister 17 I am 18 years old. If we had a edgCation we could make a livin without any help. I have Sumpthen to Show that my father was in good Standen and if it is nesecery to send it you can write and I will send it to you. I think we oughter be helped for we are young an cannot help ousecelves. We are the orphens of John T—— he was in Good Standen till death

please write Sune

I remain your Young frien

Minnie ——.

Mr. Van Hoose, whose kind heart was not proof against appeals far less touching than this, did "write sune" and gave her all the encouragement he could, but was compelled to tell her that there was "no funs" set apart by the Grand Lodge to educate Masons' orphans. He, however, corresponded with the girl for some time, and soon learned her family history. She was the youngest of three children, was born in Louisiana, and her father died when she was a babe. The widowed mother then moved to Southern Arkansas, where she died in 1881 of pneumonia. The children were thus thrown upon their own resources, and struggled long and hard to pay doctors' bills and funeral expenses. Mr. Van Hoose was anxious to see this little girl, who was ambitious to learn, to receive a good education, and wanted to do something practical in the way of assisting her to gratify her laudable ambition, and wanted it done in the name of Masonry. He therefore appealed to every lodge in Arkansas, to every true Mason, to their wives and daughters, to only give 10 cents each, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The little girl was sent to school, and received the much longed-for education. When it became certain that Gen. Harrison had been elected President of the United States, Mayor J. H. Van Hoose wrote him a letter of "best wishes," and received by return mail a kind and courteous reply. This congratulatory note of Mayor Van Hoose was spoken of in the dispatches sent out from Indianapolis as one of the most highly prized Gen. Harrison received, and its sincerity is the more appreciable as it comes from a Democrat, the mayor of a Democratic city, in a Democratic State, and from one who (as Mayor Van Hoose himself says) is "not an applicant for office."

George W. Van Hoose, carpenter and builder of White River Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Floyd County, Ky., in September, 1832, and is a son of John and Lydia Van Hoose. He was seven years old when brought to Arkansas, and grew to maturity under the home roof, attending the common schools and the Ozark Institute, near Fayetteville, which institution he attended until he acquired a common education. He then taught school for one term, but not liking that work he gave up the idea of a teacher's career, and began learning the carpenter's trade in July, 1853, serving an apprenticeship of three years with George D. Baker. He then worked at his trade in Fayetteville,

Ark., Jackson County, Mo., and other places, until the summer of 1861, and the first house he assisted in erecting was that of James H. Van Hoose, and among the first was the old court-house that was burned during the war. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he made up a company of infantry, was made captain of it (Company D, Seventeenth Arkansas Regiment Infantry, Confederate States Army), but was captured in 1863 in Louisiana, and taken to Johnson's Island, where he was kept a prisoner until the 11th of June, 1865. During his imprisonment he took the names of many of his prison comrades who were members of the Masonic fraternity (he being also a Mason). After the close of the war he traveled around for some time, and then returned home to Fayetteville, Ark., and was married to Miss Nancy Rowton, who was born in Washington County, Ark., April 7, 1851, and daughter of William Rowton, who was a soldier in the Mexican War. Their union resulted in the birth of two sons: Henry B. and Peter P., who both reside with their parents, and one daughter, Lydia Able (deceased). The family are all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In his political views Mr. Van Hoose is a Democrat, although formerly an old-line Whig. He has held the office of coroner two terms, and is now filling that position, having been re-elected for the third term. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having been a member of that order for thirty-five years, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Peter Van Winkle (deceased). Among the many noble men and prominent citizens who receive honorable mention in the biographical department of this work may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City February 25, 1814, and comes of a long line of ancestry who have resided in the "Empire State" and who have arisen to prominence in the history of the country. When in his youth he removed to Illinois with his father, and was reared to manhood in that State. They were among the pioneer settlers, and suffered all the privations and hardships incident to life on the frontier, but by industry and economy became well-to-do citizens. Peter received but meager educational advantages in his early days, and in 1839 came to Washington County, Ark., where he was engaged in farming and mechanical work for eleven years. In 1850 he removed to Benton County, Ark., where he was engaged in milling and lumber dealing, increasing those interests to a marked degree in Northwest Arkansas, and throughout life was ever ready to support those enterprises which tended to advance and benefit the community in which he resided. In 1879 or 1880 he completed a large hotel at Fayetteville, which bears his name, and upon the establishment of the Frisco Railroad he lent as much aid and contributed as much money as any other citizen in Northwest Arkansas. He built an extensive sash and door factory, and supplied the majority of the material used in the buildings in Eureka Springs, Fayetteville and other places. Up to 1880 he was supposed to have the most extensive lumber mills in the State. In early life he was married to a lady of more than ordinary ability and strength of character, who proved to be a true helpmate to him in his labors in Washington and Benton Counties. To them were born a family of seven sons and five daughters, all of whom occupy honored places in the citizenship of their respective localities. Calvin, their eldest son, lost his life in the Confederate service, and Washington died at the age of about sixteen years. Norman is a lumber dealer of Eureka Springs; Jefferson B. has a book and stationery store at Fayetteville; Robert E. L. is a lumber dealer of Pittsburg, Kas.; Wallace and Peter are completing their educations, and still reside under the paternal roof. Their eldest daughter, Ann, is the wife of Martin K. Walker, of Benton County, Ark.; Mary is the wife of J. B. Steele, of Rogers, Ark.; Lucy died at the age of fourteen years; Ellen is the deceased wife of J. A. C. Blackburn, and Emily is the wife of J. K. P. Stringfield, a leading merchant and mill owner of Benton County, Ark. Mr. Van Winkle gave all his children excellent educational advantages, and reared them to love honor, truth and their country. On the 10th of February, 1882, he was called to his last rest, and was buried with Masonic honors. He led an exemplary and useful life, and his memory will ever remain green in the minds of the present generation, as one whose enterprise and liberality contributed so much to the business interests of the town and county. He was an earnest and honored member of the Baptist Church.

Jefferson Davis Van Winkle, the founder of the A. I. U. Book and Stationery Store, at Fayetteville, Ark., and son of Peter Van Winkle [see sketch], was

reared and educated in Washington County, and in his boyhood days received a fair common-school education, supplemented by a three-years' course in the scientific and classical departments of the Arkansas Industrial University, but left before graduating, owing to the death of his father. He was appointed administrator of the estate, and did not again return to college, but turned his attention to his present business, which has proved to be a decided success, owing to Mr. Van Winkle's energy and business ability. He is very public-spirited, and upon the organization of the Building & Loan Association became one of the stockholders and a charter member of the same. He is also a stockholder in the Fair Association, and is an active and useful member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He built the handsome brick block in which his store is situated, and has taken an active part in the general development of Fayetteville. He was married to Miss Ada D. Pape, a lady of culture and refinement, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two sons and one daughter: Clarence Pape, Charles Arthur and an infant daughter. He and wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Elkanah Vaughan, liveryman, and son of James and Matilda (Rader) Vaughan, was born near Jonesboro, Washington Co., Tenn., February 9, 1836. The father was a native of Eastern Virginia, a mill-wright by occupation, and the son of James Vaughan, Sr., who was also a native of Virginia, but who moved to Hawkins County, Tenn., at a very early period in the history of the State. Peter Rader, the maternal grandfather of Joseph E. Vaughan, was born in Pennsylvania, and was of German ancestry. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Washington County, Tenn., and spent some time in the livery business, at Wytheville, Va., where he was engaged in business at the opening of the late Civil War. In the latter part of 1862 he was appointed to the commissary department, Confederate army, of Virginia, and served in that State, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee through the entire war, surrendering at Bristol, Va. After cessation of hostilities he engaged in the livery business at Bristol, Va., and after spending short periods in Kentucky and Tennessee he came to Arkansas in 1871, locating in Fayetteville, of that State, and engaged in his former business, which he has continued up to the present, and at which he has been very successful. Miss Mary E. Haun, daughter of Christopher and Mary A. (Scott) Haun, became his wife. She was born in Tennessee, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters: James C. (manufacturer, of Atlanta, Ga.), Robert Lee, Cordie, Rufus A., Mollie M., Daisy Ducker. Mr. Vaughan, his wife and eldest son are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and she is a member of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the same. Mr. Vaughan has served in the city councils of Fayetteville, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Augustus Volner. Among the prominent industries of Washington County, Ark., worthy of mention, is the foundry and machine shop belonging to Mr. Volner, who was born in Oshkosh, Wis., June 14, 1850, and is a son of Charles and Henrietta Volner. The father was born in Berlin, Prussia, and was married in Albany, N. Y., moving at a later period to Wisconsin, where his son Augustus was born and reared. The latter learned the machinist's trade at La Crosse, Wis., whither the father had moved, and in 1870 went as a journeyman to Springfield, Mo., and worked in the machine department of the iron works of that city during 1875 and 1876. At the latter date he went to Carthage, and was foreman in the Eagle Foundry of that city until 1877, when he returned to Springfield and opened a shop there, which he conducted under the firm name of Volner, Farnsworth & Co. Here he remained until the fall of 1878, and then came to Fayetteville, bringing his machinery with him. This he sold, but afterward leased it, and is now doing a thriving business. He was married in Springfield, Mo., to Miss Florence, a daughter of Capt. H. Davey. She was born in Ohio, and is the mother of three sons and two daughters: Charles, Homer, Lafayette, Edith and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Volner are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the K. of H., and is a member of the city council for the First Ward.

Thomas Wainwright is a native of Madison County, Ala., and was born near the city of Huntsville, on the 12th day of September, 1828, a son of William and Nancy Wainwright, and grandson of Samuel Wainwright, who came with a brother of his from England to America, prior to the Revolutionary War. His brother located in the State of New York. Samuel located in Din-

widdle County, near Petersburg, Va., where he became an extensive planter and slave-holder. Here his son William was born in 1785, and after the completion of his education he left his father's and went to Charleston, S. C., where, after spending what money he had, rather than return back to his father's and be dependent upon him, he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1811 went to Huntsville, Ala. He entered the Seminole War under Gen. Jackson, at the close of which he went to Lincoln County, Tenn., where he married a Miss Nancy Turner, who was a native of Virginia, near Lynchburg. Immediately after his marriage he settled in Florence, Ala., where he lived for three years, at the close of which time he moved back to Madison County and settled near Huntsville. In 1815 his father died, and he received his portion of the estate, consisting of money and slaves. He then purchased a plantation and engaged in cotton raising. In 1835 he became security for some of his friends to the amount of some \$18,000. In 1837 he had these security debts to pay, which consumed about all he had. Later in life he retrieved to some extent his fallen fortune. William and Nancy Wainwright were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. He died in 1855, and she in 1864. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their son Thomas was reared on his father's plantation in his native State, and attended the common schools of that county. Was converted to God on the 29th day of August, 1845, and was received in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, immediately afterward. Was licensed to preach in September, 1846, and admitted into the Tennessee Conference in the following October as an itinerant preacher, filling circuits, stations and districts. In order to extend his knowledge in the sciences and of literature, he entered the best academies in his circuits, and the best colleges in the towns where he was stationed; by so doing he acquired an extensive knowledge of his own language and the different sciences, embracing medicine and law. On September 26, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta A. House, who died in 1859. She gave birth to two children: Cornelius Porter, and Henrietta, now deceased. His second marriage was to Mrs. Fannie Venerable, by whom he has seven children: Thomas (deceased), Lily M. (wife of J. J. Peer), William H., Fannie P., M. Lula, Cornelia J. and John. Politically he has ever been a Democrat. He first voted for Pierce, Buchanan and Douglas, against secession.

Hen. Charles Whiting Walker, a prominent legal practitioner, and son of Chief Justice Walker, was born in Fayetteville, Ark., December 24, 1835, and was reared in that city. He received a thorough scientific and literary course in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and afterward read law with his father for about eighteen months, when he entered the Law School of Tennessee, at Lebanon. He here completed the middle course of study, but the war breaking out at this juncture caused him to fling his books aside, shoulder his musket and take his part in the great struggle. He enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Arkansas (Brooks' regiment), Capt. J. W. Walker's company (his brother), and was in active and honorable service until the close of the war. He was tendered the colonelcy of the Third Arkansas Regiment upon the organization of the Arkansas troops, but declined it on the grounds of field service and also being with his brother. After the war he returned to Fayetteville and resumed the practice of law. He was married in this city to Miss Serena Jernigan, September 26, 1867, daughter of C. L. Jernigan, and the fruits of this union were three daughters: Nannie, Louisa and Jennie. Mr. Walker has always taken an active interest in the political spirit of his locality, and represented Washington County, Ark., as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868. He also represented that county in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1877. He was mayor of Fayetteville in 1884, and had previously been on the board of aldermen of this city. He is at present the candidate for election to the circuit clerkship; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John A. Walker, farmer of West Fork Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., July 23, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Cassandra (Moore) Walker, both of whom were Tennesseans, the father being a carpenter and farmer by occupation. When our subject was six years old the family moved to Greene County, Tenn. (the father having married a second time), and in 1869 they came to Arkansas, and in 1870 the father purchased about 300 acres of land. His first wife, who died in 1859, became

the mother of three children: John A.; William Floyd, born May 31, 1856, and Elizabeth Ann, born October 15, 1858. The father in 1860 married Mrs. Cynthia (Collett) Hartman, by whom he became the father of one child, Margaret Jane, born April 16, 1861. John A. Walker received a good practical education in his native State. He was married in March, 1876, to Miss Serena Strickland, a daughter of Jacob Strickland, who was a prominent Union man during the war, and had three sons in that army, one of whom was killed. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Walker became the parents of five children, three sons, Willie C., born October 17, 1877; George F., born January 7, 1880; an infant boy that died when two days old; and two daughters, Ardia Cliow, born May 20, 1883, and Sidney E., born July 5, 1886. They have a good farm of 120 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation, on which is a comfortable and commodious frame house and substantial out-buildings. Mr. Walker is quite extensively engaged in dealing in horses and cattle, and in his political views is a firm Republican.

William Robert Ward, farmer of Prairie Township, is the son of Squire and Winnie (Duncan) Ward. The father was born in South Carolina, but was reared in Tennessee, and the mother was born in Washington County, Va. Both lived near the Tennessee and Virginia line. After marriage they moved to Hancock County, Ind., and were among the early settlers. In 1853 they moved to Schuyler County, Mo., and four years later to Washington County, Ark. The mother died in Dallas, Tex., at the age of sixty-six. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The father was a house carpenter and wagon-maker by trade; was a Democrat previous to the war, but after that memorable struggle he affiliated with the Republican party. In their family were thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, the fifth child being William R. Ward. He was born in Hancock County, Ind., March 16, 1838, was reared to farm life and educated to a limited extent. When about sixteen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about three years, and then, not liking the trade, abandoned it. October, 1861, he entered the quartermaster's department, Confederate service, and was most of the time in that department until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to Washington County, and has since made it his home. In 1866 he married Miss Hannah Stelle, daughter of Timothy and Permelia (Skelton) Stelle, and a native of Washington County, Ark., born on the place where Mr. Ward now lives, February 12, 1845. Four children were born to this union: Timothy S., Hiram D., Miles V. (deceased) and Homer O. Mrs. Ward was a member of the Christian Church, and died March 24, 1888. After marriage Mr. Ward settled on the place where he now lives, which consists of 161 acres, seventy-five under cultivation. Mr. Ward has lived in this county for thirty-one years, and is a good citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church.

Abner W. Wasson, a successful agriculturist, and the son of Josiah and Artmissia (Bone) Wasson, is a native of Tennessee, born in the year 1820. The father was born in North Carolina, was a farmer by occupation, and also carried on the blacksmith trade. He moved from Tennessee to Alabama in 1834, and here received his final summons. Abner W. was educated in the public schools of Tennessee, and was but fourteen years old when his parents moved to Alabama. In 1843 he concluded to immigrate farther west, and soon after located in Washington County, Ark., where he settled down to farming. In 1848 he married Miss Hannah Trotter, of Missouri, who bore him eleven children, ten now living: Artmissia E., Josiah H., William D., Alfred W., Dick P., James F., Rebecca I., John C., Abner G., Mary and Sarah. In 1863 Mr. Wasson enlisted in the Confederate army, Brown's company, that made the raid through Texas, and was in service until the close of the war, when he returned to his home to gather his scattered fortunes that the war had devastated. In 1872 Mr. Wasson lost his wife, and in 1878 he married Miss Marinda Pearson, of Washington County. In 1855 Mr. Wasson purchased his present home place, which consists of 320 acres of valuable land, with about 120 acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Democratic in his political opinions. He held the office of justice of the peace for a great many years previous to the war, and after that memorable struggle he held the same office until 1886, when he retired. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as are also his wife and children.

Joel Waterman was born in Windsor County, Vt., September 15, 1817, and

is the son of Abram and Hannah (Boardman) Waterman, natives of Rhode Island and Vermont, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in Vermont in December, 1842. The mother died when Joel Waterman was but a year old. The latter was reared on a farm, and when grown, married, settled to farm life, and in connection also engaged in mechanical work. At the age of twenty-six he moved to McHenry County, Ill., where he remained for about four years engaged in farming. He then moved to Winnebago County, Wis., and after remaining there about ten years removed to Chippewa County, of the same State, where he resided about twenty-one years engaged in farming, lumbering, hotel-keeping and merchandising. He then moved to Fort Worth, Tex., and engaged in hotel-keeping, which he continued from 1877 to 1885. In the last named year he moved to his present property, where he has a farm of 200 acres, 175 under cultivation. In 1843 he married Miss Belinda Joslin, of Waitsfield, Vt., who bore him five children: Eugenia, wife of Ambrose B. Manakan, of California; L. H., now in Nebraska; Leslie E., at Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Lillian, wife of C. E. George, and Jessie, who is unmarried, and is now visiting her sister in California. Mr. Waterman is a firm Republican, and has taken an active interest in public affairs, but has never aspired to office. He has a beautiful place one and a half miles south of the city of Fayetteville; intends making his home here, and is one of the prominent farmers. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and at the age of sixteen, was at the battle of White Plains, near the city of New York. He was a pensioner at the time of his death. His wife's parents were Hooker and Lucia Joslin, of Vermont.

J. Watkins, one of the prominent jewelers of Fayetteville, and the son of J. and Amanda (Knight) Watkins, natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively, was born in Richland County, Ill., November 7, 1851. He reached his majority in his native State, and completed the jeweler's trade at Friedenville. In 1874 he left his home in Illinois and went westward, spending four years in Pineville, Mo., and was then in Rogers, Ark., for some time, but finally, in 1887, located in Washington County, of the same State. He chose for his companion in life Miss Eliza Noel, daughter of B. S. and Irene (Dabney) Noel, who were natives of Kentucky, and the father a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are the parents of three daughters: Stella Belle, Alpha May and Ethel Irene. Mr. Watkins is one of the first-class citizens of the county, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James A. Watson, whose name is synonymous with the best farming interests of Washington County, Ark., is a son of John and Martha (Martin) Watson, both natives of Ireland, he born in 1778, and she in 1779. They came to America on the same vessel, when only twelve years of age. He was reared in South Carolina and she in North Carolina, both close to the line. Grandfather Watson was killed in the Revolutionary War, and grandfather Martin also served in the same war, both on the side of the Colonists. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married in 1800, and settled in Roane County, Tenn., where they lie buried. He served in Gen. Carroll's brigade during the War of 1812, and both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. In their family were ten children, four sons and six daughters. He was a Democrat in politics, and died in 1834, and she in 1862. James A. Watson was born October 30, 1820, in Roane County, Tenn.; worked on the farm, and although he received very little schooling learned to read and write by his own exertions. Like a dutiful son he remained with his mother until twenty-four years of age, when he went to Calhoun County, Ala., here worked in a tan-yard, and also clerked in a store. In 1846 he enlisted in Company I, First Alabama Regiment, commanded by Col. John R. Coffey, and served twelve months. In 1848 he returned to Alabama, and entered a tan-yard. In 1851 he married Miss Jane C. Brooks, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and a school-teacher by occupation. In 1858 they moved to Madison County, Ark., and here engaged in merchandising for six years. In 1859 they moved to Washington County, where he now has a fine farm of 200 acres, 120 under cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Watson were born five children: Charles A., principal of a school at Harrison, Ark.; Sarah M., deceased; John J., a miner of Australia; William B., at home, and Kate, wife of Geo. P. Eidson. Mr. Watson is a Democrat in politics, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for forty-four years, and Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Elijah Webb, merchant and postmaster at Wedington, was born in Wash-



ington County, Va., September 24, 1838, and is one of a large family of children born to Wesley and Sarah (Dinsmore) Webb, natives of Washington County, Va., where they were married, and soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch moved to Hawkins County, Tenn., where they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1855, at the age of sixty years, and the mother dying in 1885, at the age of seventy-four years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a farmer all his life, was in the War of 1812, where he was wounded, and was a life-long Democrat in politics. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Chapman, who bore him one son, James, who died at the age of forty years. Of the large family born to his second marriage, only four are now living: Elizabeth (wife of Henry Malony, a farmer of Hawkins County, Tenn.), Fannie, Sarah, (wife of Jacob Anderson, a stone-mason of Hawkins County, Tenn.), and Elijah, who is the only son now living of seven boys. He left home at the age of twenty-one, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has continued this occupation ever since until the last two years, when he has been engaged in merchandising. He carries a stock of goods valued at from \$1,600 to \$2,000, and is doing a good business. August 19, 1860, he married Miss Elizabeth Howe, daughter of Nancy Howe, and a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., born January 6, 1841. To them were born six children: Andrew J., Sarah E., Nancy C., William W., John and James H. In August, 1863, he was in the Federal service, as recruiting officer, and served until the close. In 1870, he moved from Hawkins County to Washington County, Ark., where he has since lived. He has been justice of the peace for the last ten years, and served to the satisfaction of all law-abiding citizens. Mr. Webb is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Webb is a Royal Arch Mason, and has represented Wedington Lodge four different times, and was H. P. of the Cincinnati Chapter.

Thomas F. Webster, a successful farmer, was born in Fayetteville, Ark., in 1838, the son of John B. and Margaret S. Webster. The father was born in Tennessee, and at a very early date moved to Arkansas, settling in Fayetteville, where he assisted in erecting the first court-house in the county. He was also in charge of the United States arsenal at that place when the Indians were removed from Georgia to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. He was justice of the peace for many years, and was an excellent citizen. He died in 1883. His son, Thomas F., was educated in Fayetteville and Elm Springs, and received the best schooling that the county afforded. In 1862 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Poer, daughter of David and Rachel Poer, and ten children were the result of this union, eight of whom are yet living: Mrs. Maggie Crocksdale, David, John, Ada, Ruth, Orlando, Maude and Cleveland. The same year of his marriage Mr. Webster enlisted in the Confederate army, Company H, Seventh Missouri Infantry, and served with this company until the close of the war. During the latter part of the war he was sent to Texas, in the ordnance department, and during his long term of enlistment was never wounded or captured. He returned to his family and resumed agricultural pursuits, which occupation he has since continued. Later he purchased his present home place, which consists of 270 acres, of his brothers and sisters, who held an undivided interest. This farm is one of the best in Northwest Arkansas, and is well improved and well cultivated. Mr. Webster is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the Masonic and Temperance lodges, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. Thomas G. Welch is a member of the medical firm of Welch & Summers, of Elm Springs, Ark., and was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1837, being a son of Henry R. and Eleanor M. (Hooser) Welch, who were born in Tennessee and Kentucky in 1810 and 1818, and died in Missouri in 1847 and 1874, respectively. They were worthy people, farmers by occupation, and were the parents of two sons and five daughters. Dr. Thomas Welch was reared in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and after attending the common schools entered the Bloomfield Academy, which institution he attended for some time, acquiring a good, practical, business education. After reading and practicing medicine for some time he entered the American Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., and began practicing his profession in Ripley County, Mo., moving to Randolph County, Ark., in 1871. Afterward he removed to Washington County, and since 1885 has been a practicing physician of Elm Springs, and has a large and lucrative practice. In 1869 he was married, in Ripley County, Mo., to Miss Sarah I. Rife, a native of

Tennessee, born in 1847, and by her became the father of eight children, three boys and five girls: H. Aora, W. Aretes, Annie, Gussie, Maud and Claud (twins), Emma and Lella. Since 1873 Dr. Welch has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being ordained deacon in 1877, and elder in 1884 and the last year. Each month he preaches once at the following places: Elm Springs, White Oak School-house and Smith's Chapel. He is Deputy Grand Master in the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat. During the late Civil War he was in Jeff. Thompson's State Guards, and after it was disbanded joined Marmaduke's cavalry, and was captured in Kansas and taken to St. Louis. He was afterward sent to Cincinnati, and thence to Johnson's Island, where he was kept until the close of the war.

Alvah G. West was born in Washington County, Ark., near Viney Grove, November 25, 1837, and is one of four surviving members of a family of nine children born to James S. and Mary A. (Crawford) West, who were Tennesseans by birth. The father came to Arkansas when a young man (about 1834), and located in Washington County, where he reared his family and became a wealthy land owner. He was married three times, and died in 1881. Alvah G. West attended the common schools and the Cane Hill College, receiving an excellent education in the higher English branches and higher mathematics in the latter institution. In 1859 he went to the Rocky Mountains, locating at Pike's Peak, where he was engaged in mining for about three years, then removed to Nevada Territory, where he mined nearly two years. About this time he met with a serious accident, which unfitted him for further hard work, and in the latter part of 1866 he returned home, and in 1867 engaged in agricultural pursuits. On January 22, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth J. Blair, a native of the county, and daughter of Rev. Jesse M. Blair, formerly of Tennessee, and soon after his marriage took charge of his father-in-law's farm of 220 acres. He has made some valuable improvements, and has 185 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a fine orchard, consisting of fourteen acres. Mr. West has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and takes a great interest in educational matters. He is a member of the Cane Hill Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 57, and is a Master Mason, and secretary of his lodge, which position he has held for a number of years. His children are as follows: Jesse Blair, James E., Mary J., George C., Maggie E., William R. and Hattie E. Mrs. West is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James Sanders West (deceased), who was one of the early settlers of Washington County, Ark., was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., April 30, 1814, and died in the first named county February 5, 1881, the son of James and Ann West. At the age of fifteen Mr. West left his home in Tennessee, and went with a company of surveyors to Florida. He afterward returned to Tennessee, and when eighteen years of age came, without means, to Washington County, Ark., where he passed the remainder of his days engaged in farming and stock raising. He was quite an extensive dealer, driving cattle North and horses and mules South, and although a heavy loser by the war, soon regained all he had lost by his extraordinary business ability. Before the war he had been a Democrat in his political views, but after that eventful struggle he became a Republican, and remained true to that party's interests until his death. He was married three times, first to Miss Mary Crawford (a distant relative of the present widow of the deceased), who bore him seven children, four of whom are now living: William P., a farmer and stock raiser, and a soldier of the Confederacy, of the State of Texas; Mrs. Ann Beaty, wife of Capt. Alvin Beaty, a famous Confederate soldier, and farmer of Texas; Alvah G., a farmer of Washington County, and Mrs. Harriet Mason, wife of C. H. Mason, a resident of Indian Territory. Mr. West's second marriage was to Mrs. Pitman, and was blessed by the birth of three children: Mrs. E. E. Sharp, wife of Ed. Sharp, of Cane Hill, Ark.; Nathan T. and Cecil Eugene, who are now residents of California. October 18, 1859, Mr. West married his third wife, Miss R. Jane Crawford, a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., born June 18, 1827, and the daughter of Col. Hay and Susan Crawford, who moved from Lincoln County, Tenn., to Arkansas in 1829, and were early settlers of this State, coming here with a colony which settled at Cane Hill. Her father was colonel of the militia in Tennessee, and was afterward a very prominent man in Arkansas. Her mother was Susan Harris, kin of the Harrises of Tennessee. To Mr. West's last marriage were born four children, two now living: Mary L., wife of J. O. Mitchell, a prom-

inent farmer of Illinois Township, Washington Co., Ark., and Samuel H., named after Sam Harris, a pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian preacher of Arkansas, who is a successful lawyer of Fayetteville. Mrs. West is still living, and is residing with her daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, near Cincinnati, Washington Co., Ark. Mr. West was a liberal member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was a Royal Arch Mason and an excellent citizen.

Thomas M. West was born in Jackson County, Ala., August 19, 1828, and is one of thirteen surviving members of a family of sixteen children born to the marriage of Jonathan R. West and Nancy McIntire, who were also natives of Jackson County, Ala. They came to Arkansas about 1830, and here the father was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached the Gospel throughout Northwest Arkansas and Southwest Missouri for forty years. He was presiding elder of the Arkansas Conference from 1857 to 1861, and was one of the few ministers of his doctrine who adhered to the old church when the Southern members withdrew. He was a strong Union man during the war, and was so persecuted on account of his belief that in 1863 he was compelled to leave home and go to Kansas. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Franklin Johnson, at Carthage, Mo., in 1874. His wife was a daughter of Rev. John McIntire, of Alabama, and was a noble and self-sacrificing mother. She was of a very energetic disposition, and for years spun and wove the clothing for her large family of children. Her death occurred at the home of her son, Thomas M., in Bourbon County, Kas., in 1863. Thomas M. West grew to manhood in Washington County, Ark., and, being the eldest son, took charge of his father's farm, and consequently received but little education. In 1860 he was married to Miss Alpha C. Cook, a native of Sevier County, Tenn., born in 1840, and a daughter of Samuel Cook, and in 1863 removed to Bourbon County, Kas., where he remained until 1866, when he returned to Washington County, and located on the farm where he now lives. He owns a good farm of ninety-three acres on Clear Creek bottom, and has a comfortable and pleasant home. His family consists of the following children: Jonathan C., Samuel C., Lemuel E., Rebecca E., Arthur M. and John T. H. Mr. West is a staunch Republican; is a member of Lodge No. 101, A. F. & A. M., at Cincinnati, Ark., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His paternal grandfather, Thomas West, was the youngest of six sons, and when a young boy was bound out until he was twenty-one years old. He then married and located in Jackson County, Ala., and in 1830 moved to Washington County, Ark., locating near the Indian Territory, on a farm. He reared six sons and two daughters in Alabama, and died March 31, 1860, at the advanced age of one hundred years.

Joseph White is a native of Knox County, Tenn., born in 1825, and the son of Abraham D. and Elizabeth (Douglas) White. The paternal grandfather, Joseph White, was a North Carolinian, and served in the Revolutionary War under Col. Cleveland. He was a prisoner, and kept in his barn, but got away from Gen. Ferguson, of the English army, the morning of the same day, and informed his comrades before the British attacked them. He was an extensive planter, and owned a large number of slaves. Gen. Ferguson made his headquarters at his house, dying there from wounds received at the battle of King's Mountain. After the war Joseph White located in Knox County, Tenn., where he was killed by the kick of a horse. Benjamin White, the noted hunter and Indian scout, was his brother. Abraham D. White was born in North Carolina in 1790, and went to Tennessee with his father in 1802, where he received a good education in a college in Maryville. He spent a number of years engaged in farming and teaching school, and in 1820 married and settled on a farm, moving to Missouri in 1840, where he followed the same occupations. In 1862 he moved to Texas, where he remained until the close of the late Civil War, and then returned to Missouri, locating in Morgan County. His wife was born and reared in Knox County, Tenn., and was a daughter of Thomas Douglas, who was a farmer, miller and boat-builder, of Knoxville. Her brother, Kelsey H. Douglas, was one of the early settlers of Texas, and was a general in the Texas Rebellion, being the first President elected in the Texas Republic. He was one of the wealthy men of the State, and left a large estate at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of the following family: Nancy H., wife of T. I. Murray; Elizabeth, Isabella, Martha and Joseph B. The mother died in 1887, and the father afterward married (in 1846) Jane Austin. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and died at the home of his son,

Joseph, in 1868. The latter was educated at the Forest Hill Academy, at Athens, Tenn., and was reared to manhood on his father's farm. In 1848 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Martha C. Daniels, who was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1830, and who was taken to Missouri by her parents in 1839. The following are the children born to her union with Mr. J. B. White: Hugh L., Julius E., Joseph A., Monroe, Elanora (wife of N. P. Williams), Sophronia (wife of George Son), and Lew, his youngest daughter. After his marriage Mr. J. B. White located on the Sioux River, in Greene County, Mo., and was engaged in farming and general merchandising, being also postmaster of Richland for six years. When the war broke out he went to Texas, and traded his slaves for land, and in 1862 entered the Confederate service as a post guard, and was first lieutenant of his company. When the war closed he returned to Missouri, and located on a farm in Morgan County, but removed to Miller County in 1869, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1883. His health began failing him at this time, and he retired to his farm, and two years later came to Washington County, Ark., where he has a fine farm of 205 acres near Farmington. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and is a Royal Arch Mason.

Thomas B. Whitehead, farmer, was born in Dade County, Ga., November 12, 1839, and is the son of Lewis and Scarbray (Keenam) Whitehead, both natives of Georgia. The father moved to Marion County, Tenn., when T. B. was a child, and followed agricultural pursuits the principal part of his life. He left Tennessee in the year 1859, moved to Sebastian County, Ark., and died at Fort Smith, of that State, in 1868. The mother died in the same place in 1866. They were the parents of six children, and Thomas B. is the only one of this family now living. He grew to manhood on the farm, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at Little Rock until the beginning of the war. During the latter part of that eventful period he served six months in the Federal army, as first lieutenant of Company H, Second Arkansas Infantry. After that he followed farming in Crawford County, Ark., for two years, and then moved to Washington County, and was three years on Middle Fork. Four years subsequent to this he was in Madison County, and afterward he moved back to Washington County. In 1883 he settled on his present farm, eight miles east of Fayetteville, and which consists of 200 acres of land, 125 under cultivation. He also raises and deals in stock. December 25, 1867, Mrs. Ariasa (Simpson) Little became his wife; she was born in North Carolina, and by her union to Mr. Whitehead became the mother of seven children: Minerva, Mary E., James E., Thomas J., Joseph B., Hugh A. and Nellie. Mr. Whitehead was married previous to the war to Miss Mary Ann Roane, who died in 1866, having borne one son, John W. The present Mrs. Whitehead is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as is also her eldest daughter. Mr. Whitehead is a Republican in politics, and is one of the respected and enterprising citizens of the county.

Jay Manuel Whitham, superintendent of mechanic arts and professor of engineering in the A. I. U., was born in Warren, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., August 24, 1858, and is the son of John and Caroline A. (Rowe) Whitham. The father was born in Leeds, England, and when about twelve years of age he immigrated to America with his parents. The mother was born in North Granby, Conn., and their marriage was solemnized in North Colesville, N. Y. After remaining in this State until 1857, they moved to Illinois, and here the father died at the age of sixty-eight. The mother is still living, and is sixty-two years of age. In their family were six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom our subject is the youngest. He received his early literary education in the high-school at Warren, Ill., and when nineteen years of age entered the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., where he pursued a course in engineering, graduating with first honors in that course in 1881. Two years following this he cruised on the United States men-of-war *Quinnebaug* and *Galena*, visiting ports in the Mediterranean, on the coasts of Africa and South America. After returning he stood an examination at the academy for promotion, and was commissioned assistant engineer in the United States Navy, spending the summer of 1883 on duty in that department at Washington. From 1883 to 1885 he held the position of professor of mechanical engineering in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. In the last named year he resigned from the United States Navy to accept the chair of applied mathematics and commandant of cadets in the A. I. U., and in June, 1887, he was made superintendent of mechanic arts and professor

of engineering. In 1884 he married Miss Rebekah E., daughter of J. M. Dashiell, D. D. She was born near Baltimore, Md., and by her marriage became the mother of two children: Jay Dashiell and Lloyd Bankson. Prof. Whitham is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is corresponding secretary of Arkansas Society of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors. He is also the author of a book, published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, entitled "Steam Engine Design," and a forthcoming text book on "Elements of Analytical Mechanics," besides several professional papers. Prof. and Mrs. Whitham are members of the Episcopal Church.

W. H. Whitlow, a leading druggist of Fayetteville, member of the Pharmaceutical Association of Arkansas, was born in Hickory County, Mo., July 14, 1851, and is the son of Henry and Ella (Culbertson) Whitlow, natives of Kentucky, who married in Marion County, Mo., at Palmyra. After marriage they moved to Hickory County, Mo., and from there to Cooper County, Mo., where their son, W. H., grew to manhood, and where he received a good education, but finished the same after moving to Washington County, in 1869, at the Ozark Institute. In 1870 he engaged as clerk in the drug store of Dr. P. M. Cox, of Fayetteville, and in 1875 he engaged in business for himself, and has since been identified with that industry in Fayetteville. He was married, at Fort Smith, to Miss Annie Birnie, daughter of Charles Birnie, of Fort Smith, and is now the father of two living children: Annie May and Charles Birnie. They buried their eldest child, Ethel, at Fort Smith. Mr. Whitlow is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and family worship at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches. He is a good citizen, and has the respect of all who know him.

Zadok Winn, farmer and stock raiser, of Washington County, Ark., was born in West Fork Township, of that county, February 28, 1836, and is a son of James and Nancy (Bloyd) Winn. The father was born in Bedford County, Tenn., May 10, 1810, and after reaching manhood located in Illinois; thence to Washington County, Ark., in 1832, locating on the farm now owned by his son, Zadok. He was married March 17, 1833, to Miss Bloyd, who was born in Kentucky, and became a resident of Washington County, Ark., in 1829, and to their union were born thirteen children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Eli; Zadok; Matilda, wife of W. C. Graham; Marinda, wife of Z. C. Winn; Rachel W., wife of John Carris; John; Mary, wife of Samuel Hale; Ednonia, wife of H. Darin; Joel, and Margaret, wife of James Reed. The mother of these children died in the spring of 1862, and the father afterward married Eliza Hancock, who bore him four children: Martha W., wife of James Carris; Walker, George A., and James. The mother is now the wife of Daniel Carnes. Mr. Winn lived a prosperous and useful life until 1869, when he departed this life, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends. He had been a member of the Christian Church for thirty years, and in his political views was a strong Republican. The Winn family was first represented in America by three brothers who came from Ireland to North Carolina, a number of years prior to the Revolutionary War, and served the Colonists in their struggle for liberty. Zadok Winn, whose name heads this sketch, has resided in Washington County all his life, and in his boyhood days received such education as the schools afforded. September 4, 1853, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mary Caughman, who was born in Washington County, January 20, 1835, and is a daughter of Nathan and Matilda Caughman, who came to the county in 1829. She is the mother of ten children: Melvia, wife of John Hutchinson; Nancy, deceased; Matilda, wife of J. M. Bloyd; Lucinda, wife of J. W. Pitts; William; Hettie, wife of J. A. Oxendine; Nettie, Albert L., Almedia and John. Mrs. Winn is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Winn is a member of the following secret organizations: Lodge 336 of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 90 of the I. O. O. F., Post No. 7 of the G. A. R., and the Masons. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, and did honorable and active duty for the Union until he received his discharge, August 23, 1865. He is a very active member of the Republican party, serving as deputy marshal under Thomas Boles, and in all enterprises for the public weal he has aided materially with his influence and money. He is in good circumstances financially, and is the owner of a fine farm as the result of his own industry.

Alfred L. Williams. The subject of this brief biography belongs to that enterprising class of men who have done so much toward building up the present commercial standing of this thriving city of Fayetteville, and who in their

breadth of citizenship have extended material and substantial aid to its social and moral status. He is a native "to the manor born," and comes of a worthy line of pioneer stock in this State from Tennessee. October 2, 1852, he was born here, the son of Thomas W. and Sarah (McGarrah) Williams. The former was also a native Arkansan, being born in Washington County November 1, 1832, the son of David and Mary (Smith) Williams, who made a settlement in Washington County about 1828, and, after living worthy and exemplary lives, passed to their last rest, and lie buried under the sod of their adopted State. Thomas W., their son, prosecuted actively the vocations of farmer and dealer in live stock, and was esteemed a very successful operator in that line. The Civil War breaking out, he entered into the spirit of it with all the fervor of a Southern patriot, and did active and honorable duty in Company K, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate service, for four years, giving up his arms, only when hope was abandoned for the cause he espoused, at Fort Smith, Ark., June, 1865. Returning from the war, with health and fortune shattered, and for a time with citizenship lost, he put his shoulder to the wheel and bent all his energies to the arts of peace in which he had been engaged previously, farming and trading and dealing in stock, till his death, which occurred July 8, 1886. He died full in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was buried with the honors of the Masonic body, of which he had been a member for over twenty years. His worthy wife, Sarah McGarrah, was the daughter of William McGarrah, who is reckoned as the first settler of Fayetteville. The pages of history note the connection of these families with the industrial and social life of this locality, and we forbear further comment. The subject of our sketch was the eldest in a family of six sons and eight daughters, of whom six sons and five daughters survive. He attained his manhood here, and engaged in trading and merchandising, both interests of which he has always pushed vigorously, and to his credit has made for himself a creditable success. Upon the organization of the Washington County Bank, he gave that enterprise material aid, and has held stock in it ever since. He has worked in the sheriff's and collector's office, and rendered effective and valuable service. He is an active member of the lodge of Masons, and a liberal contributor to all worthy objects having for their aim the general advancement of the social and industrial life of his locality. He formed a happy marital union in this county with Miss Josie, second daughter of the Hon. Hosea Maguire [see sketch elsewhere], and two bright little boys have come to bless their domestic circle: Roy Welch, born May 11, 1884, and Hosea L., born October 25, 1886. Walton A., born July 10, 1881, died June 4, 1888. Mrs. Williams is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a lady of estimable attainments, and a co-worker in all Christian work. Her parents, the Hon. Hosea M. Maguire and Louisa (Trammel) Maguire, were pioneers of Washington County, and were reckoned among the most esteemed of this county's citizens. The Maguires came from near Covington, Ky., and settled here in very early times. In their Kentucky home they hold kinship to the Covingtons and many other of the leading families of that section of the country. Hosea M. Maguire was a gentleman of strict integrity and honesty of purpose, and was held in high esteem by Washington County's citizens. He held a seat in the Legislative Assembly of this fair State, and was an acknowledged leader in his party (the Democratic). He was charitable to a fault, the alms-seeker was never turned from his door without material aid and kind words of good cheer, and public interests always received a cordial support from his bountiful hand. He passed to his last rest July 23, 1888, in full communion with the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a consistent member since his early manhood. He was buried by the Masons, followed by a large concourse of friends. To the posterity of this marital union of Alfred L. and Josie (Maguire) Williams will be found a correct starting point in their Arkansas genealogy for all time to come.

Robert R. Williams, a retired farmer, of White River Township, Washington Co., Ark., was born in Greene County, Tenn., on the 16th of July, 1812. His parents, John and Mary (Rankin) Williams, were Pennsylvanians, and moved to Greene County, Tenn., with their parents when quite young. They were married in this State, and here reared their family and spent the remainder of their lives. The father followed the occupation of boating, and his wife managed the farm. He died in September, 1815, at the age of forty-nine years. The mother died October 27, 1848, at the age of eighty-two years. Robert R.

Williams is the youngest of their seven children, and the only one now living. He remained with his mother until he attained his majority, and assisted her on the farm. His educational advantages were very meager, yet he succeeded in obtaining a fair English education. July 26, 1838, he was married to Catherine Missimer, who was born in Greene County, Tenn., and died in Arkansas July 4, 1870, having borne ten children: John, Mary (deceased), Elvira (deceased), Joseph, Samuel, James, David, Andrew (who is a deaf mute), Narcis (wife of B. F. Harris) and Florence. After the death of his first wife Mr. Williams was married to Mrs. Rachel (Van Hoose) Dickerson, who was the mother of nine children, six living, by her first husband, James Dickerson: Rebecca J. (deceased), Annette (wife of Dr. Wood), Robert M., Hugh H., Lydia A. (deceased), Louisa (wife of R. Ciper), Mary E. (wife of G. McGuire), Albert P. and John G. The father of these children was born in Virginia in 1816, and died in Washington County, Ark., October 31, 1858. His wife was born in Floyd County, Ky., November 9, 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat, and has been justice of the peace for six years. He also held the office of associate county judge previous to the war. He is now retired from active life, but still owns his fine farm.

Joseph Williams is a son of Robert R. Williams, and was born in Greene County, Tenn., October 22, 1844. He came west with his parents in 1852, and was reared to manhood in Washington County, Ark. He assisted his parents on the farm until the breaking out of the war, and then enlisted in Company K. Thirty-second Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until April 13, 1865, when he returned home and remained with his parents two years. He was married at this time, and engaged in farming for himself. He shortly after learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked the most of the time up to the present date. His wife's maiden name was Selina Lewis. She was born in Madison County, Ark., February 22, 1846, and is a daughter of William Lewis, who died in Washington County, Ark., in February, 1868. Seven of the eight children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams survive: William R., Sarah E., Martha N., Hiram A., George D., Silas and Lizzie P. Mr. Williams is a Democrat.

Andrew J. Wilson, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Washington County, Ark., and native of the same, was born in Pulaski March 25, 1861. His father, William Wilson, was born in Jackson County, Ga., in 1807, and was married in that State to Eliza B. McCulloch, also of Georgia, and of English parentage. They came to Arkansas in 1833, and made their home near Little Rock for eighteen years, coming to Washington County in 1855, where he purchased 600 acres of land, and dealt very extensively in stock. December 6, 1886, the father died at the age of seventy-nine years, leaving a wife and a large family of children to mourn his loss. His sons, John and Anthony, were soldiers in the Confederate army, and died during the war. His sons, Albert and Andrew, are intelligent and enterprising young men, and are residing on and managing the home farm. They have 1,040 acres of prairie land, nearly all in pasture, 1,420 acres of bottom timber land, and are very extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep. In 1887 they shipped eight car loads of stock and sold at home 265 head of cattle. On their land is a fine artificial pond, one and a half acres in extent, stocked with German carp, which affords them plenty of fish.

Arkansas Wilson, farmer, was born in Hardin County, Ky., November 1, 1830, and is a son of William and Margaret (Starns) Wilson, both of whom were born in Hawkins County, Tenn. They were married about 1827, and about two years later moved to Hardin County, Ky., and in December of the following year came to Washington County, Ark. The father was a farmer throughout life, and became a large land-holder, owning at one time 1,160 acres of land. He departed this life June 11, 1876, followed by his wife September 15, 1880. They were the parents of three sons: Eldridge H., Arkansas and John T. Arkansas Wilson's boyhood days were spent in following the plow and in attending the common schools. After attaining a suitable age he entered the Arkansas College at Fayetteville, and is one of a class of six who graduated from that institution. After leaving college he taught school in Madison County for two years, and two years more was instructor in the Huntsville Institute, and the following two years was engaged in teaching the young idea at Springhill, Ark. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and served as for-

age master under Gen. McCulloch till the battle of Wilson's Creek, participating in the battles of Oak Hill, Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, Jenkin's Ferry and others. He was wounded and captured at Prairie Grove, but after being kept a prisoner for one week was removed to the hospital. After recovering from his wound he rejoined his company as third lieutenant, and after the battle of Prairie Grove was made captain of the company, and remained so until the end of the war. After the cessation of hostilities he went to Texas, where he dealt in horses for some time, and in March, 1866, returned to Washington County, Ark., where he cared for his parents until their respective deaths. April 5, 1883, he was married to Alice Simes, who was born in Monroe County, Ind., April 5, 1858, and by her is the father of one child, Robert Simes, born February 14, 1886. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Robert Simes, who died in Monroe County, Ind. Her mother resides in Washington County, Ark. Mr. Wilson owns 280 acres of fine land, the home farm consisting of 120 acres. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is one of the highly cultured gentlemen and well-to-do farmers of Northwestern Arkansas.

William F. Wilson (deceased), who was one of the successful farmers of Prairie Township, was born in Kentucky September 6, 1815, and when quite a small boy came with his parents to this county. They were among the first settlers, and growing up, as Mr. Wilson did, on the frontier, it was not wonderful that his education was rather limited. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and when quite a bachelor he married Mrs. Matilda Phelan, *nee* Barren, May 15, 1827. She was the daughter of James and Jemima (Murray) Barren, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Her parents remained in Tennessee until 1851, when they moved to this county, and here spent the remainder of their days on the farm. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In their family there were eleven children, five sons and six daughters, Mrs. Wilson being the fifth child. The father lived to be about seventy years of age, and the mother lived to be about fifty. After coming with her parents to Washington County, Mrs. Wilson married William Phelan, a native of Washington County, Ark., and by him became the mother of five children: James, John, William, Lafayette and Joseph. William is the only one now living. After the death of Mr. Phelan she married Mr. Wilson, and to this union were born three children: Andrew (deceased), George F. and Elizabeth. Mr. Phelan was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but Mr. Wilson was a member of the Christian Church, to which Mrs. Wilson also belonged. Mr. Wilson died in 1882, leaving his widow and children in possession of a large tract of land. He was a self-made man, and was a plain, honest, upright, farmer, and one highly respected. His son, George F., assists his mother in running the farm.

John Proudft Wood, one of the prominent business men of Fayetteville, Washington County, was born in Brownsville, Tenn., August 14, 1845, and comes of a long line of mercantile ancestors of that State. He is the son of William P. and Ariadne Leonard, the former a pioneer merchant of Brownsville, Tenn., and a native of North Carolina. The Wood family date their ancestry back to an Englishman, who came to America in very early colonial times, and made a settlement either at Boston or Plymouth Rock. The Leonard ancestors were early settlers of Tennessee, and were also more or less engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the youthful age of five years John Proudft Wood lost his parents, their deaths occurring about two months apart, and a sister and himself were left to the care of his uncle, Spencer R. Wood, a merchant of Brownsville, Tenn., who afterward established himself in business at Memphis, of the same State, where he died during the yellow fever scourge of 1878. Mr. Wood received a thorough collegiate and business training at Brownsville, but afterward removed to Memphis, where for six years he was engaged in business. In 1872 he accepted a position with a wholesale house in St. Louis, Mo., and there remained for fourteen years in active and reputable connection with the wholesale commercial trade, traveling through Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Northwest Arkansas and Indian Territory, as a "knight of the grip-sack." In 1883 he engaged in business for himself, and made investments in Fayetteville, with a small stock of bankrupt goods, increasing with the trade, and four years later had so increased his sale of goods that he felt compelled to abandon his sample trunks, giving his exclusive attention to his already extensive business. From a small stock of goods he had, by dint of persistent industry



and economy, coupled with clever business ability, so increased his trade that he was forced to seek larger quarters. He moved into the double store-room of the large Opera House Block, 48x90 feet, his stock of merchandise averaging between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and aggregating about \$60,000 annual sales. Mr. Wood formed a happy union at Helena, Ark., with Miss Fannie Nelson, a lady of refinement, a graduate of the West Tennessee Female College, at Jackson, Tenn., and a daughter of W. L. Nelson, of Helena, Ark. They are the parents of two bright little children: Mattie and John. Mr. Wood is a member of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, K. of H. and K. of P. societies, and he and wife worship at the Episcopal Church, in which she is an active worker. During the last two years Mr. Wood has made improvements in the Opera House Block, and has fitted it up in first-class style, preparing stage, scenery, folding opera chairs, etc., making it altogether of a character in keeping with his other interests. He has a beautiful home on College Avenue, and being very fond of hunting, his fine Irish setters can be seen at any time playing around his handsome yard.

William T. Woolsey, one of the earliest settlers and the oldest merchant in Washington County, Ark., was born in the State of Illinois in 1811, and is a son of Samuel and Matilda (Thompson) Woolsey. His paternal grandfather was born in Tennessee, and removed from there to Arkansas at a very early day, and settled in what is now Hempstead County. In the War of 1812, before coming to Arkansas, he scouted after Indians, and on one of his expeditions was shot at nine times, the balls passing through his shirt sleeve without injuring his person. He died in Texas at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Samuel Woolsey was born in Kentucky, and grew to manhood on a farm. Like his father, he was a noted hunter and scout. In 1808 he married and removed to Illinois, where his days were spent in hunting and trapping, and, after serving from his adopted State in the War of 1812, came in 1814 to what is now Hempstead County, then removed to Washington County in 1829 or 1830, and settled near Farmington, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying at the age of sixty-three years. His wife was born in Kentucky, and died at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are living at the present time: William T., James, Henry, Lourania W., Louisa, and Elizabeth, wife of James Davis. William T. Woolsey grew to manhood in Hempstead County, Ark., and was educated in the common and subscription schools, his attendance being confined to the winter terms. In 1835 his marriage with Miss Elvira H. F. Davison took place. She was born near Fort Smith, Ark., in 1815, a daughter of John Davison, and seven children were born to her union with Mr. Woolsey: Mary, wife of O. L. Kearns; Matilda, wife of N. Fellows; Sarah, deceased; Lewis; Caroline, wife of Benjamin Little; John and Martha (twins), the latter being the wife of J. Farmer. The mother of these children died in 1849, and Mr. Woolsey took for his second wife Mrs. Charity Robinson, to whom was born one child, Charity, wife of Jacob Stockberger. Mr. Woolsey located on his present place in 1854, and since the late war has been engaged in merchandising. During that conflict he was a Union man, but did not serve as a soldier, his assistance being confined to freighting a portion of the time, the rest of the time being spent in Missouri. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to his home in Arkansas to find his property destroyed, but immediately set to work on his farm, and so continued four years, and then embarked in mercantile business, soon building up a good trade. He was postmaster at West Fork (now Pitkin) for about twelve years; for three years he has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a staunch Republican. He was one of the men detailed as a life guard over Barnes and Bailey, the men who were hung at Cane Hill for the murder of William Wright.

John Young, M. D. The subject of this sketch was born in Overton County, Tenn., in 1836, received a common-school education and commenced the study of medicine when about nineteen years of age, under the preceptorship of Dr. D. S. Booth, of Missouri (now of Sparta, Ill.). He went West in the winter of 1862-63, spending about twelve years on the plains and in the mountains freighting, mining, etc. Took his degree in the Missouri Medical College in 1875. Located at Springdale, Ark., in 1879, where he stands at the head of the profession. He has seen the town grow from a few houses to its present proportions. Was married in 1877 to Miss Sophia Franklin, of Dixon, Mo. Their union has been blessed with three children: Franklin Booth, Daisy and John

Benjamin Hill. Mrs. Young was born in London, Canada, in 1848; is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. The Young family, which is scattered over a number of the Southern States, has a decided predilection for the profession of medicine, and quite a number of the family have become prominent as physicians and surgeons.

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## CARROLL COUNTY.

Andrew B. Adams, editor and proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Echo*, of Eureka Springs, Ark., was born on July 23, 1851, in Randolph County, Ill. His parents, John R. and Martha J. (Stevenson) Adams, were both natives of Illinois. This family of Adams are descendants of the old Virginia Adams stock. John R. Adams was a farmer by vocation, and was born in Randolph County, Ill. He was reared and also lived and died in his native county. Andrew B. Adams was reared on his father's farm, and secured a good education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill. For five or six years he taught school in Illinois and Missouri, and early learned the printer's trade by working in different offices. On December 4, 1872, he was united in marriage with Jennie McMurdo, also a native of Randolph County, Ill. Their union has been blessed by the birth of seven children: Thomas B., Pecha G., Emeline Z., Samuel S., Julian B., Victor and Jennie G. After his marriage he removed to Centreville, Mo., and published the Centreville *Echo* for three years. From there he went to several different places in Missouri, but did not locate. In 1879 he came to Eureka Springs, where he has since been engaged in newspaper work. During the interim between the publication of the old *Echo* and the establishment of the new paper he was engaged in another office. - Mr. Adams is Democratic in politics, and his paper is an ardent advocate of the principles of that party. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

W. E. Beatty, proprietor of the Southern Hotel, of Eureka Springs, was born in Ohio on October 28, 1849, and is a son of John and Delilah (Beery) Beatty, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German extraction. The father and mother were born in 1810 and 1812, respectively, and now reside in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The father has been a merchant, but since about 1876 has been retired from business. W. E. Beatty was taken by his parents to Iowa when he was eight years of age, and he remained there with them until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home. Since then he has been on the frontier the greater part of his time, engaged in general trading, mining and railroad contracting. Until coming to Eureka Springs he never remained long in a place. He came to Eureka Springs in quest of health, and being pleased with the place has remained here. His hotel, which is situated in a most commanding place at the Basin Springs, was built in 1880 by L. M. Rainey, of Springfield, Mo. It was operated by leasehold proprietors with good success until the fall of 1886, when Mr. Beatty purchased the whole property. In the fall of 1888 he remodeled the building, and refurnished it with water and gas and all the modern improvements. Prior to purchasing the hotel he had it leased, and it has been under his proprietorship since November, 1885, during which time it has gained a wide reputation for accommodation to families seeking relief from ill health, from the heat of a summer's sun in the South, or a winter's freeze in the North, and also as headquarters for commercial travelers. Mr. Beatty is an exemplary man in his moral character.

Wilson A. Beaver, Sr., one of the old settlers and leading citizens of Carroll County, Ark., was born in North Carolina on June 7, 1831. In 1835 he was taken by his parents to Tennessee, where he was reared to manhood, coming to Arkansas when about twenty years of age. He first settled near what is now Beaver's Station, and in 1855 located on the place where he now resides. He has been a farmer all his life, and now owns 348 acres of fineland. His parents

were Martin and Christian (Pendergrass) Beaver, both natives of North Carolina. Martin B. Beaver was born on May 4, 1800, and was reared in his native State. About 1835 he removed to Tennessee, and remained until 1851, when he came to Lawrence County, Ark., where he died soon after. His wife was born on February 14, 1801. After her husband's death she removed to Carroll County, Ark., and remained till her death, which occurred after the war. Wilson A. Beaver, Sr., was married, in 1852, to Emeline Waits, by whom he is the father of ten children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Almissha, Mrs. Allen Beller; George A.; Demarius, wife of a Mr. Quick, of Fort Smith; Wilson A., Jr., a merchant at Beaver Station; Christian E., Mrs. Frank Seger, of Garden Plains, Kas., and Joseph A. This wife died in 1877, and in 1878 he was united in marriage with Martha Perkins, who is still living. She is a consistent Christian, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Beaver is a staunch Democrat. For fourteen years he has filled the office of justice of the peace at Beaver in a manner most satisfactory to all. The post-office here, which is now called Beaver, was originally called Beaver's Ferry, at which time he served as postmaster. Mr. Beaver is an influential and one of the most honored citizens of his community. On his land is a fine stone quarry, from which the stone was taken to build the Crescent Hotel at Eureka Springs, the bridge at Fort Smith, and the Sebastian County Court-house. His residence, which was built in 1836, is one of the pioneer landmarks of the county. It is built of logs which were prepared with the broad-ax, and the lumber in it was sawed with a whip-saw. It was the "Old Confederate House" in time of the war. During the war Mr. Beaver served six months in the Confederate army as a member of Hunter's regiment of Arkansas Confederate Infantry.

Wilson A. Beaver, Jr., a prominent merchant of Beaver Station, Ark., is a son of Wilson A. Beaver, Sr., and Emeline Waits. He was born on June 21, 1861, on the farm on which his father now resides, and was here reared to manhood. On December 5, 1879, he was united in marriage with Mary S. Gaskins, a daughter of William Gaskins. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, a boy and girl, of whom the boy, George Albert, is dead. The girl's name is Edna. Mr. Beaver established his present store about five years ago, and has since been doing a thriving business. Since July 1, 1888, he has filled the position of postmaster of the town. In politics he supports the principles of the Democratic party.

Alvin S. Bobo, of the firm of Freeman & Bobo, general merchants of Berryville, Ark., is a native of Carroll County, born on November 20, 1852. He is one of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Elisha Bobo and Olivia Wilson, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The parents were reared and married in their native State, and came to Arkansas about 1848. They purchased land in Carroll County, and improved a farm, upon which they resided until the death of the father, in September, 1869. The mother still survives. Their family consisted of two sons and five daughters, viz.: Laura, now the wife of H. Elers, of Idaho; Eva, wife of J. R. Smith, of Berryville; Sallie, wife of C. B. Langston, of Hot Springs, Ark.; Joseph, who is unmarried and resides in Berryville; Alvin S., Queen and Lulia. Alvin S. grew to mature years at the home of his parents, and secured a good education at Clark's Academy. After leaving school he was engaged in farming near Berryville until 1881, when he engaged in the flouring-mill business, having built the Berryville Mill in 1879. After spending three years in that business he sold out, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Freeman became a partner in the business in 1885. The firm carry a large and complete stock, and have established a good trade. For the past year Mr. Bobo has also been successfully engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business.

Joseph A. Bobo, one of the enterprising and public-spirited farmers of Carroll County, Ark., is a native of the county, and was born on July 4, 1852. He is a son of Elisha and Ollie (Wilson) Bobo. He was reared at the home of his parents, and educated at Clark's Academy. About 1878 he engaged with his brother in the general mercantile business, and continued selling goods at intervals until June, 1888, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He owns two farms, comprising 330 acres, of which 150 are improved and under cultivation. His farms include the old home farm, on which are good buildings and other improvements. Since November, 1886, Mr. Bobo has served in the capacity of deputy sheriff, and has done the greater part of the business of the

sheriff's office. Mr. Bobo is a man of good habits and fine business qualities, and is considered one of the successful men of the county.

Alfred Mc. Bradley is a Tennessean, who was born in Jefferson County May 18, 1834. His father, Jesse Bradley, was a native of North Carolina, and a son of James Bradley, also a native of the Old North State. Jesse Bradley was reared in his native State and in East Tennessee. In Jefferson County, Tenn., he married Susan Coffman, a native of the State. He removed his family to Alabama in 1837, locating in Cherokee County, and resided there until his death, about 1872. Alfred Mc. Bradley was reared on his father's farm in Cherokee County, Ala. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Col. Shaler's regiment of infantry. After serving one year with that regiment he joined Col. Wood's battalion, and served until they were disbanded at Jackson Post, Ark., at the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Poison Springs. Mr. Bradley came to Arkansas in 1864, and located in Searcy County. The following year he married Nancy E. Lawrence, a native of Chattooga County, Ga., where she was also reared. After their marriage they resided in Searcy County until after the war, when they removed to Barry County, Mo., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1867 they came to Carroll County, and the following year located on their present farm. He purchased 120 acres of raw land, and has since cleared seventy-five acres and made fair improvements. On his farm is an orchard of over 400 bearing trees of a fine variety of apples. About 1870 Mr. Bradley was elected county treasurer, and served two years. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace of his township, and still serves in that capacity. He and wife have seven children living, namely: Melinda (Mrs. Andrew Walker), Matilda, Martha (Mrs. W. J. Ashe), Melissa (Mrs. A. J. Goforth), Susan, Clementine and Barton Ellis, and five dead, one who died in early childhood, three infants, and Walter, who died September 2, 1887, aged seventeen years. Mr. Bradley is industrious, enterprising and well respected.

Joel G. Breeding, a hardware merchant of Eureka Springs, was born in Overton County, Tenn., on November 11, 1841, and is a son of Stephen H. and Diana Breeding. Stephen H. Breeding was also a native of Tennessee, born in 1818. He was engaged in farming in his native State until 1859, when he removed to a farm near Berryville, Carroll Co., Ark., where he resided until his death in 1879. His widow is still living, and resides with the subject of this sketch. She is now seventy-five years of age. Joel G. Breeding was reared at the home of his parents, and came with them to Arkansas. When eighteen years of age he engaged in farming on his own account, and continued until he removed to Eureka Springs in December, 1879. He then established a general store, but afterward ran it into a grocery store, and continued in that line of business until December, 1887, when he purchased his present hardware store of Mr. M. Childs. Mr. Breeding is a very successful business man, and is one of the prominent and reliable citizens of the county. On September 7, 1865, he wedded Sophia K. Ramsey, who was born and reared in Carroll County, Ark., and is a daughter of Thompson Ramsey. Their union has been blessed by the birth of six children: Margaret J. (married to J. E. Jenks, of Faulkner County, Ark.), Naomi A., Laura L., Winnie A., Albert R. and Ettie P. Breeding. Both Mr. Breeding and wife are earnest Christians, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Labor. Politically he is a Democrat, and at present he is a member of the town council, and has been for four years.

Hon. Bradley Bunch, a farmer of Carroll County, and one of the most prominent citizens of Northwest Arkansas, was born in Overton County, Tenn., on December 9, 1818. He is a son of Capt. Nathaniel Bunch, a Virginian by birth, who was reared in Tennessee, where he married Sally Ray, also a native of Virginia. Capt. Nathaniel Bunch resided in Tennessee till 1841, when he removed to Arkansas and settled in Carroll County. This county was afterward divided, and the part in which he resided was placed in Newton County. There he resided until his death, in 1858. While a resident of Tennessee he served as captain of the State militia. Bradley Bunch grew to manhood in his native State, and when eighteen years of age was married to Jane Baswell, who was also born and reared in Tennessee. After their marriage they resided in Tennessee until 1838, when they came to Arkansas and located in Carroll County, in what is now Newton County. In 1846 they removed to a farm in Carroll County,

and located on their present farm in the spring of 1851. Here Mr. Bunch has one of the finest and best improved farms of the county. He and wife are the parents of six children living and six dead. Of those dead, two died in early childhood and four after they were grown, one of the latter being married. Those living are Nathaniel C.; Caroline, Mrs. Lafayette Champlin; Lucetta, Mrs. William M. Wood; T. S., now in Arizona; E. C., Larkin B. and Laura A. Mr. Bunch has filled numerous public offices of honor and trust. For three successive terms he served as justice of the peace of his township, and in 1850 was elected and served four years as associate justice of the county court. In 1854 he was elected to represent Carroll County in the State Legislature, and was three times re-elected to the same position, serving, in all, four consecutive terms. In 1862 he was elected State senator, but, owing to military disturbances, did not serve. In 1866 he was again chosen to represent the county in the Legislature, and was elected speaker of the House. He was also elected speaker in 1860, and served a term in that capacity. In 1874 he served as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and at the general election, the following September, was again elected State senator. By that body he was elected presiding officer of its deliberations, and served two years in that capacity. In March, 1888, Mr. Bunch was appointed county and probate judge, to fill a vacancy, and still holds the position. In his long public life he has filled every position with satisfaction to his constituents and with credit to himself. Both the Judge and wife are earnest Christians and communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For many years he has been a Mason.

Hon. John Carroll was born on August 30, 1828, in what is now Claiborne County, Tenn. He is the second in a family of ten children of Hugh and Anna (Shelton) Carroll. The family is of purely Celtic origin. Hugh Carroll's father came from Ireland to America, and was a hero of the battle of New Orleans in 1815. This branch of the Carroll family is most probably closely connected with the Maryland and Tennessee Carrolls, and so far as is known they generally followed agriculture and the professions. Hugh Carroll was born near Martinsburgh, Va. In Tennessee he engaged in farming and dealt extensively in horses. In 1836 he came West with the Cherokee Indians, and located first at Fort Gibson, I. T., but later settled in Neosho, Mo. In removing the Cherokees he was wagon master of a detachment of Indians. Upon settling at Neosho he engaged in farming, which he very successfully continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate service, and was killed in Newton County, Mo., in 1862. His wife was also born in Claiborne County, Tenn., and is now living about nine miles from Neosho, Mo. Hon. John Carroll was reared on the frontier, and received his education by his own personal efforts, mostly among the Cherokee Indians. When his father removed to Missouri he remained in the Indian Territory, and was married in the Cherokee Nation to Susan Ward, a quadroon. She died in 1856, leaving two children: Hugh, who was accidentally killed in 1885, at Vinita, where he resided, and Fincher, who now resides at Huntsville, Ark. While a resident of the Indian Nation Mr. Carroll dealt very extensively and successfully in all kinds of Indian supplies. From there he removed to McDonald County, Mo., and in 1857 was united in marriage with Huldah Holcomb, who was born of French parentage in Newton County, Mo. Seven children have been born to this union: Mary, now the wife of John Cecil, of Chico, Tex.; Dick, deceased; Jeff. D., deceased; Frank, a clerk in the post-office at Eureka Springs, Ark.; Nora, Albert S. J. and Nellie. Upon his removal to McDonald County, Mr. Carroll settled on a large farm, which he cultivated in connection with stock-raising until the Civil War broke out. He raised three companies for the Confederate service, and was made captain of a company in the State service under Price. On reorganization he still commanded a company until 1863, when he received a colonel's commission, which he retained until the war ended. He passed through the service with many narrow escapes, but without injury. Returning home he settled at Huntsville, Ark., and engaged in general agricultural business and land dealing. He was a member of the first Legislature that convened after the war, and in 1874 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. As early as 1857 Mr. Carroll's ability to manage public affairs was recognized. In that year he was appointed sheriff of McDonald County, Mo., and United States Deputy Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas. He continued in business at Huntsville, Ark., until the opening of

Eureka Springs in 1879, when he came thither and engaged in the improving and general merchandise business. He was chosen first mayor of the city, and was also chosen by the citizens to represent them in adjusting the land suit between the town site claimants and the agricultural claimants. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law as a member of the firm of Carroll, Glitsch & Vandeventer until he was appointed United States Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas, in October, 1885. He still holds this position, and is widely and favorably known in the Southwest. The Western District of Arkansas includes eighteen counties of Arkansas, besides the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, and does the largest legal business of any district of the United States. During Mr. Carroll's service as marshal, seventeen deputy marshals have been killed. Politically our subject is a staunch Democrat, as was also his ancestry. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

John T. Champlin, cashier of the Citizens Bank, Eureka Springs, Ark., is a native of the county, born on May 8, 1857, and is the second of a family of four children of Stoddard and Margaret M. (McDonald) Champlin, natives of Overton County, Tenn. The father was a miller by trade, but after coming to Arkansas he was engaged in farming for about thirty-four years. He was killed at his home by "bushwhackers" in 1862. The mother died in 1886. John T. Champlin was reared on his parents' farm, and secured his education in his native county. He remained with his mother until he was twenty-two years of age, when he began life on his own account as a farmer. After cultivating the soil for one year, he engaged in the dry goods business, which he has continued. He is now a member of the firm of W. W. Davis & Co., dealers in dry goods and groceries, also of A. N. Matthews & Co., hardware merchants, and J. W. Freeman, Gray & Co., commission merchants. Mr. Champlin still owns a farm of 200 acres, the old homestead where he was born, and is a director in the bank of which he is cashier. On February 8, 1881, he was married to Martha A. Davis, a daughter of W. W. Davis, and to them have been born three children, namely: Alta, Pearl A. and John T. Champlin, Jr. Mr. Champlin is an influential citizen of the county, and is a Republican in politics. He is a Knight Templar and Mason.

D. F. Powell, assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank, of Eureka Springs, was born in Pennsylvania, February 11, 1865, and is a son of William and Mary Powell. William Powell, who is a farmer, removed to Illinois when our subject was young, but for the past five years he and family have resided in Kansas. He is now president of a State bank at Cherryvale, Kas. D. F. Powell remained with his parents until February, 1887, and worked in the bank at Cherryvale. In February, 1887, he came to Eureka Springs, and was employed in the bank here. In March, 1888, he became assistant cashier. Politically he is a firm Republican, and is highly respected by all who know him.

Christopher C. Chaney, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Osage Township, Carroll Co., Ark., was born on November 28, 1842, on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of J. C. and N. D. (Seahorn) Chaney, both natives of Tennessee. The parents removed from Tennessee to Arkansas about 1838, and settled on the place where our subject now resides. While a resident of Tennessee J. C. Chaney served as colonel of a regiment of militia. He died on his farm in Carroll County in 1864. Christopher C. was reared at the home of his parents, and in August, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army. He served in Col. Gunter's regiment about two months, and in the latter part of 1862 was assigned to Col. Peel's regiment, with which he served until it was disbanded at Shreveport, La., in 1865. Besides several skirmishes he participated in the following engagements: Jenkin's Ferry, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. Returning home in June, 1865, Mr. Chaney engaged in farming and stock raising. In January, 1869, he was united in marriage with Winifred C. Usrey, a native of Tennessee. She remained in her native State until she was nine years of age, when she came to Carroll County. She is a daughter of Samuel Usrey, deceased. Mr. Chaney settled on his father's old homestead. The farm contains 200 acres of land, of which 150 are under cultivation, with fair improvements. Besides his farming interests Mr. Chaney owns a threshing machine, which he operates during the threshing season. He and wife have eight children, namely: Alfred B., Albert D., William Thomas, George Walker, Robert E., Henry F., Jesse S. and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney are communicants of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Gov. Powell Clayton was born in Delaware County, Penn., on August 7, 1833. His father, John Clayton, was sixth in line of descent from William Clayton, who came from England to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1681. John Clayton wedded Ann, a daughter of Capt. George Clark, of the British army. When twenty years of age Powell Clayton entered Capt. Alden Partridge's Military Academy at Bristol, Penn., and also studied civil engineering. In 1859 he was made engineer and surveyor of Leavenworth, Kas. On May 29, 1861, he enlisted in the United States army as captain of the First Kansas Infantry. At Wilson's Creek his company lost forty-nine out of seventy-four men, and in February, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and the following March was promoted to the position of colonel of the regiment, and was given command of the post of Pine Bluff, which he successfully defended against Gen. Marmaduke. For his gallant service at Pine Bluff and Mount Elba, where he captured 800 prisoners, 60 wagons and \$60,000 cash in paymaster's chest, President Lincoln made him brigadier-general in August, 1864. He served until hostilities ceased, and was mustered out of service on August 24, 1865. After his marriage with Miss B. A. McGraw, a daughter of an old citizen of Helena, Ark., he settled on a plantation in Jefferson County, Ark. The Republican party organized in Arkansas in 1867, and he made the first canvass for the adoption of a constitution, which was adopted, and in February, 1868, Mr. Clayton was nominated for governor of the State, and was afterward elected. Vigor and determination marked his administration. He met the Ku Klux Klan and order of the White Camellia promptly and firmly. Martial law was proclaimed and three brigades of State Militia were called out. Gov. Clayton's course was endorsed by the Legislature and the loyal people. In January, 1871, he was elected United States Senator as a Republican. He resigned the governor's office on March 25, 1871, and took his seat in the Senate. In the XLIII Congress he was chairman of the joint committee on enrolled bills, and a member of the committee on military affairs and Territories, and also a member of the select committee on levees of the Mississippi River. In 1877 he returned to Little Rock and remained there until 1882, when he came to Eureka Springs as president of the Eureka Springs Railroad Company. After the road was built he was made general manager, and is now president and manager. He was the prime mover in organizing the improvement company of Eureka Springs, of which he is president. Besides his interests at Eureka Springs he owns a plantation on the Arkansas River fifteen miles below Pine Bluff, 40,000 acres in Southeast Arkansas, and considerable property at Hot Springs and Little Rock. To him and wife have been born four children, viz.: Lucy, Mrs. F. F. Gilbert, of Chicago; Powell, now attending the Pennsylvania Military Academy; Charlotte and Kathleen. Gov. Clayton still takes an active interest in politics, and is now chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas, and a member of the National Committee. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion.

William W. Collier was born near Benton, Saline Co., Ark., about 1834, and is a son of Stephen Collier, a native of Virginia, who married a Miss France, also a native of Virginia. Stephen Collier came to Arkansas at an early day, and located in Saline County, where his first wife died when our subject was an infant. He afterward married again, and removed to Johnson County, where he afterward resided. His death occurred away from home in the fall of 1845, while visiting a brother-in-law in Newton County. After his father's death William W. resided with an uncle in Newton and Carroll Counties until he was twenty years of age. Beginning life then for himself, he worked in a tan-yard for one year, but since then he has been engaged in farming. About 1858 he was married in Carroll County to Tennessee Allread, a native of Arkansas. They located on a farm on Dry Fork, and it was here that his first wife died, about eighteen months after their marriage. Mr. Collier next located on a farm at the head of Osage Creek, and remained there until 1876, when he sold out with the intention of removing to Arizona, but changed his mind and decided to remain in Arkansas. He purchased the farm where he now resides, two and one-half miles from Green Forest. Here he located and has since resided. His home farm contains 240 acres, and he has a tract of eighty acres nearer Green Forest. There are about 150 acres under fence, with good improvements. On July 26, 1880, Mr. Collier wedded Tennessee Sisco, a native of Carroll County, and a daughter of Thomas Sisco (deceased), who removed from

Tennessee to Arkansas about 1835. In 1861 Mr. Collier enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Oak Hill, Prairie Grove, and several skirmishes. While mustering before the war he served as second lieutenant. Politically he is a Democrat. Both he and wife are consistent Christians. She is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and he of the Methodist Church. They have eleven children living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Abe Walker), Thomas S., Nancy E. (Mrs. Mat Dooling), William A., Benjamin F., Edward L., Alexander, John H., Araminta J., Melissa and Mellie.

Archimedes Davis, one of the prominent attorneys of Eureka Springs, Ark., is a native of Abingdon, Washington Co., Va. He was born on December 12, 1850, and is a son of Archimedes and Mary V. (Fulkerson) Davis. The father was of English and Welsh extraction, and a native of Virginia. By profession he was a lawyer. He also owned several plantations, which he managed. For twenty years before his death he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. His death occurred in 1865. His wife was also a native of the "Old Dominion." Two of her brothers were colonels in the Confederate army, and one of them has been in Congress since the war. She is still living at the old home in Virginia at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and secured a good education, which was finished at King College, Bristol, Tenn. In 1870 he began reading law with his uncle, Frank Fulkerson, of Rogersville, Tenn., and continued for one year. Thence he went to Bristol and finished his law education with York & Fulkerson, the latter being his mother's youngest brother. He obtained license to practice at Abingdon, Va., and came west in 1873. Locating at Marshall, Searcy Co., Ark., he practiced law there ten years, after which he came to Eureka Springs, where he has since controlled a large practice. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature from Searcy County, and served one term, during which time he was a member of several important committees. For a number of years he served as school examiner of Searcy County. In 1884 he was elected mayor of Eureka Springs, and held the office two terms, which was during the litigation on the town site; and was one of the committee appointed to carry out the decree of the court in that suit. His marriage with Sallie B. Rogers was celebrated in Searcy County, Ark., in 1878, and to them have been born four children, of whom one, Grace, is dead. Those living are Blanch, Sam, Vance and Mary. Mrs. Davis is a consistent Christian and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davis takes an active interest in political matters, and supports the Democratic party. For the past two years he has served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Carroll County.

Hon. Tilford Denton was born in Warren County, Tenn., on November 23, 1817, and is a son of Capt. John Denton, a native of South Carolina. The latter was reared in his native State, and, when a young man, went to Kentucky, where he married Jane French, a native of North Carolina. Soon after their marriage they removed to Tennessee, and located in Warren County, being among the first settlers there. After a number of years' residence there they removed to Arkansas, and located near Cane Hill, Washington County, remaining there until the death of the father in 1832. Capt. John Denton served in the War of 1812, in Col. Coffey's regiment, and participated in the battle of New Orleans with Gen. Jackson. There was a family of twelve children, of whom ten grew to mature years. Two sons and two daughters married and became heads of families. None of the others ever married. Our subject, who is the youngest son, and his sister, Mary, widow of Col. Daniel Thomason, of Washington County, Ark., are the only surviving members of the family. The latter is now eighty-four years of age. Hon. Tilford Denton grew to manhood in Washington County, coming to Carroll County when he was twenty years of age. He located at Carrollton, and has since been a resident of this vicinity. In 1873 he removed to his present residence in Boone County, just across the line, but his post-office has been at Carrollton for the last fifty years. He owns about 1,000 acres of real estate in Carroll County. In 1846 the Colonel was elected clerk of Carroll County, and served one term, declining re-election. In 1850 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected to the same position. Afterward he served as county treasurer for one or two terms. In 1863 he enlisted in Col.



Harrell's battalion, and served in the Confederate army until the close of the war, on detached duty, as quartermaster of the battalion. His marriage with Mary Sneed, a daughter of Charles Sneed, was celebrated in November, 1848. To their union have been born thirteen children, of whom Sebron S., John R., Charles S., Hugh L., Volney W. and Wilburn G. are living. The others died as follows: William F., August, 1887, aged thirty-eight years; Jane, June 27, 1872, aged nineteen years; Elizabeth, 1877, aged twenty years; Kizzy, 1878, aged eighteen years; Robert E. Lee, March, 1880, aged sixteen years; Tilford, 1863, aged six years, and an infant unnamed. When Mr. Denton settled in Carrollton in March, 1837, he engaged in the mercantile business, and continued until 1845. The currency at that time was mostly in peltry, and one season the Colonel shipped 6,600 pounds of deer-skins to New Orleans. In 1859 he engaged in merchandising, and continued until the war, as a member of the firm of Denton & Peele. Col. Denton is closely identified with the history of his section of country, no man being more highly respected or esteemed by its citizens.

J. O. Ducker, M. D., was born in Ashley County, Ark., in 1851, and is a son of W. M. and Permilia K. Ducker, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. W. M. Ducker was of French extraction, and a farmer. He was a prominent man in his county, and served as sheriff for many years. His death occurred in 1855. The mother was of English origin. She died in 1874, leaving two children, the subject of this sketch and a daughter who now resides in Texas. J. O. Ducker received a good academic education in his native county, after which he entered college at Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1869. In 1874 he entered the Louisville Medical College, and attended one year, after which he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating from it in 1877. At once he entered upon the practice of his profession near Pine Bluff, Ark., remaining there until 1879, when he removed to Fayetteville. After a year's practice in the latter city, he removed to Eureka Springs. Being thoroughly educated in his profession, he has built up a large practice in medicine and surgery, and here he practices during the summer; he also has an office in the city of St. Louis, Mo., where he practices his profession every winter. Dr. Ducker is a member of the State Medical Association, and is secretary of the County Medical Society. His marriage with Daisy Foster, of New Orleans, was celebrated in December, 1881, and to them has been born one son, Frank O. The Doctor is a Mason, and in politics a Democrat.

Thomas W. Fancher, a prominent farmer of Carroll County, Ark., was born in Overton County, Tenn., on January 24, 1838. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Carlock) Fancher, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. When twelve years of age James Fancher removed from his native State to Tennessee. After his marriage in the latter State he located on a farm, and resided there until 1838, when he came to Carroll County, Ark. Locating on a farm, he spent the remainder of his life here, and died on June 8, 1866. His widow is still living (1888). James Fancher served as a private in the War of 1812. In 1842 he represented Carroll County in the Arkansas Legislature. Thomas W. Fancher grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on July 9, 1857, was married to Elizabeth B. Sneed, a daughter of Charles Sneed. She was born and reared in the neighborhood of her present home. After his marriage Mr. Fancher located on a part of his present farm. The place now contains 500 acres, of which 230 acres are under cultivation and finely improved. Mr. and Mrs. Fancher have a family of ten children, viz.: James, Wilburn H., Martha J. (a widow, who resides with her parents), Mary D. (one of the county teachers), Polk, Charles R., Wilkins H., Bessie May, Joseph J. and Jesse. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fancher are earnest Christians. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and he of the Cumberland Presbyterian. In 1862 Mr. Fancher enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to the Fourth Arkansas Infantry. Later he was placed in Herrell's battalion, and served until hostilities ceased, acting part of the time as first lieutenant. Among other engagements he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Poison Springs and Marks Mills. His regiment was disbanded in Texas, after which he returned home, arriving in June, 1865. Mr. Fancher is a charter member of Osage Masonic Lodge, and is a Master Mason.

J. C. Fraker was born in Illinois on February 26, 1831. About 1838 his parents removed to Indiana, and it was there that he was educated in the common schools. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, and the next year located at

Emporia, where he soon after engaged in the hardware business, in partnership with Asa Gillett and Senator P. B. Plumb. Later the firm comprised Judge Peyton, Senator Plumb and Mr. Fraker. They did a large wholesale and retail business, at that time the largest in Southeast Kansas. In 1868 Mr. Fraker sold his interest, and removed to Wichita, and in 1871 engaged in the milling business, which he continued until 1880, when his mill burned. The next year he removed to Carroll County, Ark., and engaged in saw-milling and the lumber trade. He also retained an interest in a lumber business at Wichita. At first he located at Winona Springs, but in 1885 he came to Eureka Springs. Until last year he did a large wholesale and retail business, but since then he has been doing a wholesale business exclusively, as a member of the firm of Spencer & Fraker. Their business in 1887 amounted to \$50,000. In 1852 Mr. Fraker was united in marriage with Susan M. Nicholls, of Greencastle, Ind. She died on September 1, 1874, leaving three children, viz.: Frank F., Hattie and Birdie. On September 1, 1875, he wedded Miss E. M. Foote, of Nottawa, Mich. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first wife was also a member of the same church. In politics Mr. Fraker is a Prohibitionist, and is the present secretary of the Prohibition State Central Committee. His wife is president of the W. C. T. U. of Eureka Springs.

Timothy C. Freeman, a son of William H. and Nancy Freeman, was born in Warren County, Tenn., on June 2, 1843. His parents removed from Tennessee to Louisiana and thence to Arkansas in 1853. They settled in Carroll County, where Timothy C. Freeman grew to manhood. In 1861 the latter enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to Col. Hawthorn's regiment of infantry. On July 4, 1863, he was taken prisoner at Helena, Ark., and was held at Alton, Ill., until June 10, 1864. Soon after he was discharged and enlisted in the United States Navy for three years, but was discharged August 10, 1865, after which he returned to Missouri, locating in Polk County. There he engaged in farming, and remained until 1873. On January 6, 1868, he wedded Samantha Lofton, who was born and reared in Polk County, and is a daughter of Alfred Lofton, now deceased. In 1873 Mr. Freeman sold his property in Polk County, and, removing to Arkansas, settled on a farm near Berryville, which he has since cultivated in a very successful manner. In politics he has always endorsed and supported the measures and men of the Democratic party. He was elected sheriff of Carroll County in the fall of 1878, and was twice re-elected to the same office, thus serving six consecutive years. For some time he has served as public building commissioner of the county. He and wife have a family of one daughter and four sons, viz.: Flora (Mrs. J. H. Hanna), William E., James B., Finney and Charles. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are consistent members of the Christian Church. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Jesse W. Freeman, of the firm of Freeman & Bobo, general merchants of Berryville, Ark., is a native of White County, Tenn., born March 15, 1846. He is a son of William H. and Nancy (Walling) Freeman, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee. They were married in their native State, and resided there until 1851, when they came to Arkansas. Locating in Carroll County, they resided here until 1862, when they removed to Bolivar, Mo., their present home. Jesse W. Freeman was fifteen years of age when the Civil War broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted in the First Arkansas Cavalry and served until 1863, when he was discharged for disability, which was the result of a wound received in Carroll County in March of that year. Mr. Freeman is chiefly self-educated. In early life he had very little opportunity to attend school, but since arriving at mature years he has acquired a good practical education by business experience and much desultory reading. After the war he went to the home of his parents in Missouri and remained until 1869, when he came to Berryville, and, in a small way, engaged in the mercantile business. Soon after he took a partner in business, and under the firm name of Freeman & Fanning did a general mercantile business for about twelve years. Mr. Freeman then did business alone until 1886, when the present firm was established. The firm carry a good stock of goods, have a neat store and a large trade. In 1883 Mr. Freeman purchased the Berryville Flouring Mill, since which time he has done a successful milling business. He also owns a half interest in a saw and planing-mill, which manufactures a great deal of lumber. Upon the organization of the Citizens' Bank at Eureka Springs he was one of the stockholders and directors, and, at

the expiration of eight months, was elected president, in which capacity he has since served. In connection with his other business Mr. Freeman has dealt largely in stock, during which time he has shipped many horses South and cattle and hogs to St. Louis and Chicago. His marriage with Serena L. Meek, a native of the county, and a daughter of Jacob A. Meek, deceased, was solemnized at Berryville in 1864, and to their union have been born five children: Frank B., Dallas, Clarence, Jessie and Carl. Mr. Freeman is a member of the Knights Templar Lodge at Eureka Springs, and the I. O. O. F. and Blue Lodge at Berryville.

Philip B. Fry is a Tennessean, who was born in Polk County December 4, 1839, and is a son of Harvey and Anna (Cate) Fry, both natives of McMinn County, Tenn. The parents were married in their native county, and afterward located in Polk County among the Indians. It was four years before the Indians were removed from the county. There Harvey Fry spent the remainder of his life. He improved a farm, which he cultivated, and operated a large flouring mill. For one or more terms he held the office of trustee of the county. His death occurred in 1881, and his wife's in the spring of 1888. P. B. Fry grew to manhood at his father's home, and in the spring of 1862 enlisted in the Confederate army. Joining the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry under Col. McKinzy, he, with the exception of six months, served with that regiment as second sergeant until the war closed, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and those around Atlanta. Once while at home he was taken prisoner, but made his escape. At the close of the war his regiment was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., after which Mr. Fry returned to his home in Tennessee and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1864 he was married in Polk County, Tenn., to Elizabeth Taylor, a native of the county and a daughter of James Taylor. In the fall of 1867 he sold his farm in Tennessee and came to Arkansas. For awhile he rented land, but in 1869 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, which at that time was nothing more than a small clearing with a few improvements. The farm now contains 360 acres, with 150 under cultivation, with good improvements, and upon which is an orchard of over 600 fine fruit trees. Politically Mr. Fry endorses and supports the principles of the Democratic party. He and wife have a family of six children, viz.: William H., Julia B., Emma M., Lou Ann, John R. and Elizabeth.

John Gaskins, one of the oldest pioneers of Carroll County, Ark., was born about 1816, in Washington County, Ind., and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Kile) Gaskins. The father was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and removed to Indiana in very early pioneer times. He died in Washington County, Ind., after which his widow with her family removed to Monroe County, Ind. Thence she removed to Sullivan County, Ind., where she died. After the death of his father, the support of the family devolved upon our subject and a brother. The former remained with his mother until he was nineteen years of age, when he married Susan Scott, and settled on a farm in Monroe County, Ind. Three years later he removed to Marion County, Ark., and, locating on White River, remained there four years, when he removed to Green Forest, Carroll County. Remaining there until December, 1835, he located on his present farm, near what is now Gaskin Station. Here he has since resided with the exception of about three years during the war, when, on account of his being a Union man, he found it convenient to immigrate to Missouri. He had three sons and one son-in-law in the Federal army. After the war he returned home, and has since, as before, been engaged in farming. His farm contains 180 acres of good land. His first wife, who died in 1885, bore him twelve children, of whom five, William, James, Elias, Mary and Nancy, are living. The mother of these children is buried near the home place. She was a consistent Christian, and a member of the Christian Church. In 1888 Mr. Gaskins married Nancy Wright, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Barry County, Mo. She is an earnest member of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Gaskins is a staunch Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. W. H. Harrison, and recently voted for Benjamin Harrison. He also had about fifteen Republican offsprings to vote for Harrison this year. Being one of the oldest settlers in this part of Arkansas, he remembers when the country abounded in wild animals, and, as he is the most noted hunter in this section, he often laughingly says "that his killing panther and bear made it possible for subsequent settlement." Uncle Johnny

Gaskins' bear hunts and general mountain expeditions form the subject for winter fireside chats all over "these parts."

William P. George, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Berryville, Ark., was born in Cassville, Mo., on January 26, 1847, and is a son of David O. and Sarah (Smith) George, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. When sixteen years of age David O. George came to Arkansas, and, when a young man, went to Missouri, where he married in Benton County. He was one of the first merchants who located at Springfield, where he remained a number of years. Thence he removed to Cassville, where he was engaged in merchandising for several years, after which he located on a farm in Barry County and resided there until his death, in April, 1886. Dr. William P. George grew to manhood in Barry County, and secured a good education in the common and higher English branches at Washburn. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the army, and was assigned to Company C, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and served until he was paroled at Shreveport, at the close of the war, or in June, 1865. He participated in the engagements at Pleasant Hill, La., Little Rock and Jenkins' Ferry. At the first named place he was slightly wounded. In 1865 he began studying medicine in the office of Dr. John Ray, of Cassville, and continued two years, after which he located at Berryville, Ark., and commenced practicing. In 1874 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1875. Returning to Berryville, he resumed practicing, and has continued with very great success. Since 1869 he has been engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice, with the exception of two years. His marriage with Mollie Burton, a daughter of John O. Burton, of Cassville, was solemnized on January 15, 1871. Mrs. George was born in Cassville, and was chiefly reared and educated in Missouri. To their union have been born four children, of whom one, Pearl, a bright little girl of six years, is dead. Those living are Burton O., William E. and Charles A. For about four years the Doctor held the position of county examiner. He is now a member of the Board of Pensions and Carroll County Medical Association. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

Henry Glitsch, a prominent member of the Carroll County bar, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on August 18, 1848, and when nine months of age was brought by his parents to America. They settled in Johnstown, Penn., where the father, Casper Glitsch, was a machinist in the iron-works. Casper Glitsch was born in 1821 and died in 1883. He was the son of Christian Glitsch, who is now living in Willmore, Penn., at the advanced age of ninety years. The latter is a leather merchant, and since coming to America has made three trips to Europe. The Glitsch family present a remarkable example of fine physique and longevity, the father of our subject being the only one of the family that is dead. Anne Elizabeth Glitsch, the mother of Henry, is now living in Johnstown, Penn., at the age of sixty-two years, she having been born in 1826. Her father was on the staff of Napoleon at the burning of Moscow, and died at the age of ninety-four years. Henry Glitsch was reared at Johnstown, and while a boy worked in rolling-mills. On June 27, 1863, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company F, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry. His first term of enlistment expired in six months, and he re-enlisted in January, 1864, at Charleston, Va., for three years or during the war. He served until July 30, 1865, after which he returned to Johnstown and engaged as heater in a rolling-mill. In September, 1868, he entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and remained there till the fall of 1871. The next winter he taught school in Pennsylvania, and in 1872 went to Crawford County, Kas., and read law in the office of John T. Voss, of Girard, until September, 1873. He was admitted to the bar in Crawford County, and remained there until 1874, when he removed to Berryville, Ark. Remaining there six months, he removed to Forsyth, Mo., and remained until 1877, and went to Harrison, Ark. In March, 1880, he came to Eureka Springs, where he has since been engaged in practicing his profession. He was the first regular solicitor of Eureka Springs, and was prominently connected with the town-site land suit. He takes an active interest in politics, and supports the Democratic party. In 1874 he was united in marriage with S. B. Layton, of Missouri, who bore him two sons, Carl and Fritz. His second marriage was celebrated in August, 1887, having chosen for his wife Ella Hall, a direct descendant of the Berkeley family, of Virginia. Her parents reside at Fargo Springs, Kas. Mrs. Glitsch is a devoted Christian

and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Glitsch is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F.

Robert J. Gray, vice-president of the Citizens' Bank, of Eureka Springs, was born four miles west of Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark. He is a son of William and Emma (Crothers) Gray. William Gray was born in Maryland in 1818, and came West as an army surgeon in 1835. He was an eminent and successful physician. During the Mexican War he served in the volunteer army service. He was elected colonel and given charge of Fort Gibson for ten months. After 1835 he served in the regular army as surgeon for several years. He was of Scotch-English descent, and was finely educated, having graduated from Harvard College. While a resident of Johnson County, Ark., he represented the county in the State Legislature, and was a candidate for re-election at the time of his death, which occurred on May 16, 1851, at Clarksville, Ark. His widow was born in New York, and is still living with her son, the subject of this sketch. Both parents were consistent members of the Episcopal Church. In 1852 the mother married John F. Hill, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He died in Clarksville in February, 1882. He was a Mason of high standing, and at one time was a member of the State Senate. Robert J. Gray was reared in Clarksville to the age of thirteen years, when, in 1859, he started in company with relatives across the plains to California, reaching there after a six months' trip. He remained on the frontier, engaged in farming, mining, etc., for eighteen years, when he returned to Arkansas. Locating at Clarksville, in 1876, he engaged in merchandising with John F. Hill, and continued for three years. In the spring of 1880 he came to Eureka Springs, and for seven years was engaged in the liquor business, after which he was elected vice-president of the Citizens' Bank, and was acting president of the same for six months. Mr. Gray is also a member of the firm of Freeman, Gray & Co., dealers in produce and stock. His marriage with Anna Doss, of Eureka Springs, was celebrated on June 20, 1883. Mrs. Gray is a native of Tennessee, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Gray is a Mason, a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F.

William J. Hailey, proprietor of the *Carroll Progress*, of Berryville, Ark., was born in Texas on July 13, 1855. He is a son of Capt. B. F. and H. O. (Gates) Hailey, natives of Tennessee. Soon after his marriage in Tennessee Capt. B. F. Hailey removed to Arkansas, and settled in White County. Residing there but a short time he removed to Texas, and remained until 1857, when he returned to Arkansas. Locating in Carroll County, he soon after engaged in the hotel business at Berryville, and continued till the beginning of the Civil War, when he raised a company for the Confederate service. He was appointed captain, and served until the close of the war. Before he could return home to his family he was taken sick and died at Austin, Tex., in 1865. His widow still survives. After Mr. Hailey's death she married William Hubbert, of Cassville, Mo., who, for fourteen consecutive years, was circuit and county clerk of Barry County. For the past eight years he has been a resident of Berryville. William J. Hailey was reared at Berryville, and educated in Clarke's Academy. For four years he taught school during the fall and winter, and engaged in farming during the summer. On September 5, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Janie Ross, who was born and reared in Kentucky. Her early education was received in her native State, but after coming to Arkansas she attended Clarke's Academy. She is a daughter of W. H. Ross, one of the leading farmers of Carroll County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hailey have been born six children, of whom Newton L., Henry T., Ida May, Rose and Ross are living. The one deceased is Mabel, aged one year. Under Mr. Hailey's efficient management the *Carroll Progress* is one of the leading papers of the county. He purchased and began the publication of it in 1891. [Since the above was written Mr. Hailey's connection with the *Carroll Progress* has ceased (September 24, 1898), the publication of the paper being continued by J. D. Hailey and J. R. Perkins].

John H. Hamilton was born in Marion County, Ala., on July 28, 1855, and is a son of John and Jane (Hamilton) Hamilton, of Irish and German descent, respectively. John Hamilton, the father, was born in North Carolina in 1818, and when a boy went to Tennessee. By trade he was a mechanic and blacksmith, but he also engaged in merchandising, farming and stock raising. When the Civil War broke out he had accumulated considerable wealth, but all went in

the lost cause. He enlisted in the Confederate army (although voting the Union ticket), and served until February, 1862, when he sickened and died, near Knoxville, Tenn. His wife was born in South Carolina in 1816, and died in 1877. John H. Hamilton was reared on a farm in Alabama. Owing to the effects of the Civil War he was forced to work hard in early life to support his mother and four sisters. He learned the tanner's trade, but only followed it for two years, and by persistent effort he and his sisters secured common-school educations. His literary training was finished at the high-school at Vernon, Ala., after which he engaged in merchandising at Detroit, Ala., and although he at one time lost his stock, a large flouring and grist-mill and cotton gins, by fire, and suffered losses in the panic of 1873, he continued very successfully until 1880, when, on account of poor health, he removed to Eureka Springs. Here he was engaged in the boot and shoe business until 1881, and in 1882 he was elected city clerk, and served until 1883. He was then elected circuit clerk for the Western District of Carroll County, and served until 1885. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Eureka Springs, and is the present incumbent. In January, 1876, he was united in marriage with Michael D. Key, of Hamilton, Ala. She is a native of Georgia. To them have been born five children, one of whom, Paul, is living. Politically Mr. Hamilton is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Wellington R. Hamilton was born in Southern Arkansas in August, 1853, and is a son of R. S. and Frances (Aday) Hamilton, both natives of Tennessee. The parents removed from their native State to Southern Arkansas in 1833, and located on a farm, where they remained until the death of the father, in 1871. Wellington R. Hamilton was reared at the home of his parents, and early learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked in Southern Arkansas until 1866, when he went to Southwest Missouri. Locating at Washburn, Mo., he there worked at his trade for three years, after which he went to Colorado, and worked at his trade a short time at Georgetown. Returning to Southwest Missouri he remained there until 1875, when he came to Berryville, and resumed working at his trade. Under Hayes' administration he was appointed postmaster, which position he resigned after three years. Soon after locating at Berryville he established a general hardware store, which he operated until the spring of 1888. Although Mr. Hamilton commenced business with very limited means, by careful management he has become one of the most wealthy and substantial men of Berryville. In the spring of 1888 the Berryville Evaporating Company was organized, with W. P. George as president, L. Nunnally, secretary, and J. W. Freeman, A. Bobo and W. R. Hamilton, directors. The company have erected a building and put in machinery for evaporating fruit. They have also established a canning factory with a capacity of 6,000 cans per day. The enterprise is an important and worthy one, and will be a valuable acquisition to the city of Berryville. Mr. Hamilton was married in 1878 to Beatrice McKennon, a native of the county, who was also reared and educated here. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of three sons: Freddie C., Claudie F. and Chester C. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Berryville.

Edward Harbert was born in Henry County, Mo., on November 5, 1842, and is a son of Moses Berry Harbert, a native of Kentucky. The latter was married in his native State, and his wife died there, after which he went to Indiana. He located in Indiana, and married Elizabeth Carlock, a native of Tennessee. From Indiana he removed to Illinois, thence to Missouri, and located in Henry County. Later he removed to Barry County, but during the war he returned to Illinois, and died there in the fall of 1863. Edward Harbert was but three years of age when his father settled in Barry County. He grew to manhood there, and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army, and was assigned to the Seventy-second Missouri Infantry, with which he served two years, after which he enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war as a non-commissioned officer, and was most of the time on detached duty. He received his discharge at Springfield, Ill., after which he immediately returned to Barry County, Mo., and resided there until February, 1867, when he removed to Carroll County, Ark. On January 1, 1860, he was united in marriage with Nancy J. Ward, a daughter of William Ward, of Green Forest, Ark. Mrs. Harbert was born in Tennessee. Mr. Harbert built the first residence in Green Forest, and he and his father-in-law built the first store, and were the first merchants of

the town after the war. Mr Harbert continued in that business for one year, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising and farming. In the spring of 1887 he located on the farm on which he now resides. The tract contains 119 acres, and has sixty-five under cultivation, upon which is a new frame residence, good stables and other buildings. In politics Mr. Harbert has ever endorsed and supported the principles and men of the Republican party. In 1880 he served as census enumerator for three townships. Mr. and Mrs. Harbert were formerly members of the Christian Church, and still hold to that faith. They are the parents of eleven children, eight living and three dead. Those living are Jefferson, who is married and resides on the home farm; William, who is also married and resides on a farm; Dove, Mrs. Jackson Reeves; Dora, Mrs. Dave Watson; Miletus, Queen, Charles and Eddie.

Dr. Jacob Ellis Harbert, physician and druggist of Green Forest, Ark., is a native of Missouri, born in Cape Girardeau County in 1837. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Ellis) Harbert. John Harbert was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and was married in the latter place. Soon after his marriage he removed to McLean County, Ill., and remained about twelve years. He was a farmer and mechanic. From Illinois he went to Iowa, but three years later removed to Southwest Missouri, and located in Barry County. Later he removed to Newton County, and died in Neosho in 1862. Dr. Harbert was taken to the different places mentioned by his parents, and attained his majority in Barry County, Mo. He remained in Missouri until 1858, when he located in Madison County, Ark., and remained there until coming to Carroll County in 1862. While in Madison County he began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. Allen, of that county, who was considered one of the best read physicians of the State. Dr. Harbert practiced his profession in Madison County until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was conscripted into the Confederate army. He served with his regiment about four months, after which he was sick and in the hospital most of the time. Upon his return from the army he resumed the study of medicine under Dr. Baker, of Carroll County. In 1866 he again engaged in the practice of his profession, and in May, 1874, located at Green Forest, where he has since practiced continuously with good success. In the fall of 1874 he engaged in the drug business, which he has continued. For a number of years he was in partnership with Dr. Thomas, but at present is connected with Dr. Ray. His marriage with Nancy R. Matlock, a native of Tennessee, was celebrated on February 14, 1855. Mrs. Harbert was reared in her native State, and is a daughter of Absalom Matlock (deceased), who removed to Arkansas about 1850. The Doctor and wife have five children, viz.: Mary (Mrs. John Hoffman), Queen (Mrs. Thomas Walker), Katie (wife of Dr. D. F. Ray), Ellis and George W. Mrs. Harbert is a member of the Baptist Church. The Doctor has been a Master Mason since 1857, and a Royal Arch Mason since 1867. He was made a Select Knight in 1888.

Dr. William R. Hardesty, a prominent physician of Eureka Springs, and an enterprising citizen of Carroll County, Ark., is a native of Maryland, and was born on November 13, 1835. He is a son of Joseph and Maria (Douglas) Hardesty. Joseph Hardesty was a tobacco dealer. He was also a native of Maryland, in which State he was reared. When a young man he removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where he afterward lived and died. Here he reared his family. His wife, who was born in Kentucky, also died in Ohio. Dr. William R. Hardesty was reared in Ohio, and secured his academic education at Woodsfield. He first read medicine with Dr. Hiram G. Judkins, of Belmont County, after which he attended the Ohio Medical College. In 1861 he entered the regular army medical corps, and served about five years. Returning from the army he began practicing his profession at Belleville, Ohio, but after one year he removed to what is now Boswell, Ind., and, resuming the practice of his profession, remained there until 1879, when he came to Eureka Springs. Here he has built up a large and lucrative practice, making a specialty of chronic diseases. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Rachel Harper, who lived but four years afterward. He was again married, in 1883, Harriet Studyin, of Carthage, Mo., becoming his wife. He is the father of one child, a daughter, Daisy. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and in religion is a Catholic. He is also a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. W. Hill, the proprietor of the Eureka Springs Transfer and Crescent Sta-

bles, was born in Pike County, Ill., in 1855, and was reared in his native State. His father, Joseph Hill, was a carpenter, who died in Illinois in 1867. The mother, Mary Hill, also died in Illinois, when our subject was eighteen years of age, since which time he has been upon his own resources. He first worked as a farm hand, at \$15 per month, after which he drove a carriage for a hotel for three years at a meager salary. He then worked in a store as delivery clerk until 1875, when he engaged in the restaurant business in his native county, and continued for six years. Thence he came to Eureka Springs, and purchasing a team and carriage, he used them in the transfer business. After one year he added another team to his possessions, and from this germ the business has grown to its present dimensions. In 1887 he added extensive additions to his stables, which were built in 1886. They now have 96 feet front, with 70 feet depth, and capacity for fifty-three horses. Forty horses are constantly used in the business. Mr. Hill has a special contract with the Eureka Springs Railroad Company and the Eureka Improvement Company, also with the mail service and express company. Besides this he does an extensive livery business, and has the largest capital invested of any single individual of the city. On October 7, 1879, he was united in marriage with Annie Harshman, of Illinois, who bore to him one son, Emmett. This wife died ten months after their marriage, and in 1883 Mr. Hill was married, in Chicago, to Ada M. Foster, of that city. One daughter, Leila, has been born to this union. Politically Mr. Hill is a Democrat. He is a highly respected citizen of the county, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Kindred J. Hodge, a general merchant of Berryville, Ark., is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Bedford County, that State, on December 5, 1850. He is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Bobo) Hodge, both natives of Tennessee. The parents were married in their native State, and afterward located there and remained about twenty years. They came to Arkansas in 1856, and located in Carroll County. The father was a carpenter by trade, but after coming to Arkansas he engaged in farming in connection with carpentering, and continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the war was almost over. Becoming disabled, he was discharged and returned home, where he was killed in January, 1865. His widow still survives. They reared seven children to mature years, two daughters and five sons. One of the sons, L. D., was killed in the Federal army; Washington died while in the Federal army, and Samuel while in the Confederate service. The only children living are William Hodge, of Carroll County; Sarah, wife of James McCleary, of Berryville, and the subject of this sketch. The last named spent his youth on his father's farm, and grew to manhood in Carroll County. On November 8, 1872, he was united in marriage with Mary Jones, a daughter of C. A. Jones (deceased). She was born in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas in the fall of 1860. After his marriage Mr. Hodge settled on a farm in the county, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he sold his farm and engaged in clerking in a store in Berryville. The following February he purchased the store, and has since been engaged in merchandising. He carries a large stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots, shoes, hats and caps, and everything found in a first-class general store, and has a good trade. He is one of the city aldermen, and is a member of the school board. He and wife are the parents of five children, viz.: Denoy, Walter White, Clara Belle, Mable Marr and Charles Hubble.

Kimsey Hulsey is a native of Georgia, and was born in Hall County June 14, 1830. He is a son of Armistead Hulsey, also a native of Georgia. The latter was reared in his native State, and was married there to Frances Boyd, a native of Virginia. After his marriage he located in Georgia, and resided there until 1833, when he removed his family to Arkansas, and located in what is now Boone County. There he improved a farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1861. For three years he served as treasurer of the county. Kimsey Hulsey grew to manhood in Boone County, and was married there to Sarah Lipps, a native of North Carolina. Their marriage was celebrated in March, 1852, after which they located on a farm in the county, which was their home until 1866, when they removed to Carroll County and located on their present farm. This farm contains 180 acres of fine land, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation, with fair improvements. By trade Mr. Hulsey is a blacksmith, and for a number of years followed his trade, having kept a shop on his farm. Mrs. Hul-



sey is a daughter of James Lipps. She and husband have reared a family of three children, namely: America (Mrs. C. W. Yeager), James (who is married and resides in California) and Olive (Mrs. Charles Redden). Both Mr. Hulsey and wife are earnest Christians and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

F. H. Hurd, M. D., of Eureka Springs, was born December 8, 1850, being a son of Eli and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Hurd. The father was a native of New England, and was of English extraction. The mother was of Irish descent. The father died in Ohio, and the mother is living with the family of our subject. Dr. Hurd was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine, reading under private instruction. He received his academic education at Zanesville, Ohio, and was graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1872. He had been practicing medicine a short time before finishing his course of lectures, and after graduating he located at Dexter City, Ohio, where he was engaged in his profession for ten years. Selling out there, he spent a year at Philadelphia in the hospitals, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1885. He then removed to Newton, Kas., and enjoyed a lucrative practice there until ill health induced him to seek the virtues of the waters of Eureka Springs, where he located in the spring of 1888. In the practice of his profession he has devoted his attention particularly to surgery, in which he has performed several capital operations. On January 1, 1874, he married Flora Wilson, of Morgan County, Ohio, and his married life has been blessed in the birth of three children, whose names are Harry C., Lois P. and Edgar W. Mrs. Hurd is a member of the Christian Church. Dr. Hurd is a member of the I. O. O. F. Although he has been in Eureka Springs but a short time, he is rapidly gaining a deserving reputation, and with it a first-class practice.

Dr. William W. Johnston is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was born in Jefferson County, Ind., on November 10, 1838. His parents, Nathaniel D. and Sarah J. (Arbuckle) Johnston, now reside on a farm in Knox County, Ind. Douglas Johnston, the great-grandfather of our subject, came to the United States from Scotland, and was among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. He located in Westmoreland County, and there reared his family. Thence the grandfather of our subject, when a young man, removed to Knox County, Ohio. He served as captain in the War of 1812, and was for over thirty years engaged in merchandising at Martinsburg, Ohio. Here Nathaniel D. Johnston was born and reared. In early life the latter learned the tanner's trade, but for the last twenty years he has been engaged in farming. The maternal ancestry is traced back to the great-grandfather, who came from County of Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Westmoreland County, Penn. From there the maternal grandfather removed to Knox County, Ohio, where he afterward lived and died. Dr. William W. Johnston is the eldest of a family of seven children. He was reared in Coshocton County, Ohio, and secured a good education. His literary education was obtained at West Bedford Academy, in Ohio, and his professional in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio. During the war he served as assistant surgeon in the Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the youngest medical officers in the army. Prior to the war he had practiced two years at Centreville, Ind., and upon returning home was appointed assistant surgeon on the board of enrollment for the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana. After the war he located in Macon County, Ill., and practiced his profession for five years, when, on account of ill health, he abandoned his profession for one year, but resided in Illinois, engaged in his professional duties, until January, 1880, when he came to Eureka Springs. Since then he has practiced his profession continuously, and is one of the leading physicians of the city. On December 12, 1861, he was united in marriage with Marcia R. Conant, a daughter of Rev. Cyrus W. Conant, of Worthington, Ind., and to them have been born six children: Edith (Mrs. H. M. Gray), of Carthage, Mo.; Nannie J., a stenographer, of St. Louis; William W., Jr., Marcia C., Gertrude and Paul. Both the Doctor and wife are consistent Christians, and are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the former has been an elder for the last twenty-one years. He was instrumental in organizing the Presbyterian Church at Eureka Springs. In politics he is a Republican, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1888. As he is widely and favorably known, he is one of the leading members of his party in Northwest

Arkansas. He is also interested in educational work, and is at present secretary of the board of education at Eureka Springs.

Judge R. H. Jones, an influential citizen and prominent attorney of Berryville, Ark., was born in Grainger County, Tenn., October 14, 1849, and is a son of Capt. Clinton A. Jones and Ruth D. (Bragg) Jones. Judge R. H. Jones was reared in his native State, and secured a good common-school education. He came with his father's family to Carroll County in 1861. Soon after he enlisted in the Confederate army, and, being assigned to the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, served until the close of the war. Returning home, he soon after began reading law at Hamburg, Ark., and was there admitted to the bar in 1866. A short time afterward he located at Carrollton, and began practicing his profession, which he continued at that place until 1878, when he removed to Berryville, where he has since resided and practiced law. In 1886 he was elected county and probate judge, but, after serving eighteen months, resigned the position that he might give his whole attention to his profession. He is considered one of the best judges of law and one of the ablest attorneys of the county. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat. His marriage with Mrs. Caroline Burton, a native of New York, and daughter of Alfred Jones (deceased), was celebrated at Carrollton in March, 1870, and to their union have been born two children: Dr. Elmer Jones and Lily. Mrs. Jones is an active member of the Christian Church. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Jerome E. Jones, a prominent attorney of Berryville, Ark., was born in Grainger County, Tenn., on October 17, 1852. His parents, Capt. Clinton A. Jones and Ruth D. (Bragg) Jones, were also natives of Tennessee. After his marriage Capt. Clinton A. Jones located in Tennessee, and resided there until the fall of 1861, when he came to Arkansas, locating in Carroll County. In the same fall he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining a company that was organized in the county, of which he was made captain. At the battle of Corinth he was taken prisoner, but was afterward exchanged and returned to his regiment. When hostilities ceased he returned to Carroll County, and remained there the rest of his life, his death occurring on April 12, 1881. By occupation he was a farmer and merchant. Jerome E. Jones came to Arkansas with his parents. His education, which was begun in the common schools, was finished in a private school at Carrollton. He taught school in the county for about three years, and in 1878 began reading law at Carrollton. The next year he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession there. In 1880 he was elected circuit and county clerk and recorder of Carroll County, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected to the same offices. At the expiration of his second term he resumed the practice of law, in partnership with his brother, Judge R. H. Jones. The two brothers were engaged in the newspaper business for about two years, but they sold out, and have since given their attention to their profession. In politics our subject has always held to the principles and supported the men of the Democratic party. Mr. Jones has been twice married. He was first married, in 1874, to Estella May Britton, a native of Wisconsin, who was reared and educated in her native State. This wife died on August 19, 1876, and Mr. Jones was married again, October 30, 1880, to Avo Scarborough, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Carrollton, and educated at Prof. Clarke's Academy. She is a daughter of William B. and Minerva Scarborough. Her father is dead. Mrs. Jones is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of four children: Fenton, Mina, William and Zella.

Dr. John D. Jordan, a leading physician of Eureka Springs, located there in February, 1887, from Prescott, Nevada Co., Ark., where he had practiced his profession for ten years. He was born February 17, 1846, and is the sixth of a family of eight children of Benjamin F. and Elvira (Baylor) Jordan. Benjamin F. Jordan was of Irish descent, and was born in Tennessee in 1808. In 1844 he came to Washington County, Ark., and located on a farm, which he managed until his death in 1868. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1809, of German parentage. She died in 1866. Dr. John D. Jordan was reared on his father's farm, in Washington County, and it was there that he secured his literary education by his own personal efforts. In 1870 he entered the university at Louisville, Ky., and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1872, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county. After four years' practice there he removed to Prescott, and thence to Eureka Springs, as before stated. He now

controls a large and lucrative practice, and is one of the leading physicians of the county. January 7, 1874, he was united in marriage with Jennie Weaver, of Columbia County, Ark., and to them have been born six children, viz.: Myron D., Larkin F., Emma D., Carrie S., Lydia and Lillie R. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Mason, and a member of the State Medical Association, also of the County Medical Association, of which he was president a number of years, and is the present treasurer.

James W. Kirkham was born near Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ark., in November, 1861, and is a son of W. P. Kirkham and Nancy Harvey, natives of Georgia. The parents were reared and married in their native State, and removed to Arkansas about 1850, locating in Carroll County, where they still reside. James W. Kirkham grew to manhood on his father's farm, and when sixteen years of age was employed as clerk in Mr. Nunnally's store. He continued clerking until 1881, when he became a partner in the store. They have since conducted the business under the firm name of Nunnally & Kirkham. This firm built the Carroll Flouring Mill, which they operate in connection with their mercantile business. They also own three farms in the county, which they have cultivated by renters. Mr. Kirkham's marriage with Lizzie Nunnally was celebrated in this county, November 17, 1880, and to them have been born two children: Leslie and Ethel. Mrs. Kirkham is a native of Missouri, and a sister of Mr. Kirkham's partner. Mr. Kirkham is a young man of good business qualities, who is highly respected.

Joseph W. Lee, farmer and stock raiser of Carroll County, Ark., was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., January 16, 1837. He is a son of Gashum and Delilah (Hodge) Lee, both natives of Tennessee. The parents removed from Tennessee to Mississippi and settled in Tishomingo County. After three years they removed to Kentucky and remained twelve months, when they went to Ripley County, Mo., and resided until 1847. They then came to Arkansas and located in Searcy County, where they resided until the death of the father. Gashum Lee was a highly respected citizen of Searcy County, and served as justice of the peace for many years. Joseph W. Lee came to Arkansas with his parents, and grew to manhood in Searcy County. His youth was spent on his father's farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Capt. Campbell's company of infantry. Later he served successively in Col. Mitchell's, Col. Griffith's and Col. Power's regiments, and participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Mo., and Cross Hollow and several skirmishes. At Springfield Landing he received a flesh wound in the thigh. He was taken prisoner twice, but both times made his escape. When hostilities ceased his regiment was disbanded in Mississippi, and he returned to Searcy County and engaged in farming and stock trading. In 1878 he removed to Boone County, and resumed agricultural pursuits, but in 1880 he removed to Eureka Springs and remained twelve months engaged in the stock and feed business. The next three years he rented land, which he cultivated in connection with stock trading. In January, 1885, he located on his present farm. It contains 200 acres of land, with fifty acres under cultivation, with fair improvements. Mr. Lee's first wife died in Searcy County, leaving one son, James W. On September 22, 1869, in Stone County, he married Mrs. Lucinda Redwine, a daughter of James Lawrence. She was born in Georgia, and is a member of the Baptist Church. To this union have been born two children: Flora F. and Ollie A.

G. W. Martin, senior member of the firm of Martin & Marsh, proprietors of the Eclipse Stables, Eureka Springs, Ark., was born in St. Clair County, Mo., in 1845. He is a son of Samuel H. and Dortha B. Martin, both of whom were born and reared in Henry County, Va. The parents came to Missouri in 1837, and resided there, engaged in farming and stock raising, until their deaths in St. Clair County, the father's on May 12, 1872, and the mother's on February 23, 1888. G. W. Martin remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account, and continued six years. He then engaged in the milling business in his native county, and for six years operated flour, grist and saw-mills. Thence he came to Eureka Springs and established a boarding-house, which he still manages, as the Boarders' Home, which property he owns. He also owns his livery property, and has been connected with the business since June 30, 1888. The stable and stock are new, and the proprietors are making a success of the enterprise. Mr. Martin's marriage with Mary F. Tucker was celebrated on September 10, 1868. She is from St.

Clair County, Mo. They are the parents of three children, of whom two, Samuel H. and John H., are living. The one dead is Nora. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are consistent Christians, and members of the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, respectively. In politics he endorses and supports the principles of the Greenback party, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Besides his interests at Eureka Springs Mr. Martin owns a good farm of 320 acres in Missouri, with 160 acres under cultivation. He is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the town, and in 1886 was a member of the town council.

Edward Mitchell, an enterprising merchant and farmer of Carrollton, Ark., is a native of the county, born on April 21, 1842. He is a son of Joel D. Mitchell, a native of Virginia, and Elvira Dibble, a native of Tennessee. Joel D. Mitchell was taken when a child to Tennessee, and was there reared and married. He removed from the latter State to Missouri, and came to Arkansas about 1834, settling in Carroll County, where he remained until his death in February, 1872. He served as justice of the peace for one or more terms. His wife died in 1844. Edward Mitchell grew to mature years on his father's farm, and in July, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Col. Dave Walker's regiment of infantry. After serving in this a short time he was discharged, and in the spring of 1863 re-enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Among other engagements he participated in the battle of Mansfield, La., and was at Little Rock and Fort Smith when those cities were evacuated. At the battle of Mansfield he received a flesh wound, from which he was disabled for two months. After his parole at Shreveport, La., he returned home and remained until spring, when he went to Missouri, and remained six months, returning to Carroll County in the fall of 1867. Thence he went to Kansas and remained one year, when he went to Colorado and remained, engaged in farming and stock dealing, until the fall of 1879, when he sold out, and returned to Arkansas. Soon after he engaged in the mercantile business at Carrollton, and has continued very successfully. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, has an established trade and a good reputation for good goods and fair dealing. In 1878 he was married, in Carrollton, to Altie Johnson, a native of Georgia. She died in December of the next year, leaving one daughter, Altie Stella. In Boone County, Ark., in August, 1883, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Louisa Mitchell, a daughter of R. J. Mitchell, of Boone County. To them have been born two children: Joel and William Robert. Mrs. Mitchell is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Mitchell is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order. Besides his mercantile interests he owns two good farms, one near Carrollton, and the other near Harrison, Ark.

William R. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell & Ferree, hardware merchants of Berryville, Arkansas, is a native of Barry County, Mo., and a son of John Mitchell, a native of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas when a young man. The latter was married, in Arkansas, to Margaret Gardner, a native of Georgia. Soon after his marriage he located on a farm in Barry County, Mo., where he still resides. William R. Mitchell was born on September 25, 1847, and grew to manhood in his native county. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army, and was assigned to the Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until the war was over. After receiving his discharge, in 1865, he returned home and began working on the farm. In early life he had attended the common schools, but in 1868 he again entered school, and attended regularly during the school season until 1870, when he engaged in teaching. He taught two years in Barry County, and in the fall of 1872 was elected county surveyor, and served four years. Soon after he entered a commercial college at Painesville, Ohio, and after completing the course in that institution returned to Barry County, and engaged in merchandising. After selling goods two years he settled on a farm, which he managed until 1884, when he sold out and came to Berryville. Here he engaged in the grocery business, but, after six months, sold out and engaged in his present business, at which he has been successful. Mr. Ferree became a partner in the business in 1887. On June 19, 1879, Mr. Mitchell wedded Mary Leonard, who was born, reared and educated in Stone County, Mo. She is a daughter of George Leonard, of that county. To them have been born three children: Lily, James and Charles. In politics Mr. Mitchell is a staunch Republican. He was the candidate of his party for clerk of Carroll County at the special election in December, 1887, and was only defeated by a majority of

forty-eight votes, while the county has a Democratic majority of 400 votes. For one year he served as deputy circuit clerk. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar.

John H. Molloy, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Berryville, Ark., was born in St. Francois County, Mo., on April 6, 1846, and is a son of Rev. Joseph T. Molloy and Louisa Poston. Rev. Joseph T. Molloy was a native of Tennessee. He was educated there, and when a young man came to Arkansas. Louisa Poston was visiting relatives in Arkansas when she met Joseph T. Molloy, and married him. He was a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his life was devoted to preaching the Gospel. At the time of his death, in 1848, he was located at Jefferson City, Mo. His wife, who still survives, is the daughter of Col. Poston, of St. Francois County, Mo. Dr. John H. Molloy remained in St. Francois County until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Washington County, Mo. After a residence of four years there the family removed to St. Louis. Dr. Molloy commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. H. W. Poston, of Irondale, Mo., and remained with him one year. In the fall of 1864 he entered the St. Louis Medical College and took a full course of lectures, completing his medical education in that institution in the spring of 1866. In 1872 he located at Carrollton, Ark., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to Berryville in 1880, and resumed practicing, which he has continued with good success. In 1876, while at Carrollton, he engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice, and has continued since coming here. He first married, at Carrollton, Lizzie, a daughter of Col. Denton, and a native of Carrollton. This wife died, after which the Doctor married, about 1878, Ella Phillips, who was born, reared and educated in Greene County, Mo. Four children have been born to this union: Odin, Alta, Veva and Willie. Mrs. Molloy is a member of the Christian Church at Berryville. The Doctor is a member of the County Medical Board.

Spencer J. Morris was born in Carroll County, Ark., on March 23, 1852, and is a son of W. C. Morris, a native of Overton County, Tenn. The latter was reared and married in his native county, and after the death of his wife came to Arkansas, where he married Asinth Fancher, who was born and reared in White County, Tenn. She died when the subject of this sketch was an infant. In 1861 W. C. Morris located in Johnston County, Ark., and resided there until his death on August 6, 1871. Spencer J. Morris spent his youth in Carroll County with his relatives, and in 1865 went to Texas, but returned to Arkansas the following year. From childhood he has made his own way in the world. While young he worked on a farm and handled stock, and secured a good education in the common schools. He has met with success, and now has a fine farm of 170 acres, with 125 under cultivation, on which is a nice residence and other valuable improvements. On December 14, 1873, he was united in marriage with Rachel Jane Smith, a daughter of Joseph Smith, of Carroll County. She was born and reared in the county, and died March 24, 1887, leaving five children, namely: Thomas Crittenden, Maud B., Mellie D., Ingie B. and Sonora Joe. Directly after his marriage Mr. Morris located on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and one year later settled on the farm where he now resides. In July, 1888, he was nominated by his party for sheriff of Carroll County, and was, on the third day of September, 1888, elected by 340 majority. On October 3, 1888, Mr. Morris was united in marriage with Miss Queen Bobo, a daughter of Mrs. Oliva Bobo, of Berryville, Ark. Miss Queen Bobo was born and reared in Carroll County, Ark. On the 3d of November, 1888, he was sworn in and took charge of the sheriff's office. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, having always supported the measures and men of that party. He is a member of Osage Lodge No. 219, A. F. & A. M., and is a Master Mason.

Flavius J. R. Neff, a member of the firm of Shaner & Neff, general merchants of Berryville, Ark., is a native of Virginia, born in Rockingham County, on November 29, 1861. His parents, John and Amanda (Burkholder) Neff, were natives of Virginia, the former of Roanoke County and the latter of Rockingham County. John Neff resided in his native State until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Kansas. Locating in Allen County, of that State, he remained there until his death in December, 1884. Flavius J. R. Neff grew to manhood in the Old Dominion. Coming West in 1882, he first located in Clay County, Mo., and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1883 he came to Arkansas, and located at Denver, Carroll County. Here, in partnership with Mr. Shaner,

he engaged in merchandising, and was soon after appointed deputy postmaster, which position he filled as long as he remained in Denver. He settled in Berryville in January, 1886, and with Mr. Shaner established their present business. They carry a large stock of goods, have an established trade and do a fine general mercantile business. Mr. Neff is a member of Berryville Lodge No. 82, I. O. O. F., and is now serving as Noble Grand.

B. N. Nicholes, a dealer in general merchandise at Eureka Springs, Ark., established his business there in 1883. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1848. His early life was spent in Ohio, but when about twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Iowa. Remaining there one year the family removed to Missouri, and settled in St. Clair County, where the father still resides. There the mother died in 1876. B. N. Nicholes remained in Missouri for twelve years, thence removed to Kansas, and remained eighteen years. In 1866 he engaged in farming in Cherokee County, Kas., and continued very successfully until 1883, when he came to Eureka Springs, and engaged in merchandising, as before stated. He is public spirited and enterprising, and is considered one of the substantial men of the county. On August 26, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company B, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and was in the service until October, 1864. In the battle of Shiloh his regiment lost all but ninety men. He spent awhile skirmishing through Missouri with his regiment after bushwhackers. Returning to Tennessee, he joined Sherman's army at Altoona Pass, and went with them to Jonesboro, reaching there September 1, 1864. His wife, to whom he was married in 1860, was Christina Clevenger, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of six children: Orville, of Washington Territory; Olive, Mrs. Charles Robinette, of Eureka Springs; Lora, Luther, Joseph and Cora.

Leonard Nunnally. Among the substantial men of Carroll County who have raised themselves from poor school-teachers to men of wealth and influence is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Nunnally was born in Crawford County, Mo., February 18, 1845. His father, Benjamin F. Nunnally, was a Virginian by birth, who, when a young man, came west and located in Crawford County, Mo. There he married Betsy Y. Garvin, who was born and reared in Kentucky. After his marriage Benjamin F. Nunnally resided in Crawford County for a number of years, and served as sheriff for several terms. From Crawford he removed to Franklin County. Thence, in 1868, he came to Arkansas and located in Carroll County, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in November, 1879. His wife still survives (1888). Leonard Nunnally's youth was spent on his father's farms in Crawford and Franklin Counties, Mo. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army under Col. Shelby, and served until the close of the war. He participated in a great many skirmishes, and some important engagements, among which were those of Prairie Grove, Saline River, and all the battles of Price's raid through Missouri. After the war was over, Mr. Nunnally went to Illinois, and remained there three years attending and teaching school. Soon after his father came to Carroll County, he came here and engaged in teaching school, which he continued during the winter seasons, and farming in summers, until 1871, when, in February, he established a general store at Carrollton, which he has since managed. He also has a store at Berryville, which was established in the spring of 1888. In both places he carries a large stock of hardware and farm implements, and has an established trade. Mr. Nunnally also owns a steam flour mill, which was erected in 1890. In connection with this he has a saw, lath and shingle mill and cotton gin. He owns two farms in the southeastern part of Carroll County, and manages them in a manner most profitable. No man in the county is more enterprising and prosperous. Politically he is a staunch Democrat. At a special election in 1887 he was elected clerk of the circuit and county court, and was re-elected September 8, by an overwhelming majority. On April 21, 1871, Mr. Nunnally was united in marriage with Belle Kirkham, a daughter of William P. Kirkham, of this county. Mrs. Nunnally was born, reared and educated in the county. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Mark Pomroy, Fred, Tilfred Gunter, Nellie R. and Ruby.

Judge Henry A. Pearce is a native of Tennessee, and was born in McMinn County on November 12, 1847. His parents, Hamilton and Caroline M. (Dodson) Pearce, are both also natives of McMinn County, Tenn. They are living, and still reside in their native county. For about twelve years they resided in

Polk, an adjoining county. With this exception they have always lived in McMinn County. The father is a brick-mason by trade, but for many years he has given his whole attention to farming, besides what time he has given to his official duties, as he has been a justice of the peace for a number of years. He served in the Union army until the close of the Civil War. Judge Henry A. Pearce grew to manhood in McMinn County, and was educated in the common schools and at Riceville College. In 1867 he went to Missouri, and afterward taught two terms of school in the State. Coming to Arkansas in 1872, he engaged in the mercantile business at Berryville, but after one year sold out and began reading law. He was admitted to the bar of Carroll County in 1873, and practiced law until January, 1880, when he abandoned the profession and engaged in the mercantile business again. Continuing alone until February, 1888 the present firm of Nunnally & Pearce was organized. This firm are doing a hardware and implement business, and are meeting with success. In politics Mr. Pearce is a Democrat. In 1884 he was elected county judge and served one term. He is now serving as mayor of Berryville. The judge was married in July, 1874, to Edna J. Scott, who was born and partially educated in Texas. Her education was finished at Clarke's Academy, Carroll County. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of four children, viz.: Horace Augustus, Herbert B., Mattie Nea and Thomas R. The family reside on their beautiful farm adjoining Berryville. In religious belief the Judge is a Baptist, and his wife a Presbyterian. He is a Mason and Knight Templar.

Capt. Joseph Perry, proprietor of the Perry House, Eureka Springs, was born on August 1, 1841, at Paterson, N. J., and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Conklin) Perry, of English and French extraction, respectively. Samuel Perry was a hotel man of a life-time experience, and lived and died in New Jersey. His wife also lived and died there. Capt. Joseph Perry was reared in the immediate surroundings of the hotel business. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged in the hotel business for himself on the Hudson River. Thence he removed successively to the lakes, to the Mississippi River, and winding his way still westward in the vanguard of civilization, to Junction City, Kas. Here he erected a hotel, which he operated one year, and moved to Salina, Kas., and remained eighteen months. His son was the second white child born in that place. From there he removed successively to Hays City, Sheridan and Kit Carson, Kas. He and William E. Webb were the men who laid out the towns on the Union Pacific Railway. After losing, at Kit Carson, about \$50,000 by fire, he removed to St. Louis, and resided there two years. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad began operations he again went to the frontier, and built hotels at Dodge City, Kas., Grenada, Fort Wallace and La Junta, Colo. He then built hotels on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at La Veta, Wayne Creek, Garland and Alamosa. In 1879 failing health caused him to come to the famous Eureka Springs, while the place was in its infancy. He regained his health, and resolved to permanently reside by the life-giving fountain, and, seeing in the nucleus of the city fair prospects for a large city, he began the construction of the Perry House, which was built at a cost of over \$50,000. Since then he has done much for the upbuilding of the city. The outline given of Capt. Perry's business life is a sufficient guarantee of his qualifications for the hotel business, and further comment will not add to his great reputation throughout the West, especially to the people who have patronized him here. On February 28, 1865, Capt. Perry was married to Elizabeth Lusher, of Missouri. They have one son living, John H., in the stock business. Capt. Perry's house is situated within 100 feet of the celebrated Basin Spring; has the water in every room in the house, and electric bells, and it is furnished with all the modern improvements, and there will be a passenger elevator put in the house the coming spring, having been contracted for. The terms are very reasonable, the charges being from \$7 to \$12 per week, according to room and location.

Hon. William R. Phillips was born in Madison County, Ark., on October 9, 1852, and is a son of Henderson B. Phillips, who was born and reared in Cumberland County, Ky. When a young man, in 1836, the latter came to Arkansas and located in Madison County. There he married Mary Jane Kimbrell, and resided until 1858, when he removed to Carroll County and settled on a farm, on which he resided until his death on November 22, 1882. He was a volunteer from Madison County to serve in the war with Mexico. His wife died

in 1862. Hon. William R. Phillips was reared to manhood in Carroll County. His youth was spent in assisting on his father's farm and attending the common schools. Besides his education acquired in these schools he received a special course in mathematics and surveying. For fifteen years he taught school during the school seasons and farmed during the summers. On November 27, 1873, his marriage with Martha E., a daughter of John Norris, of Carroll County, was celebrated. Mrs. Phillips was born in Overton County, Tenn., and came with her father to Carroll County when three months old, and was here reared and educated. After his marriage Mr. Phillips settled on a farm, and the following year located where he now resides. Here he has made valuable improvements and has a good home. In 1882 he was elected county surveyor, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected to the same position. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to represent Carroll County in the State Legislature. He filled that honorable position in a manner most satisfactory to his constituents, and was re-elected in 1888. In politics he is a Democrat, and in everything that is for the welfare of the public he is enterprising and progressive, especially in educational matters. He has used his best endeavors to advance the cause of free schools, and has served as school director of his district for many years. To him and wife have been born four children, viz.: Jonathan Bates, Lura Jane, Celia D. and Verde Mat. Mrs. Phillips is an earnest Christian and a communicant of the Missionary Baptist Church.

F. A. Pickard, a member of the firm of Pickard & Vincent, dealers in hardware, tinware, farm implements and furniture at Eureka Springs, Ark., was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1843. He is a son of Henry and Harriet (Rooker) Pickard. Henry Pickard was a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch, and was born and reared in Chautauqua County, N. Y. His wife's people were from Connecticut. His father was born and reared in Mohawk Valley, N. Y. F. A. Pickard remained on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the Federal army, enlisting in the Seventy-second New York Infantry for three years. At the battle of Gettysburgh he was wounded and was taken to David's Island. After recovering from his wound he was given charge of the hospital at that place, which position he filled until his three years' service expired. While in the service he was wounded twice, the first time prior to the battle of Gettysburgh, and was confined in Libby Prison for three months. Upon returning from the army he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Buffalo, N. Y., from which institution he afterward graduated, after which he served for two years as book-keeper for O. C. Hoyt, of Buffalo. Thence he removed his family to Osage County, Kas., where he taught school for five years, after which he engaged in general merchandising at Quenemo, Kas. Continuing there very successfully until 1881, he removed to Eureka Springs and established a general merchandise store. After one year he sold out and engaged in the furniture business, which he continued until engaging in his present business in partnership with Mr. Vincent in 1885. Mr. Pickard was married in 1866 to Naomi M. Miller, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., and to them have been born four children. Those living are Frank A. and Ethel M. Both Mr. Pickard and wife are earnest Christians and members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Mason.

Joel Plumlee, an influential citizen and prosperous farmer of Carroll County, Ark., was born in the county on May 28, 1837, and is a son of Joel Plumlee, Sr. The latter was born and reared in White County, Tenn., and was married there to Rachel Simmons, a native of South Carolina, who, when about fourteen years of age, removed to White County, Tenn. After his marriage Joel Plumlee, Sr., settled on a farm in Tennessee, and resided there several years, coming to Arkansas about 1833. He settled in Madison County, but came to Carroll County in 1836, and located on a farm near Berryville. He bought the land on which he located, and improved a farm, which he sold about 1849 and removed to Stone County, Mo. Three years later he returned to Carroll County and remained until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he again removed to Missouri and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in February, 1863. While a resident of Carroll County he served as justice of the peace for a number of years. Joel Plumlee, Jr., remained with his father until he was about twenty-three years of age. In November, 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army as a private, and was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry. He was afterward promoted to corporal, and served until his term of enlistment



expired, in 1864, when he was discharged at St. Louis. He participated in the engagement at Fort Deussia, on Red River, and at Pleasant Hill, La. At the last named place he received a gunshot wound through the left breast, which disabled him for about six months. He was also taken prisoner at that place, and, after a two months' confinement, made his escape and traveled on foot 300 hundred miles to rejoin his regiment. After that he was in many skirmishes, but was in no regular engagement. Upon receiving his discharge he returned to Missouri, and remained engaged in farming until 1867, when he returned to Carroll County, Ark. Here he located on the farm where he now resides, he having purchased the land prior to the war. In politics Mr. Plumlee has always endorsed and supported the principles and men of the Republican party. He served as surveyor of Carroll County for three years. In 1884 he was elected sheriff and collector, and served one term. He was married in Webster County, Mo., on December 25, 1864, to Mary J. Potter, a native of Drew County, Ark., and a daughter of Milton M. Potter, formerly from Tennessee. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children: Francis M., Nancy L. (Mrs. J. T. Fulkerson), Julia M., Elizabeth C., William M., Mary G., Cora V. and Lester T. Mr. Plumlee and wife are consistent Christians and members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John W. Poynor, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Fairview, Arkansas, is a native of Carroll County, born December 8, 1848. He is a son of George G. Poynor, who removed his family to Madison County, Ark., in 1861. There Dr. John W. Poynor grew to manhood, spending his early youth on his father's farm. His literary education was finished by taking a complete course at Clarke's Academy at Berryville, after which he taught school in Carroll and adjoining counties for twelve years. While teaching he began the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1883 entered the medical department of the Arkansas University at Little Rock, and took one course of lectures. The following April he located at Fairview, and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued with good success. During the winter of 1887-88 he attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1888. On February 9, 1873, he was married to A. F. Meek, a daughter of Samuel S. Meek, of Carroll County, and to them have been born six children, viz.: Nora E., Cloe Amo, Erton E., William Herbert, Edgar A., who died at the age of fourteen months, and an infant, deceased. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Carroll County Medical Association, and is president of the County Medical Board. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster of Osage Post-office, at Fairview, and is the present incumbent. In 1887 he engaged in the drug business, which he has continued, and in 1888 also put in his store a stock of groceries. His wife was born in Carroll County, and was educated at Clarke's Academy.

George V. Poynor, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Carrollton, Ark., is a native of the State, who was born in Madison County on May 9, 1856. He is a son of G. G. Poynor, a native of Tennessee. The latter was reared in his native State, and was married in Georgia, after which he removed to Illinois. Residing in the latter State until about 1838, he removed to Arkansas and located near Carrollton, in Carroll County. For about six years he resided there engaged in farming, and then removed to Madison County, where he resided until his death in 1879. His wife died in April, 1887. Dr. George V. Poynor grew to manhood in Madison County. He spent his early life on his father's farm, and received a good education in the higher schools. After finishing his education he taught two years in the public schools, and commenced the study of medicine in 1879, under the direction of Dr. B. Priddy, of Magazine, Logan Co., Ark. He took his first course of lectures at Little Rock, in the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University, in 1882-83. After completing the course there he located in Yell County, and began practicing his profession, and continued until 1886, when he removed to Carrollton and resumed practicing. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating from the institution in the spring of 1888. Since coming to Carrollton he has built up a good practice and has been very successful. The Doctor was married in Johnson County, Ark., on February 11, 1880, to Gailie Ogilvie, a native of Arkansas, who was reared in Texas. She is a daughter of W. S. Ogilvie, of Johnson County. They are the parents of one

daughter, Sedalia, and two children who died in infancy. Dr. Poynor is a Royal Arch Mason, and is the present secretary of his Chapter.

Capt. William S. Poynor was born in Franklin County, Ill., on December 16, 1831, and is a son of William Poynor, a native of Virginia, and Elizabeth Campbell, a native of North Carolina. The parents settled in Franklin County, Ill., about 1820, and removed from there to Arkansas in 1839, and settled near Carrollton. Later they removed to Jasper, Newton County, and it was there that the father died in 1861. The father served in the War of 1812, and also in the Black Hawk War. Dr. Poynor now has the gourd in which his father carried powder during the late war. Being but a lad of eight years when his father settled in Carroll County, Dr. Poynor was chiefly reared here. When twenty-two years of age he began studying medicine at Carrollton, in the office of Dr. John F. Seaman, and continued four years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, under Col. John F. Hill, and served over three years, participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth and the siege of Port Hudson. At the last named place the whole regiment was captured, but after five days Capt. Poynor made his escape, and afterward joined Price's army, and was in the fight at Jenkins' Ferry, and in other lesser engagements. In a raid in Scott County, Ark., his right arm was shot to pieces, which disabled it permanently. His regiment was disbanded at Shreveport, La., and he returned home in 1865. Dr. Poynor was made captain of his company at his first enlistment, in 1861. In 1866 he resumed the study of medicine, and soon after began practicing his profession with Dr. McKennon, of Carrollton. The next year he opened an office at Kingston, Madison County, and controlled a large practice there until 1875, when he removed to his present location, he having since practiced in Carroll County. The Doctor has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1857, was Sarah M. Oliver, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Arkansas. She died in 1877, leaving five children, viz.: Isaac P., a physician; Lucinda E., Mrs. James W. Kenner; Horace Greeley, Maud and Sarah L. On December 5, 1881, the Doctor married Mattie Crump, a native of Kentucky. She was reared in Harlan County, Ky., to the age of sixteen years. Her parents are John G. and Eliza G. Crump, now residents of Boone County, Ark. For the last thirty-five years the Doctor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. Besides his professional duties he manages his large farm.

Thompson Ramsey, one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers of Carroll County, Ark., was born in Independence County, Ark., October 11, 1824. His father, John Ramsey, was born in Pennsylvania, and when about sixteen years of age went to Kentucky. After remaining in the latter State a few years he came to Arkansas, which was about 1818. Here he married Rachel Sneed, a daughter of William Sneed, who is said to have been the first white man to settle in the Osage district of Carroll County. After his marriage John Ramsey located in Independence County, Ark., and in 1836 came to Carroll County. He purchased a claim, which he entered after the land was thrown upon the market. Here he improved a farm, and resided until his death in 1856. He was a hero of the War of 1812, and for his services in that war he received a land warrant, and after his death his widow received a pension. Thompson Ramsey grew to manhood on his father's farm in Carroll County, and was married on January 22, 1843, to Naomi Hulsey, a native of Kentucky, who was chiefly reared in Carroll County, Ark. She is a daughter of Hiram Hulsey, one of the pioneer settlers of the county. After his marriage Mr. Ramsey was engaged in farming in Osage Township for about ten years, when he removed to the farm on which he now resides. At first he purchased sixty acres of land, on which he built his house and otherwise improved it. As he was able he added to this little farm, until his farm now contains 543 acres, of which 200 are under cultivation and 300 under fence. On his farm are a nice residence, barn and other buildings. In July, 1864, Mr. Ramsey enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to Harrell's battalion, with which he served until the war was over. The war left him almost destitute, and his fine farm and other possessions have been accumulated since by much hard work and good management. For four years he held the office of justice of the peace of his township. He and wife have thirteen children living and one dead. Those living are: Sophia, Mrs. George Breeding, of Eureka Springs; Harriet, Mrs. Allen Ward, of Green Forest; Keziah, Mrs. J. P. Harbert, of California; William M.,

who is married and resides on the home farm; Alfred Y., of Carroll County; Mary, Mrs. Henry J. Griffith, of Carroll County; John H., of Green Forest; Margaret, Mrs. John Norton, of Collin County, Tex.; Araminta, Mrs. James Walker, of Carroll County; R. L., C. A., Martha Alice and Thompson, Jr. The one dead is Benjamin F. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Masonic lodge at Green Forest, and is a Master Mason.

Daniel F. Ray, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Green Forest, Ark., was born in Giles County, Tenn., on October 30, 1856. He is a son of David N. and Martha A. (Riggs) Ray, both natives of Alabama. After their marriage in their native State the parents removed to Tennessee, and remained there engaged in farming for a number of years, when they returned to Alabama. Thence they removed to Texas, and now reside in Parker County, that State. When six years of age Dr. Ray went with his parents to Alabama, where he spent the most of his youth. He secured a good literary education, which was completed at the State Normal School. Upon leaving school he taught for ten months, and read medicine in the meantime with his uncle, H. L. Ray, M. D., a leading physician of Rogersville, Ala. He read with his uncle for three years, and took his first course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., in the winter of 1887-88. The following spring he returned to Alabama and entered upon the practice of his profession with his uncle. The next winter he went to Nashville and took a course of lectures at the medical department of Vanderbilt University, from which he graduated. He then came to Arkansas, and locating at Green Forest began practicing his profession, which he has continued with great success. On December 23, 1880, he was united in marriage with Kate, a daughter of Dr. Harbert, and a native of the county. She was reared and educated also in the county. To them have been born two daughters, Gracie and Georgie. Since 1882 Dr. Ray has been engaged in the drug business, in partnership with his father-in-law. During the winter of 1887-88 he took a supplementary course of lectures at Nashville. Formerly he was a member of the Carroll County Medical Society. Mrs. Ray is a consistent Christian and a member of the Baptist Church. The Doctor is a Master Mason.

Judge G. W. Ray, an old and prominent attorney of Eureka Springs, and senior member of the firm of Ray & Ray, is a native of Washington County, Ky., born on May 24, 1819. He is a son of Stephen and Susan M. (Hundley) Ray, both of English extraction. Stephen Ray was born in Maryland on May 9, 1788. He was a farmer, and at one time possessed considerable means. His death occurred in Kentucky, on July 16, 1871. His wife was born in June, 1789, in Virginia, and died in 1863. Judge G. W. Ray was reared on a farm near Clinton, Ky. After securing a good classical education, he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, from which institution he graduated in 1851. At Clinton, Ky., he taught the first classical school west of the Mississippi River in that State. The citizens there claim that this was the beginning of the college at that place. He followed the profession of teaching for a short time, and then began practicing his profession at La Grange, Ky., where he enjoyed a lucrative practice until 1860. He then removed to Owensboro, Ky., and became one of the most prominent lawyers of the city. He remained there until 1884, when he removed to Dallas, Tex. Soon after he came to Eureka Springs for his health, which he regained. He is now a citizen of the city, and devotes his time exclusively to the practice of his profession and the study of the classics. In 1848 his marriage with Margaret J. Harris, of Washington County, Ky., was celebrated, and to them has been born one daughter, Dee M. (Mrs. Ewing B. Bedford), of Dallas, Texas. The family are communicants of the Baptist Church. Politically the Judge is a Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

E. R. Ray was born in Hickman County, Ky., on February 17, 1828, and is a son of Dennis and Nancy (Hays) Ray, both natives of Washington County, Ky. The father was of English extraction, and was born on August 26, 1798. In early life he taught school, but he followed farming as a life vocation. His death occurred on August 6, 1875. The mother was of Irish descent, and was born on March 8, 1803. She died January 12, 1884. E. R. Ray spent his early life on his father's farm, and until he was twenty years of age was almost deprived of school privileges. Between that age and twenty-five he acquired a good education by attending school some, and much private study. He also

taught school some in the meantime. At the age of twenty-five he began the study of law, and was soon admitted to the bar of his native county, where he practiced very successfully until the war began. During the war, and for several years afterward, he was engaged in merchandising and farming. In 1880 he removed to Eureka Springs, Ark., and resumed the practice of his profession, and now controls a lucrative practice. While a resident of Kentucky he held a county clerk's office for eight years, and since coming to Eureka Springs has served one term as police judge of the city. On January 5, 1864, he married Harriet M. Brown, a daughter of Peter Brown, of Washington County, Ky. They are the parents of seven children who are living, viz.: Ruth M. (Mrs. J. B. Rawls, of Alabama), Susan N. (Mrs. A. W. Blackford, of Eureka Springs), Annie I. (Mrs. D. A. Oates, of Meridian, Miss.), Willie E. (Mrs. C. B. Fitch, of Eureka Springs), Edwin D. (a law student with his father), Joseph B. (of Louisiana) and Rachel R. The mother of these children died on January 12, 1878, and on October 10, 1878, Mr. Ray was united in marriage with Rachael Beasley. Both he and wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Ray takes considerable interest in political affairs, and is a Democrat, but he is especially interested in any enterprise that is for the benefit of his town, regardless of politics, and is a strong advocate of temperance and prohibition.

William A. Reese, M. D., was born in Kentucky November 27, 1838, and is a son of G. C. and Mary Reese. G. C. Reese is of Welsh-Irish descent, and is a son of a Revolutionary hero. He is a farmer and surveyor, and is now residing at Knob Noster, Mo., at an advanced age. His wife is also living. William A. Reese was reared on a farm in his native State, and came to Missouri when seventeen years of age. The next year he began the study of medicine, and when twenty-two years of age graduated from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis. Soon after he began practicing his profession in Pettis County, Mo., remaining there until 1868, when he removed to Fort Gibson, Ind. T. After about three years he removed to Tahlequah, and remained until February, 1890, when he came to Eureka Springs. He at once engaged in practicing his profession, and has continued very successfully. He is president of the County Medical Society, and a member of the State Association. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Lucy Pemberton, and to them were born two children, of whom one, Mary, is living. This wife died in 1872, and ten years later Dr. Reese married Mary Smith, a native of Virginia, who was reared in Arkansas. Two children have been born to this union, Bess and Grover. The Doctor was formerly an old-line Whig, but since the dissolution of that party has been a Democrat. For many years he was county examiner of Carroll County, and also held the same office in the Cherokee Nation. He takes an active interest in all public affairs, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P.

Willis C. Russell is a native of Carroll County, Ark., and was born near where he now resides on April 16, 1845. He is a son of Lewis Russell, who was born and reared in North Carolina, and when a young man went to Illinois, which was about 1822. He was twice married. The last time he was married in what is now Carroll County, Ark., in 1843, to Sarah Shropshire, who was born and reared in Memphis, Tenn. After the marriage he located in Carroll County, and resided there until his death on September 18, 1869, aged about ninety years. Willis C. Russell grew to manhood in the neighborhood of his present home, and attended school but little. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, joining Company B, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served about eight months, when, at the engagement at Hazlewood, he was wounded through the forearm and permanently disabled. He, however, enlisted in the spring of 1863, in Company L, Sixth Provisional Missouri, and served until September, when his term of enlistment expired. He then enlisted in the Arkansas home troops, under Captain George E. Gaddy, and soldiered in that organization until October, 1864, when his company was reorganized as Company N, Seventy-third Enrolled Missouri Militia. He served with this company until March, 1865, when he was discharged. Having enlisted as a private, he was promoted to orderly-sergeant and bugler and participated in the engagements at Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Lexington, Boonville, Big Blue, Little Blue and Newtonia. He also assisted in the capture of Gen. Marmaduke. After the war he went to Stone County, Mo., and remained two years engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Christian County, Mo., on February 17, 1865, to Mary Ann Goforth, a native of Carroll County, Ark., and a daughter of William

Goforth, deceased. After his marriage Mr. Russell began studying under the direction of his wife, and made rapid progress in the common branches and mathematics. With that and much desultory reading since he has acquired a fair education, and may justly be called a self-made man. In 1868 he began studying medicine, and continued several years, but in 1876 he took up the study of law, and has continued in that profession. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced in the courts of Missouri and Arkansas. In 1887 he removed back to Carroll County from Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has a neat farm, with sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have four children, viz.: Andrew J. and Joseph L., both teachers in the county; Margaret and Martin B. Mr. Russell is a Master Mason, and is the present secretary of his lodge at Green Forest. In 1880 he was appointed notary public, and was re-appointed in 1888.

Lawson H. Seitz, a member of the firm of Seitz Brothers, merchants of Osage, Carroll Co., Ark., is a native of the county, and was born on October 22, 1846. His parents, Jesse and Jane (Smith) Seitz, were natives of Overton County, Tenn. They were married in their native State, and removed to Arkansas about 1838. Settling on a farm in Carroll County, they resided there until the death of the father on November 8, 1880. The mother is still living. Lawson H. Seitz was reared at the home of his parents and spent his youth in working on the farm. In 1880 he engaged in cattle dealing, at which he continued very successfully for five years, when he and his brother engaged in merchandising, as successors to William Sneed. They carry a large stock of general merchandise, and have a good and established trade. Mr. Seitz's marriage with Isabel Sneed, a daughter of Charles Sneed, was solemnized on February 9, 1867, and to them have been born six children, viz.: T. B., J. T., Jennie, Maudie, C. S. and Mary Mc. Mrs. Seitz was born and reared in Carroll County, and is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Seitz is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Master Mason.

Hiram S. Shahan, an enterprising farmer, and the present sheriff of Carroll County, Ark., was born in Preston County, Va., September 15, 1837. He is a son of John S. and Nancy (Thorn) Shahan, both also natives of Preston County, Va. About 1841 John S. Shahan removed west with his family, and settled in Carroll County, Ark., on pre-empted land. Here he improved a farm, on which he still resides. His wife has been dead several years. For a number of years he has held the office of justice of the peace, and is a staunch Republican in politics. Hiram S. Shahan grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army for three months, which time he served in the Home Guards in Missouri. On July 7, 1862, he enlisted in the regular service, and was assigned to the First Arkansas Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. During the battle of Prairie Grove he had the thumb of his right hand shot off. A shot also passed through the sleeve of his right arm. Before the war was over he was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant. When hostilities ceased he returned home and engaged in farming. He was married in Carroll County, in 1859, to Amanda E. Litterell, a native of Alabama, who was chiefly reared and educated in Carroll County. To their union have been born ten children, of whom John M. and Matilda Jane are deceased. Those living are Grant (of Kansas), Nancy (Mrs. M. Bridwell), Hiram L., Elijah, Charles, George, Clara and Effie E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shahan are earnest Christians and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Shahan is a member of Green Forest Masonic Lodge, and is a Master Mason. In politics he endorses and supports the principles of the Republican party. For four years he served as justice of the peace. He was also appointed assessor, and made one assessment of the county. In the fall of 1886 he was elected sheriff of the county, receiving a majority of ninety-five votes, when the county is Democratic by a majority of 400 votes. He has made a faithful and efficient officer, and has given satisfaction to both parties.

Joseph Smith, one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of Carroll County, Ark., is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Orange County, that State, March 19, 1831. He is a son of Joseph and Susan (Compton) Smith, both also natives of the "Old North State." In the fall of 1850 Joseph Smith, Sr., removed his family to Tennessee, and the following year to Carroll County, Ark. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His death occurred in Carroll County in January, 1856. Joseph Smith, Jr., was reared in his native

State to the age of thirteen years, when he went to Tennessee and remained six years. Returning to his father's home in 1850, he remained until fall, when he and his father's family removed to Tennessee. In 1851 he came to Arkansas and settled on the Osage River, in Carroll County, but the second year, in the expedition with Capt. Meadows, he crossed the plains to California, reaching there after five months. Engaging in mining, he continued until 1855, when he returned home by way of Panama, Aspinwall and New Orleans. The venture proved successful, and after returning he purchased a farm adjoining some land he owned in Osage Township. Here he located and resided until 1886, when he removed to his present home in Liberty Township. He owns two good farms, comprising 320 acres of good land, of which 240 acres are improved and under cultivation. He has also given one farm of 160 acres to his daughter. Mr. Smith was first married, August 14, 1855, to Rachel Phillips, a native of Overton County, Tenn., who was reared in Carroll County, Ark. She died four weeks after their marriage, and on May 11, 1856, Mr. Smith married Ingobert B. Poteet, a daughter of James Poteet, deceased. Mrs. Smith was born and reared in Overton County, Tenn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have three children living: Mary Ellen (Mrs. James Fancher), Ingobert B. (Mrs. John Boughtright) and William B., and three dead: Thomas J., who died in December, 1871, in his fourteenth year; Nancy Sue, who died August 30, 1880, in her eighteenth year, and Rachel Jane (Mrs. S. J. Morris), who died March 24, 1887, in her thirtieth year. In September, 1861, Mr. Smith enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to the Third Arkansas Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant of Company C. Col. Peel, the present Congressman from Mr. Smith's district, also served in the same company until the Prairie Grove engagement, when the regiment was entirely broken up. It was afterward reorganized, with Major Herrell in command, and did good service until the close of the war. Mr. Smith is a charter member of Osage Lodge No. 219, A. F. & A. M., and is a Master Mason.

William R. Sneed, a prominent citizen and one of the most successful farmers of Carroll County, Ark., is a native of the county. He was born where he now resides on March 23, 1837, and is a son of Charles Sneed, a native of Kentucky, and Jane Coker, a native of Tennessee. Charles Sneed was reared in his native State, and when a young man came to Arkansas, where he was married. Prior to 1828 he located in Carroll County, and is said to have been the first settler on Osage Creek, where he pre-empted land and improved a farm, on which he resided until his death in the spring of 1865. He served as sheriff for about eight years. His wife died in 1878. William R. Sneed was reared on his father's farm, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the Confederate army. In 1861 he joined the first company that was raised in Carroll County. This company belonged to the First Infantry, which was commanded by Col. Peel. After about one year's service Mr. Sneed was discharged. He then enlisted in Col. Harrell's battalion and served awhile, when he was discharged on account of partial deafness. Upon returning home he engaged in merchandising, and in 1869 built a store-house on his farm, in which he sold goods about fourteen years. In connection with his mercantile business he managed his farm, to which he now gives his whole attention. Mr. Sneed is one of the most successful business men of the county, and has accumulated considerable property. His marriage with Melrose McCracken, a native of Madison County, Ark., and a daughter of Ewing McCracken, was celebrated in Madison County on February 14, 1869, and to them have been born two sons, Charley, aged fifteen years, and Willie, aged four. Mrs. Sneed is an earnest Christian and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Col. George W. Sweesy, of the *Eureka Springs Times*, was born in Mercer County, Penn., on March 28, 1839. He is a son of Thomas and Alice (Forbes) Sweesy. Thomas Sweesy was born on December 25, 1813, and was of French lineage on his father's side. In 1849 he removed his family from Pennsylvania to Iowa and located on a farm, on which he resided until his death, which occurred on March 23, 1881, in Kansas, he being there on a visit. His wife was a native of Ireland, and died in 1846. George W. Sweesy was reared on his father's farm, and secured a good education in Iowa. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in farming in Iowa and continued until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Federal army. He joined Company M, Second Iowa Cavalry, and served three years. On March 13, 1863, he was taken pris-

oner and sent to Libby Prison. After being released from prison he was assigned to detached service at St. Louis under Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, post commander of Benton Barracks and chief commissary of the muster department of Missouri. Remaining here until September 24, 1864, Mr. Sweesy was commissioned second lieutenant of the Forty-first Missouri Infantry, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary of musters. After three months he, resigned his commission and returned home. Engaging in merchandising at Spragueville, Iowa, he continued three years when he sold out and removed to Harvey County, Kas. He remained in Kansas until 1883, when he came to Eureka Springs, and during that time he owned three newspapers, *Halstead Independent*, *Burlington Republican* and *Indian Chieftain*. The last named was published at Vinita, I. T. He served as postmaster and land agent for the town of Halstead, and also land agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1885 he located at Eureka Springs, and on November 1, 1887, in partnership with George Weymouth, purchased the Eureka Springs *Times* of H. A. Cook. In 1857 Mr. Sweesy wedded N. E. Humphrey, a native of Pennsylvania, and to them have been born four children, viz.: J. LeRoy, a printer in California; Elmer E., Lenore D. B. and Leoti. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sweesy worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason and a member of the K. of P. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and his paper is one of the leading Republican organs of Northwest Arkansas.

Hon. Newton J. Temple, a very prominent attorney of Eureka Springs, was born in Winchester, Tenn., May 16, 1830. He is a son of Addison and Nancy (Waggoner) Temple, both natives of Tennessee. Addison Temple is now living in Franklin County, Tenn. He has always been engaged in farming, and also in blacksmithing. His wife died about 1868. Newton J. Temple was reared on his father's farm, and secured a common-school education. When eighteen years of age he began reading law in the office of Collier & Carter, in Winchester, Tenn. There he was first admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession until 1856, when he removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., but after six months' practice there he removed to Benton, Ark., and remained one year. Thence he removed to Paraclifta, Ark. In 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney for seven counties, and held the office until 1864, during which time he resided at Paraclifta. In 1864 he went back to Tennessee, and remained until the close of the war, when he removed to Fort Smith. Soon after he was appointed by the governor prosecuting attorney for that district, and held the office until 1867. In 1867 he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and practiced law with Oliver P. Temple till 1868, when he was appointed by Gov. Brownlow attorney-general of the judicial district in which Winchester, his old home, is situated. After holding this office one year he resigned, and came to Fort Smith, Ark., and resumed the practice of his profession. Soon after he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Gov. Clayton, and held the position until he resigned. On June 19, 1872, he was appointed United States District Attorney by Gen. Grant, but three years later he resigned this position, and went to California, where he remained three or four years. In 1879 he located in Topeka, Kas., and in 1880 he went to Eureka Springs, Ark. This has since been his stopping place, with the exception of two years spent in Fort Worth, Tex. His wife was Angelette McIntosh, a native of Mississippi. They are the parents of one daughter, Maudie.

Capt. John Tobein, a prominent citizen, and one of the leading merchants of Eureka Springs, Ark., removed here in 1880 from Neosho, Mo. He was born January 21, 1826, in Mecklenburg, Germany. He was reared and educated in his native country, and after his marriage came to America with his parents, Hans and Minnie Tobein. They located in Cleveland, Ohio, where the father soon after died. The mother remained in Cleveland until our subject removed to Neosho, Mo., when she went with him. While in Germany John Tobein learned the tailor's trade, and upon locating in Cleveland engaged in cutting, which he continued there until 1856, when he removed to Rock Island, Ill. In the latter city he resumed work at his trade, and continued until the war broke out, in 1861. He was then chosen captain of Company E, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served four years. As he was ranking captain of the regiment, for thirteen months he commanded it as colonel *pro tem*. While in the service he was shot three times, and received injuries from which he has never fully recovered. After the war was over he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and again began working at his trade. Remaining there two years, he came

South on account of rheumatism, and located at Neosho, but after five years removed to Eureka Springs for his health. Soon after he established a clothing and gent's furnishing store, and has since been doing a successful business. In Germany, in 1851, he was united in marriage with Mary Makelson, who died in 1863, leaving three children: Augusta, John and Emma. Two years later Mr. Tobein married Anna Tappen, a native of Orange County, N. Y. In politics Mr. Tobein is an ardent Republican. Both he and wife are consistent Christians. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and she of the Presbyterian.

J. S. Vincent, a member of the firm of Pickard & Vincent, hardware merchants of Eureka Springs, Ark., was born in Sherman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1847. His parents, James P. and Ann Vincent, are both of English descent, and natives of New York, where they still reside, engaged in stock dealing and banking. J. S. Vincent was reared at the home of his parents in his native county, and received a collegiate education at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After finishing his education he engaged in the drug business in his native county, and continued two years, or until 1868, when he moved West and located at Piedmont, Wayne Co., Mo. Here he resumed the drug business, continuing for two years, after which he established a general merchandise store, which for seven years he managed very successfully. He then came to Eureka Springs and dealt in stock until 1885, when he entered the present firm. His marriage with Hannah Willink was celebrated in 1868. She is also a native of New York. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child, Claude P.

John Watkins, one of the leading lawyers of Northwest Arkansas, was born in Carroll County on February 20, 1854, and is a son of John Watkins, Sr., a native of Alabama. The latter grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1835 came to Arkansas and located in Carroll County. Here he entered land and improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death on March 7, 1863. His wife died in October, 1861. John Watkins, Jr., grew to mature years in his native county. His education, which was begun in the common schools, was finished at Clarke's Academy. Upon leaving school he engaged in the mercantile business at Carrollton, and sold goods for about four years, after which he began studying law. In 1875 he located in Boone County, and it was in that county that he was first admitted to the bar, in 1878. After practicing his profession in Harrison, Boone County, for a short time, he returned to Carrollton and remained one year. Thence he removed to Huntsville, Madison County, where he practiced until 1880, when he came to Berryville. He has since had a large practice in Carroll and adjoining counties, and in the Federal courts. On December 23, 1884, he was united in marriage with Queen Walker, a daughter of Judge William Walker, of Carroll County. Mrs. Watkins was born, reared and educated in the county. She is a consistent Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have one daughter, Kate, who was born on September 6, 1886. Mr. Watkins is a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he was reared a Whig, but now endorses and supports the principles of the Democratic party.

O. W. Watkins was born on October 7, 1852, in what was then Carroll County, but now Boone County, Ark. He is a son of Abram and Mary E. (Staples) Watkins, of Jefferson County, Tenn. Abram Watkins was born in Virginia about 1793, and when a young man removed to Jefferson County, Tenn., where he was married. Remaining there until 1849, he removed to near Harrison, Ark. He was a successful farmer, and became one of the leading citizens of the county. His death occurred on February 14, 1868. His wife was born in December, 1827, in Jefferson County, Tenn. She is now living in Harrison, Ark. O. W. Watkins remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, and secured a good education in the common schools. In 1879 he entered the law department of the University of Iowa, from which institution he graduated on June 22, 1880. For one year he practiced law in Harrison, in partnership with George J. Crump, his present partner. They have since been in partnership, but since the first year Mr. Watkins has been located at Eureka Springs. The firm does a large business, and is considered one of the best of Northwest Arkansas. Mr. Watkins is an active politician, and supports the principles of the Democratic party. His father was also a Democrat. In March, 1884, he was united in marriage with Mamie A. Barkley, a daughter of John Barkley, of Lexington, Mo. To their marriage have been born three chil-



dren, viz.: Barkley (deceased), Duval C. and Osborne D. Mrs. Watkins is a consistent Christian, and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Watkins is a member of the K. of P., and is one of the leading citizens of the county.

William M. Watkins, a prominent druggist of Carrollton, Ark., is a native of Kentucky, born in Callaway County on September 4, 1857. His parents, Samuel H. and Jane (West) Watkins, were Kentuckians, who lived and died in their native State, the father dying in the spring of 1864, and the mother in the spring of 1869. William M. Watkins remained in his native county until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Missouri, and located in Ripley County. Remaining there until 1875, he went to Texas and spent two years there in Grayson and Denton Counties. Coming to Arkansas in 1877, he located in Carroll County and remained about one and one-half years, when he went to the southern part of the State, and spent three years on a farm in Yale County, returning to Carroll County in the spring of 1883. Locating on a farm, he remained about one and one-half years, and went to Arizona and spent seven months working at the carpenter's trade. In 1885 he returned to Carroll County, and again engaged in farming, but after making one crop he engaged in the drug business at Carrollton. He carries a full line of drugs and medicines, also paints and oils, has a neat store, and understands his business thoroughly. Being a young man of sterling character and good business qualification, he stands high in the estimation of his acquaintances.

Webb & Brown. The building and operation of the Eureka Springs Roller Mills is due to the energy and enterprise of the firm of Webb & Brown. These gentlemen formed a partnership in 1882 for the operation of a lumber mill, which they continued for about five years. They then built the Roller Mills, which were completed and started early in April, 1888. The building has three stories, contains a full line of Barnard & Leas' mill machinery (Moline, Ill.), and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. Richard Webb, the senior member of the firm, was born in 1851 in Illinois, and is of the family of Ellis and Elizabeth (Spirloch) Webb. The father was reared in Tennessee, and the mother in Alabama. They were probably married in Tennessee, and when young went to Illinois, and about 1858 removed to Missouri, where the father died and the mother is still living. The father was a farmer, and Richard was reared on a farm. He remained with his parents until the age of twenty-two years, when he began dealing in cattle and hogs, in connection with farming, and continued until 1881, when he removed to Eureka Springs, in quest of relief from ill health in his family, and has remained here ever since. In 1878 he was married to Elizabeth Cown, and to them have been born six children, namely: Annie E., Harvey, Josiah, Bazell, Elvina and Rosella. Both Mr. Webb and wife are members of the Christian Church.

William H. D. Brown, the other member of this firm, was born in Paris, Ill., in 1855, being the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Malicoat) Brown. His father was born and reared in North Carolina, and when a young man went to Indiana, whence, after a short time, he removed to Illinois. He did not remain in the latter mentioned State more than two years, but returned to Indiana, enlisted in the army there, and died in the service. He was a blacksmith by occupation. The mother was born in Tennessee, and when young removed to Indiana, where she now resides. William H. D. Brown was reared in Indiana, remaining with his mother until eighteen years of age, when he began the pursuit of his own livelihood, engaging as a farm laborer for three years. He then engaged in farming for himself in Eastern Kansas, and continued for three years, at the end of which time he came to Eureka Springs. In 1878 he was married to Julia A. Webb, a sister of his partner. They have three children living, Carrie E., Elias and Alfred, and three dead. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Brown is a member of the town council. Both Mr. Webb and Mr. Brown are Democrats in politics. They are justly recognized as public-spirited and enterprising citizens, and their mill adds a material industrial business to the county.

George Weymouth is of English descent, and is a native of Wisconsin. He was born on January 23, 1865, and is a son of George L. Weymouth. The latter was born in Vermont in 1843, and when a boy removed with his father, Daniel F. Weymouth, to the West. Daniel F. Weymouth was a leading lawyer of Wisconsin, and educated his son, George L., for the law. At the outbreak of the Civil War the latter was but seventeen years of age, but he enlisted in

the Federal army. He served first in the infantry and afterward in the cavalry. For a time he served as lieutenant of a company, and was about to be commissioned major when he died. He died in 1865, and was buried on the same day as President Lincoln. During the war he was married in Arkansas to Nancy McDonald. She is a native of Missouri, and is now residing with her son, the subject of this sketch. Early in life George Weymouth learned the printer's trade. At the age of eighteen, having finished his literary education, he began studying law. He located at Eureka Springs, Ark., in 1882, and about 1885 began practicing law, in which he has continued. In 1887 he purchased an interest in the Eureka Springs *Times*, and has since devoted much of his time to its publication. His marriage with Mattie S. Connell, of Rich Hill, Mo., was celebrated on December 1, 1886, and to them has been born one son, Daniel G. Both Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth are earnest Christians, and are members of the Congregational Church. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Benjamin E. Woodruff, of the firm of Benjamin E. Woodruff & Son, dealers in lumber at Eureka Springs, Ark., was born in 1824, in Lincoln County, Tenn. He is a son of William R. and Matilda (Ferguson) Woodruff. William R. Woodruff was a Georgian, who, when a young man, went to Lincoln County, Tenn., where he was married. In 1835 he removed to Washington County, Ark., and located on a farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1858. Prior to his removal to Arkansas he was engaged in milling. His wife was a Virginian. She died in Washington County, Ark., in 1863. Benjamin E. Woodruff was reared on his father's farm, and when a young man engaged in the saw-mill business. He built the first circular saw-mill and the second steam flour-mill in Northwest Arkansas. These mills were near Fayetteville. He continued in both the lumber and flour milling business until the Civil War broke out. Since the war he has been engaged exclusively in the lumber business. Besides his farm of 647 acres, near Fayetteville, he owns considerable property in Eureka Springs, also 2,580 acres in Carroll and Madison Counties. His marriage with Sarah J. Pearse, of Arkansas, was celebrated on November 26, 1846, and to them have been born fourteen children, four of whom are dead. Those living are Mary M., Mrs. William Atwood, of Washington Territory, who has four sons and one daughter; John W.; Martha J.; Margaret, Mrs. Norman Van Winkle, who has three sons and three daughters, and lives at Eureka Springs, Ark.; Katie; William R., married, and has one daughter, now (1888) five years old—he lives at Granby, Mo., and is engaged in mining; Van, Minta, Lee and Alice. John W. is in partnership with his father in the lumber business, and has an interest in the large part of his landed estate. John W. was born in Washington County, Ark., on March 31, 1850, and was reared and educated in his native county. Since 1885 he has been connected with his father in business. On November 9, 1886, he was united in marriage with Rhoda E. Means, a daughter of James Means, formerly from Missouri. They have one son. The firm owns two large saw-mills, one at Eureka Springs and the other eight miles southwest. The former mill is a large three-story structure, and contains machinery for planing, grooving and moulding, and turning lathes. They ship largely to Kansas, and do the most extensive business in the county. Both father and son are staunch Democrats.

John I. Worthington was born at Neosho, Mo., on March 28, 1857, and is a son of Maj. J. I. Worthington, a native of Johnstown, Penn. The latter was reared and married in his native State. His first wife died there, and he came to Arkansas in 1854, after which he married Nancy Erwin, a native of Tennessee. Soon after his second marriage he removed to Neosho, Mo., and engaged in the practice of law. Remaining there until the Civil War broke out, he took his family to Springfield, Mo., and enlisted in the Union army, joining the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. Soon after he was commissioned captain to make up a company for the First Arkansas Cavalry, in which regiment he was later promoted to a major's rank, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, or until he was discharged, on March 12, 1865. Returning home he remained in Greene County, Mo., until his death, in 1870, after which his family removed to Carroll County, Arkansas. Here Mrs. Worthington resided until her death, in December, 1884. John I. Worthington came to this county with his mother, and remained with her until he reached manhood. He received a good English education in the common schools, with about two years in the Carrollton High-school. While attending school he taught several terms during the

summer seasons. He also read law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1888. Opening an office at Carrollton, he began the practice of his profession, and has continued with good success. In the summer of 1887 he purchased and located on the farm where he still resides, but he still attends to all law business entrusted to him. His farm contains 215 acres, with eighty under cultivation, with good improvements. His marriage with T. E. Leathers was celebrated in Carroll County on October 28, 1879, and to them have been born four children, viz.: Arliss, John I., Jr., Hall V. and Willard. Mrs. Worthington was born in Carroll County, and is a daughter of John D. Leathers, deceased. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Worthington is a Mason, and in politics endorses and supports the principles of the Republican party. He is a leading member of his party in the county, and is a member of the County Central Committee.

George P. Young, M. D., is a native of Russellville, Ky., and was born on March 18, 1850. His parents, George L. and Louisa F. Young, were of English and English-Scotch descent, respectively. The father was probably born in Richmond, Va., but he lived and died in Kentucky. He followed farming as a life vocation. His widow is still living in Kentucky. Dr. George P. Young early entered school, and when fourteen years of age was sent to Warren College, Bowling Green, Ky., but attended but one term. His literary education was finished at the University of Louisville (Ky.) about 1871, after which he immediately entered the medical department of the same university. He afterward attended Bellevue Hospital College, New York, graduating from that institution in 1878. Returning to Kentucky, he began practicing his profession at Allensville, remaining there and at Russellville until 1880, when he came to Eureka Springs, locating here permanently two years later. His property interests in Eureka Springs are extensive, and he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, making a specialty of operating surgery, diseases of women, genito-urinary organs and chronic cases. In 1888 he graduated from the New York Polyclinic Medical College. While in Kentucky he was a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and was on a district health board of that State. In October, 1877, the Doctor was united in marriage with Jennie T. Burriss, of Clarksville, Tenn. Both are consistent Christians and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

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## MADISON COUNTY.

Prof. W. C. Adair, of Huntsville College, was born in 1860, on February 12, in Searcy County, Ark., and is a son of J. K. and Martha (McTyer) Adair. The father was born in South Carolina in 1828, and was married in Alabama. He then resided in Florida for some time, but afterward returned to Alabama, and in 1858 to Searcy County, Ark. Two years later he went to Fulton County, Ark., and eighteen years later to Washington County, where he located in Fayetteville for the purpose of giving his children educational advantages. He has been a successful farmer, and now lives on White River, six miles from Fayetteville. The mother was born in North Carolina about 1827, and when young moved to Alabama. She died in Fayetteville in 1880. Prof. Adair spent his youth upon a farm, his early education being received at Philadelphia, Ark., and Ash Flat, Ark. In 1877 he entered the State University, at Fayetteville, and after three years attendance began to teach school. He has since taught at Goshen, Farmington, Viney Grove and Huntsville, and other places. He took charge of the school here in January, 1888, and it is already beginning to show the effect of his good teaching. He was married in 1884 to Miss Henrietta Belle Sanders, of Washington County, which union has been blessed with one child, Eula C. Both the Professor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Prof. Adair owns a farm in Washington County, but devotes his chief attention to his profession, desiring

to raise the educational standard in this part of the country. Politically he is a Democrat.

Francis M. Anderson was born in Madison County, February 12, 1842, where he has since lived engaged in farming and stock raising. He began life with no property of his own, but by determined effort is now the owner of 457 acres of land, well improved. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Boon's Company I, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, and participated in a number of important engagements, among which may be mentioned Pea Ridge, Farmington, Iuka and Corinth. Later he was wounded by a bursting shell, taken prisoner and held a short time. After his release he served in several skirmishes, and in 1863 was taken prisoner while on a visit home, but made his escape from the enemy while *en route* for Springfield. After the war he resumed his farm duties, and October 6, 1867, married Nancy Stewart, daughter of James Stewart. Mrs. Anderson was born in this county, and is the mother of the following children: William R. L., John W., David W., Robert T., Thomas G. and James. Mr. Anderson is a leading man in his township, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Gunter T. Berry was born November 30, 1847, in Madison County, and is a son of William M. and Margaret (Stovall) Berry. The father was born in June, 1802, in Virginia, but was reared and educated in Tennessee. He was first married to Mary Procter, who bore him three children, one of whom died in the Mexican War, one was killed during the late war, and one died at Hindsville in 1872. He was left a widower about 1829, and in 1830 married the mother of our subject. In 1840 he located in Madison County, became a leading man, and served as county assessor one term and as internal improvement commissioner one term. He was not at first in favor of secession, but finally joined his State in that movement. He was killed January 10, 1863, on account of political views. Mrs. Berry was born in Bedford County, Tenn., December 25, 1808, and was the mother of nine children, five now living. Five sons served in the Confederate army, and one, Capt. Hugh Berry, died on the day his father was killed, while home on a furlough. Mrs. Berry died in 1874. Our subject received a common-school education during his youth, and took charge of the farm during the war. In 1867 he entered the store of Bruren & Honey, at Huntsville, afterward coming to Hindsville, and working in the store of Peel & Berry. In 1869 he married Fanny Johnson, and went into the mercantile business with S. W. Peel at Berryville, Ark. In 1871 he sold out and went into business with two brothers at Huntsville, but returning to Hindsville, clerked for F. G. Berry & Co. Mrs. Berry, who was born in this county in 1850, was a daughter of James Johnson; she bore one child, Felix O., and died in 1878. Mr. Berry then married Mary Harrell, daughter of Judge E. Harrell, who was born in 1848, and is the mother of five children: Elsie E., Ollie E., Alice, Jessie and Willie G. In 1882 Mr. Berry bought his present farm, which contains sixty acres of good land, situated one-half mile from Hindsville, and is well improved. He was appointed United States Store-keeper and Gauger of the District of Arkansas, and assigned to the distillery at Hindsville in 1886. He is Worshipful Master of the Little Spring Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph D. Bevers was born in Jacksonville, Ill., November 12, 1846, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Halliday) Bevers. The father was born in Polington, Yorkshire, England, and in 1833 came to America, locating in West Virginia, where he took charge of a wagon yard some time. In 1835 he located on a farm in Morgan County, Ill., and in 1855 located on a farm in Wisconsin, returning to Illinois a year later, and remaining there until 1881. He next located in Hindsville, and is now making his home with our subject. The mother was born in Morgan County, Ill., and was there married. She had five sons and three daughters, Joseph D. being the oldest child. He was educated in the State University at Jacksonville, and in 1862 enlisted in Company A, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After serving four months he enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois, and did active duty until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, losing the use of his left leg. June 22, 1865, he was discharged. He then took a course in the Jacksonville Business College, and in 1867 came

to Arkansas, and taught five years in Madison County, having the first free school of the county. He also taught in the high-school at Huntsville. In 1869 he married Ada Vaughn, and located on a farm near Hindsville. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal. From 1879 to 1887 he was engaged in the mercantile business, retiring in the latter year. From 1881 to 1885 he was postmaster of Hindsville, at the end of that time resigning the position. Mrs. Bevers was born in this county in 1851, is a daughter of George W. Vaughn, and the mother of four children: Amy, Cora, Ada and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Bevers are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which the former is a deacon and the clerk. He is a strong Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to the Little Springs Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., being secretary in the Chapter and recorder in the Council.

Rev. Daniel Blevens, Primitive Baptist minister, and justice of the peace of Valley Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ky., September 22, 1831, his parents being William and Ava (Collins) Blevens, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. They were married in Lee County, Va., and immigrated to Lawrence County, Ky., at the early settling of that State, or in about 1822. They resided in this State until about 1866, when they moved to Arkansas, locating in Madison County, and here the father died in 1872 at the age of ninety-four years. The mother died in Missouri in 1875, at the age of eighty-four, and while on a visit to her son in that State. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for many years, and he was a member of the Christian Church for a long time. He was a farmer by occupation, and a life-long Democrat. They were the parents of nine children, six now living: Rev. Daniel Blevens is the only child of this family living in Madison County, Ark.; Malinda is the widow of David Pennington, and is now residing in Lawrence County, Ky.; Eli is a farmer of Morgan County, Ky.; Nancy is now Mrs. James Tackett; Malina is the wife of Edmond Osborn, a merchant in Washington County, Ark.; Daniel; Rosana, wife of Henry Jenkins, a Primitive Baptist minister and farmer, and Hiram. Those deceased are Wiley and Minerva. Daniel Blevens began farming at the age of eighteen, and has since continued this occupation. He left Kentucky in 1866 and moved to Madison County, Ark., where he has resided ever since. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Kentucky Infantry, Confederate Army, and served fourteen months. He was then elected orderly-sergeant, and after serving a short time was promoted to the rank of captain of Company K, and remained with that company until the regiment was disbanded. He was made a prisoner, and retained as such for six days, when he was retaken. He was in a number of battles, and was a brave and gallant officer. February 12, 1869, he married Miss Nancy Osborn, a daughter of Edmond Osborn, and a native of Johnson County, Ky., born September 23, 1832. The fruits of this union are thirteen children, viz.: Malinda, wife of W. L. Evans, a farmer of Crawford County, Ark.; Angeline, wife of Henry LaMasters, a farmer of Washington County, Ark.; Ellen, wife of James Hight, a farmer of Madison County, Ark.; Elizabeth, deceased, died at the age of twenty-five, and was the wife of James Patrick; Ava Jane, wife of Robert Forbush, of Madison County, Ark.; Nancy Jane, wife of Solan Hendrickson, farmer, of Madison County, Ark.; John H., farmer; Louisa, died at the age of two years; Niatelda, died at the age of one year; Thomas H., died in infancy; Albert J. also died in infancy, and the rest were infants that died unnamed. In 1860 Mr. Blevens joined the Primitive Baptist Church, and in 1862 he began preaching, which he has since continued. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the K. of H., and is a Democrat in politics. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace of Valley Township, and has served five consecutive terms, or ten years. Mrs. Blevens joined the Primitive Baptist Church in 1858.

John H. Bohannan, a leading citizen and the present clerk of Madison County, was born December 3, 1846, in this county, being a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Harp) Bohannan. The father was born in Tennessee about the year 1823, and came to this county via Missouri, where he remained a short time when a boy. He has lived here ever since, and is a farmer by occupation. Politically he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been a member of that party. The mother was born in Tennessee, also, and came to this county at an early day, and died in 1869. Our subject was the oldest of a family of five children of these parents, and was reared upon a farm five miles west of Huntsville. He remained with his parents

until the late war, when he went north and engaged in the Government employ, driving a post team. He returned home in December, 1865, and engaged in farming, remaining with his father one year after marrying, and then he located near by and engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself until October, 1882. He then became the incumbent of the office of circuit clerk, which office he has held continuously ever since to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has also held minor offices, and has taken an interest in public affairs since a young man. He now holds the chairmanship of the County Democratic Central Committee, and takes an active part in the Democratic politics of the county and State. He was united in marriage November 1, 1866, with Miss Ritta M. Harper, who was born in Tennessee, and came to this county when an infant. His married life has been blessed in the birth of two children, one of whom died in infancy. The other is a daughter, named Stella May. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Personally Mr. Bohannon bears the high esteem of the citizens of the county, and in public enterprises always lends a helping hand.

Andrew J. Bolinger, a merchant at Grant, Bowen Township, was born near Cumberland Gap, Claiborne Co., Tenn., June 6, 1822, and is a son of Fred and Polly (Hunter) Bolinger. His grandfather, Fred Bolinger, was a native of Pennsylvania, and went to North Carolina, and from there to East Tennessee, with a family of twenty children, seventeen of whom lived to maturity. He then removed from Tennessee to Illinois, and nine years later went to Arkansas, dying in War Eagle Township in 1840. His wife died soon after, in her ninetyeth year. Fred Bolinger, Jr., grew to manhood in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas with his family in 1850, locating on his present place of residence. To him and wife these children were born: Andrew J., Henry H., Bethma, Emily, Isaac H., Lucinda, Hester Ann, Mary and Rachel R. Our subject remained at home until twenty-six years of age, when he married, and located in 1850 where he now lives. He has been engaged in blacksmithing until the last few years, which have been spent in the mercantile business. He has been justice of the peace a number of years, and also postmaster. Sarah Newport became his wife in 1843, and has borne eight children: William H., Mary Ann, Asa M., Bethema, A. J. and Henry R. Olive and Elizabeth are deceased. Mrs. Bolinger's father was a minister, and both Mr. and Mrs. Bolinger are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bolinger is a staunch Republican, and during the war worked in the Government blacksmith shops.

David M. Boydston, merchant and postmaster at Suggs, King's River Tp., Madison Co., Ark., was born in that county August 15, 1855, and is the son of David C. and Caroline C. (Chote) Boydston, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. The father was born February 15, 1818, and is now a resident of Madison County, Ark. He came to Madison County, Ark., about 1837, and was one of the very first settlers of that county. He has been a farmer all his life. The mother was born in 1818, and both she and her husband have been members of the Baptist Church for many years. He is a Democrat in politics. Twelve children were the fruit of their marriage, four now living: Mrs. Martha Cecil, Mrs. Rachel M. Whettley, Mrs. Nancy Suggs and David M. The latter has remained with his parents until the present time, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he engaged in merchandising at Marble. He was a partner of Jacob Owens for a short time, or until the latter's death four months later. He then formed a partnership with E. A. Walls, and sold goods the remainder of the year, after which he dissolved partnership, moving to his present location, where he has sold goods ever since. He carries a stock of goods valued at \$2,000, and the annual sales amount to from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Boydston started with little means, but by industry and unusual business ability he has been quite successful. He has had a post-office established at Suggs lately, and has been appointed postmaster. September 18, 1874, he married Miss Minerva E. Wilkerson, daughter of Charles Wilkerson, and a native of Madison County, Ark., born April 13, 1860. Five children have been born to this union: Ellar M., Charles D., Eva C., William F. and Robert M. Mr. Boydston is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Marble, and is Noble Grand, and is Democratic in his political views.

J. S. Brannon, one of the leading citizens of Madison County, and postmaster at Helth Post-office, was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina,

August 23, 1832, being the son of William and Judia (Slay) Brannon, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The father followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and he and wife passed their last days in South Carolina, he dying about 1864, at the age of about seventy-three. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their marriage resulted in the birth of twelve children, six now living: Mrs. Sarah Hammett, Mrs. Cynthia Gramlin, Mrs. Elizabeth Reagain, Mrs. Mary Bishop, William H. and J. S. The last named was the eleventh child born to his parents. In 1853 he left his home in South Carolina and went to Walker County, Ga., where he followed farming, which he has since continued. June 19, 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth Carlisle, a native of Sevier County, Tenn., born June 10, 1836, and the daughter of Nathan Carlisle. Her parents moved to Bradley County, Tenn., when she was nine years of age, and from there to Georgia one year later. In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Brannon moved to Arkansas and located in Washington County, where they resided until 1872, when they moved to their present location. Mr. Brannon is the owner of 280 acres of good land, all the result of his own industry. During the late war he served a short time as conscript in the Confederate army, and was at the battle of Prairie Grove. In April, 1864, Mr. Brannon had the post-office established at Helth Post-office, and at that time was made postmaster, and still holds the office. Previous to this, in 1882, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued for two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Brannon's marriage have been born fourteen children, eleven living: Robert C., twin girls unnamed (deceased), Hettie A., Charles C., James M., Sarah C., Maggie V., Lavona F. (deceased), Mary A., John W., Nathan A., Dennie H. and Wayne M. Mr. Brannon and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is steward in the same. He is a member of the K. of H., is a Republican in politics, and an excellent citizen.

Jesse C. Brashears was born in Perry County, Ky., in 1837, his parents being Sampson and Margaret (Bright) Brashears. The father was born December 21, 1789, in Tennessee, a son of Samuel Brashears, and of Irish descent. Samuel was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and served as captain in one of the French and Indian wars. Sampson was reared in Tennessee, served in the War of 1812, in the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and in 1819 with his wife and eight children immigrated to Kentucky on pack-horses. There he entered 10,000 acres of land, a portion of which he improved. He became the largest land owner in that section of the country, dealt largely in stock, and was considered a leading man. In 1873 he retired from active life, divided his property among his children, and made his home with one of his sons until his death, in 1878. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The mother of our subject was born August 23, 1797, in Washington County, Va., was reared in Tennessee, and died in 1866. She was the mother of thirteen children, eight now living: Isaac (deceased), John, James, Sarah A. (deceased), Ezekiel (deceased), Elizabeth, Samson (deceased), Robert S. (deceased), Louisa, Harvey G., Jesse C., William R. and Hezekiah. The four last named live in Madison County, and the remainder, who survive, in Kentucky. Jesse C. remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, and then attended school in Lee County, Va. When twenty-two years old he married and went to live upon some land given him by his father. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, served until the close of the war, and then resumed his farming. In 1882 he came to Arkansas, purchased land in Madison County, and in February, 1883, removed his family to his present place of residence. December 25, 1858, he married Elizabeth J. Hogg, a native of Kentucky, born in 1838, by whom he has had nine children: Martha A., wife of John Combs; Harvey G., Lizzie, Mary L., Kelly, William H., Cynthia J., James J. and Robert H. The four eldest are school-teachers. Mr. Brashears is a successful farmer and stock raiser, the owner of 450 acres of good land, 150 of which are finely cultivated. He was postmaster at Jesse Post-office, Perry Co., Ky., from 1881 to 1882, which post-office was named after him. He has been justice of the peace, and is a Democrat.

William R. Brashears, merchant, was born in Perry County, Ky., November 4, 1841, and is a son of Sampson and Margaret (Bright) Brashears, and grandson of Samuel Brashears. James Bright, his maternal grandfather, was a native of England, and came to the United States with his parents when a child. He grew to maturity near Baltimore, learning the trade of ship carpenter. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War under George Washington, serving seven years.

He was once wounded in the neck, and his life saved by the kind nursing of a German woman, whose memory is cherished by his posterity. He also received a bullet in the left hip, which at the time of his death had made its way nearly to his ankle. He died in Tennessee about a century old, and was the father of six children. William R. Brashears was reared on the home place in Kentucky, and at the age of twenty-two enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, under Gen. H. Marshall. In 1862 he was shot by bushwhackers, and the ball still remains in his hip. After attending school a short time after the war, he immigrated to White River, Ark., with his brother Harvey, in 1866, where he farmed two years. In 1868 he went into the mercantile business at St. Paul, and in 1887 established his present business. November 29, 1870, he married Lucina, daughter of H. B. Sumner, who was born in Ohio May 28, 1843, and came to Arkansas in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Brashears have eight children: Martha B., Mary M., Charles W., William B., Minnie G., Allie, Myrtle, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Brashears is a public-spirited man, a member of the school board, a Democrat, and a Master Mason of high standing. The family is connected with the Methodist Church. Harvey G. Brashears, brother and business partner of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1835, where he grew to manhood. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Confederate Army, and served with credit until the surrender. He came to Madison County in 1866 with his brother, and in 1875 married Mary A. Cornitt, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has six children: Joseph R., Robert L., George H., Lona M., Grover C. and Cornie. Mr. Brashears is a Democrat and a Master Mason; Mrs. Brashears is a member of the Baptist Church.

John Brewer was born in Kentucky November 16, 1816, and is a son of John and Sarah (Brewer) Brewer, the former of Kentucky, and the latter born in Franklin County, Tenn., November 18, 1820. When John was but a small child his parents removed to Alabama, locating in Johnson County, where they engaged in farming and remained until their deaths. Our subject is the eldest of six children born to them, and he and his sister, Esther V., widow of James Robins, of Washington County, Ark., are the only children now living. When twenty years of age John came to Washington County, Ark., and a year later removed to Richland Valley, Madison County. His present farm is located in Valley Township, and is well cared for and cultivated. January 14, 1836, he was united in marriage to Sarah Thurman, who was born in Alabama November 14, 1820. Mrs. Brewer is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Brewer is an active politician in the Democratic party, and is always interested in the welfare of his county.

Bunch Brothers. The mercantile interests of Madison County, Ark., are ably represented by the above named firm, which consists of Joel N. and John A. Bunch. They began their mercantile career in Kingston in 1880, and by their industry, honesty and good business management have secured a large and lucrative trade. The senior member of the firm, Joel N., was born in Newton County, Ark., in 1856, and received a liberal education in the home schools. In 1875 he engaged in tilling the soil, which occupation he continued until 1880, when he came to Kingston and engaged in merchandising. In 1884 he was elected to represent Madison County in the State Legislature for one term, and served with entire satisfaction to his constituents. He is a Democrat and Mason, being a member of the chapter, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1886. February 18, 1875, he was married to Margaret E. Boatright, a daughter of William Boatright, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children, four of whom are living: Alvin B., Ora B., Ola and Virgie E. John A. Bunch, the junior member of the firm, was born in Newton County, Ark., September 15, 1860, and received a liberal education at Berryville Academy. He worked on a farm the early part of 1880, and was then appointed deputy clerk of Newton County. In the latter part of the same year he came to Kingston and engaged in business with his brother. In 1888 he received the nomination as county clerk by the Democratic convention, and if elected will prove an able and efficient officer. September 7, 1882, he married Ala F. Ogden, a daughter of W. R. Ogden, by whom he has four children: Joel B., Eliza I., Vera Eva, and an infant daughter unnamed. His wife is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and he is a member and secretary of the A. F. & A. M., and is a Democrat in politics. The parents of these two gentlemen are Capt. Larkin and Eliza (Maxwell) Bunch. The former was born in Overton County, Tenn.,



in 1824, and was killed at the battle of Pilot Knob September 24, 1864. He came with his parents to Newton County, Ark., in 1841, and was always an honest tiller of the soil. During the early portion of the war he was elected captain of a company of State troops, and he soon after organized a company of Confederate troops, and was chosen its captain, and was a participant in many hotly contested battles. He was a Democrat, a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was born in Tennessee, and moved with her parents to Illinois, and afterward to Franklin County, Ark. She is still living, the wife of J. C. Reeves, and resides on the old homestead in Newton County, Ark. She and Capt. Bunch became the parents of five children: Stillman B., Joel N., Clarissa E., wife of J. P. Stamps; John A. and William L.

Henry H. Burge, another leading and enterprising citizen of Independence Township, Madison Co., Ark., and the son of Richard and Nancy (Massey) Burge, was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., February 13, 1830. The parents were both natives of Hardeman County, Tenn., but moved to Illinois when the subject of this sketch was six years of age. Here they remained until 1860 or 1861, when they moved to Madison County, Ark., and from there to Boone County, of the same State, where the father died in 1883 at the age of eighty-one. He had been a farmer all his life, and in years past had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother died in Madison County, Ark., in 1872, at the age of sixty-nine. Their family consisted of nine children, five now living: Mrs. Susan Allen, A. D., John, Henry H. and Dr. M. M. Henry II. received the rudiments of an education in Illinois, and remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this he has since continued. He married Miss Henrietta Leatherman, a daughter of Henry Leatherman, and a native of Indiana. She died April 15, 1878, while on a visit to Marion County, Ill., and was thirty-four years of age at that time. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of six children, only three now living: Mrs. Mary E. Walker, Mrs. Martha E. Long and Mrs. Nancy Bates. Those deceased were named William T., Lucinda and William F. In 1860 or 1861 Mr. Burge removed to Madison County, Ark., and located on the farm where he now lives, which he has cleared and improved. He has been quite a traveler in his day, but has found no State that suited as well as Arkansas. He is a member of the K. of H., is a Democrat in politics, and has always been an advocate of temperance. He is an excellent citizen.

James Wesley Burney was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., December 4, 1825, and has resided in Madison County, Ark., longer than any other man in the county. His father, Charles Burney, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came with his father to America, locating in North Carolina, then in Tennessee, and afterward in Alabama. The grandfather, Samuel Burney, served throughout the Revolutionary War, and was flag-bearer at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died in Lauderdale County, Ala., in 1848, and was buried with military honors. Charles Burney was a farmer, and during the late war, owing to the persecution he was obliged to undergo at the hands of the Southern sympathizers, was compelled to leave Alabama. He was a strong Union man. He was married to Mary King, and by her became the father of nine children, only four of whom are living: Carson P., Frances (wife of David Cook), James Wesley and John F. The mother died in Lawrence County, Mo., in 1874, being about seventy-three years of age, and the father died near Sedalia, Mo., in 1870, aged seventy. Mrs. Burney's parents were born in Sheffield, England, and after coming to the United States located first in South Carolina, then in Alabama, and lastly in Missouri. James Wesley Burney, whose name heads this sketch, was married at the age of nineteen years to Elizabeth Renick, who was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1828, and a daughter of William Renick. Ten children blessed their union: Thomas J. (deceased), Phoebe Ann (wife of Thomas Neal), William Pickens (deceased), Mary Matilda (wife of Samuel Wethers), Robert R., John M. (deceased), Haswell K., Louisa Jane (wife of Jacob Norris), Frank X. and Rebecca E. When first married Mr. Burney followed the occupation of farming, and the following nineteen years were spent at marble cutting and engraving, which he had learned at Fayetteville, Ark. He served in Company D, First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, and was honorably discharged August 10, 1865. He participated in many battles, and served as orderly-sergeant. He is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

James Cain is a native of this county, was born five miles east of Huntsville, and is a son of James and Mary (Dickey) Cain. The father was born in Georgia; when young went to Kentucky, there married, and in 1838 came to Madison County, where he farmed until his death, in 1880. The mother was born east of the Mississippi, and died about 1874. Of their family of ten, seven are now living: Hiram; Sarah, wife of James Hawkins; John; Mary, wife of Thomas Boren; Ellen, wife of Arnold Sikes; Melinda, wife of Pleasant Hargis, and James. The latter was reared in this section of the county, and even after his marriage continued to live with his parents and work the home farm, which he bought at his father's death. He is now a prosperous farmer of 800 acres, a large portion of which is valley land, and is the owner of a nice dwelling. His birth occurred November 16, 1845, and at the age of twenty-two Matilda Hawkins, daughter of James M. Hawkins [see sketch], became his wife. To them the following children have been born: Emma, Thomas, James M. (deceased), William, Mollie, John, Jason, Felix, infant (deceased) and Lydia. In politics Mr. Cain is a Democrat, and in religion himself and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cain is a Master Mason, and one of the influential men of the county. During the war he served as a private in Harrel's battalion for three years.

Thomas H. Cartner, senior member of the firm of Cartner & Reed, general merchants at Delaney, was born in Cooper County, Mo., on December 19, 1852, the son of William M. and Martha A. (Goodnow) Cartner. The father was born in Cooper County, Mo., and is now a resident of Boonsborough, Washington Co., Ark. He has been a farmer all his life. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Shelby's regiment, and served until the close of the war. Part of the time he served in Bledsoe's battery, and participated in many battles: Pea Ridge, Helena, Springfield and others. He never received a wound, nor was he ever taken prisoner. He has been a life-long Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. She was born in Cooper County, Mo., in 1824, and is yet living. The Cartner family is of Scotch-English descent, and the Goodnow family are also of Scotch descent. The mother is a relative of Goodnow, the great cutlery man. There are now living three sons and two daughters born to this marriage: Thomas H., Cordelia A., Henry F., Emmelia P., Charles D., and Thomas H., the eldest child born to his parents. He received his education at Cane Hill College, and afterward taught school for four years. He then went into the store of Baum & Brother, at Fayetteville, where he remained for one year, and from there he engaged in business at Billingsley, Washington Co., Ark., in a general store, and remained there one year. He then went to Brentwood, and at the end of two years moved to Delaney, where he has been engaged in business ever since. He here formed a partnership with D. W. C. Dye, and has recently formed a partnership with L. Reed. They carry a stock of goods valued at \$4,500, and have another store at Combs Station, stock valued at \$2,000. January 9, 1888, Mr. Cartner married Miss Emma Dye, a daughter of Richard Dye, one of the first settlers of Washington County, Ark. He carried the first United States flag that was ever carried in Washington County. He died in 1881, at the age of seventy-three years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cartner: Emmett C. and Pearl. Mr. Cartner is a Democrat in his political views, and is a good citizen.

Daniel M. Cluck, a minister in the Christian Church, was born near Aurora, Madison County, in 1834, and is a son of John S. and Jane R. (Granger) Cluck. His grandfather, Jacob Cluck, with his wife, came from Pennsylvania, the State of their nativity, in the fall of 1833, and located upon the place now occupied by the wife and mother of our subject. John S. Cluck was born in Jefferson County, East Tenn., in 1811, and died in Madison County, Ark., in 1881. Our subject, with his twin brother Jacob, were the eldest of a family of eight children. He grew to maturity on the home place until twenty-two years of age, when he married, and located on White River in 1879, where he now has a good farm of 240 acres, eighty being under a fine state of cultivation. He handles stock quite extensively, and is one of the prosperous and successful men on White River. In 1866 he united with the Christian Church, and has since been an elder in the same. Since his ordination, in 1876, he has always devoted a large share of his time to the ministry, and his labors have been blessed with good results. In 1855 he married Minerva J. Cole, who was born in 1836, and is a daughter of James Cole, a native of Kentucky,

who settled in Madison County in 1845. Mrs. Cluck's parents are dead, but she has one brother and three sisters living. To Mr. and Mrs. Cluck ten children have been born: Isabelle (wife of M. Stephens), Edith J. (now Mrs. Forbes), Emma (wife of W. Harrison), Miles D., William H., Monroe, David, Minnie, Violet E. (deceased) and John (deceased). Mrs. Cluck and four of the children are members of the Christian Church. During the war Mr. Cluck served in Capt. Comb's company of Hindman's brigade for some time. Part of the time he was permitted to remain near home, working in a Government shoe-shop.

William C. Cluck was born in Bowen Township, south of Aurora, June 1, 1837, and is a son of John and Jane (Robinson) Cluck. The father was born in Grainger County, Tenn., in 1811, and came to Arkansas in October, 1833, settling where our subject now lives, which place he purchased for a one-horse cart, which had carried him over his long journey. He died January 25, 1877. The mother was born in Tennessee, and is still enjoying life on the old home place. Of the nine children she bore five are now living: Daniel M., William D., Brantley B., Albert M. and Susanna T. William C. has passed his entire life upon the farm where he now resides. He served in the Confederate army under Gen. Slack, and after the company was disbanded, subsequent to the battle of Pea Ridge, he served three years more. Mr. Cluck is a genial man, of commanding presence, a good neighbor, and well liked by his associates. He is a successful farmer and enterprising man, his farm containing 500 acres of land, which is well cared for. He has also been engaged in the mercantile line at Aurora and Altus in connection with his farming. He has always taken an active part in local politics, and in 1874 and 1878 represented the county in the Legislature to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is now making a pleasant home for his mother in her old age.

Brantley B. Cluck, farmer, was born September 25, 1840, and is a son of John S. and Jane G. (Robinson) Cluck [see sketch of William Cluck]. He grew to maturity on the home place, south of Aurora, and there lived until the war. After serving in the Confederate army six months he enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, United States service, and at the end of two and one-half years returned home and located on his present farm, which consists of 170 acres, 100 being well cultivated, upon which he has since resided with the exception of the time consumed in a trip to Colorado. October 25, 1867, he was united in marriage to Agnes A. Martain, daughter of John Martain, who came here between 1830 and 1835 from Tennessee, bringing with him the seed of the well-known Martain red apple. Mrs. Cluck was born upon the same place where she is now living, and upon which are still standing some of her father's old fruit trees, now over fifty years old. Mr. and Mrs. Cluck have been blessed with nine children: Serrilda J., Dora M., William C., Marion C. (deceased), John B. (deceased), Arminda A., Philip A., Mary A. and Charity A. Mrs. Cluck is a member of the Christian Church, and her husband is a Mason and Knight of the Horse. He is a successful farmer and a well-known and respected citizen.

John D. Combs, one of the oldest settlers of King River Township, was born in Warren County, Tenn., November 17, 1815, being the son of Jeremiah and Charity (Rhodes) Combs. The father was born in East Tennessee in 1790, and died in Madison County, Ark., in 1866. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life. At the age of twenty he married Miss Rhodes, a native of North Carolina, who moved with her parents to Warren County, Tenn., when a young girl. She died in Madison County, Ark., in 1860, at the age of sixty-one or sixty-two. They were members of the Baptist Church for many years, and he was deacon of the same. He was a Democrat in his political views. To their marriage were born twelve children, eight now living: Nancy, widow of Thomas Clark; John D.; Emeline, widow of James McElhaney; Tennessee, widow of George W. King; Mason C.; Sarah, widow of Carroll Lane; Wheeling and Jesse R. John D. Combs left the paternal roof at the age of twenty-one, and January 25, 1837, he married Miss Phoebe Gage, who was born in Overton County, Tenn., July 4, 1821, and is the daughter of William Gage. This union has been blessed by twelve children, seven now living: Amelia, wife of James T. Holt; Surilda, wife of John Armstrong; George W., Amos Levi, Andrew J., Jonathan E., and Susan, wife of James Sanders. Those deceased were named America, Alfred, Calvin, Julia and Eldora Bell. Mr. Combs began improving his present farm when seventeen years of age, and has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life.

He is the owner of 192 acres of valley land, and although starting with little means he has, with the help of his sensible and practical wife, succeeded so well that they can pass their declining years in comparative comfort. He is a Democrat in his political views, and an enterprising member of society. He built the first frame house on King's River, and made the first plank floor, which he sawed by hand. Mrs. Combs has been a member of the Baptist Church since a young woman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Combs have the respect and esteem of all who know them.

Capt. Hiram Combs was born in Perry County, Ky., in 1832, and is a son of Elijah and Polly (Combs) Combs. His grandfather, Elijah Combs, was a native of Tennessee; served in the War of 1812, was a farmer by occupation, and died at about eighty years of age. The father was born in 1806, passed his life in Perry County, Ky., and died in 1846. He had a family of eight children, six now living: Louisa, Sarah, Hiram, Nancy, Cornett, Polly, Minerva, Elijah and Virgil. Hiram remained upon the home place during his youth, receiving but a limited education. When nineteen he began life for himself; soon married and settled on a farm, where he lived until the spring of 1864. He then went to Kansas, first stopping at St. Joseph, and then settling twenty-five miles distant. The following fall he came to Madison County, Ark., and bought some partly improved land, which he now owns, and upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising. At the commencement of the Civil War he served in the Confederate army, under Brig.-Gen. Cabell, as lieutenant. Later he organized a company, of which he was made captain until its consolidation, when he became lieutenant. He afterward became the captain of another company. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mark's Mill, Possum Springs, and a number of skirmishes. After peace was declared he resumed farm life, and has been a firm Democrat, taking an active interest in politics. After the war he was elected coroner; in 1880 was made sheriff, still holding that office, and in 1888 was appointed postmaster. He is a popular man and a good citizen, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of the Horse. December 19, 1850, he married Miss Mary Walker, who was born in Kentucky in 1834, and has borne our subject eight children: Of these Elijah, John S. and Virgil are living, married and residents of this county; Lee, Louisa, James, Ella J. and an infant are deceased. Ella J. left a husband and child two months old, and Lee arrived at maturity. Mrs. Combs is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Dr. William P. Dabney, a leading physician of Delaney, Madison Co., Ark., and the son of Nathan and Kezzia (Ellis) Dabney, is a native of Macon County, Mo., born February 8, 1842. The parents were born in Lynchburgh, Va., and Wayne County, Ky., respectively. The father was born February 27, 1798, and died in Macon County, Mo., in 1874. He was a successful physician, having attended medical lectures at Louisville, Ky., and, in connection with this, carried on farming. Previous to the war he was a Whig in politics, but after that event he was a Republican. The mother was born in 1802, and died in Macon County, Mo., in 1870. They were wedded in Wayne County, Ky., and moved to Missouri at an early date (1828), and here passed the remainder of their lives. They were for many years members of the Primitive Baptist Church. To their marriage were born eight children, three now living. They are named as follows: J. W. (is an undertaker at Atlanta, Mo.), E. B. (deceased), Mercena (deceased), Nathan (deceased), Irena (deceased), W. P., Andrew J. (deceased), and Malinda, who is the eldest child living, and the wife of Martin Sears, a farmer of Macon County, Mo. Dr. William P. Dabney received a liberal education in the schools at College Mound, Mo., and at Ashland College, Ky. In the early part of 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, Fifteenth Army Corps, Federal service, as hospital steward, and served throughout the war in that capacity. During this time he studied medicine slowly, and after the war he removed to Polk County, Mo., where he formed a partnership with Dr. J. M. Keith, and practiced with him two years. He then moved to Stone County, Mo., and practiced there seven years, after which he located where he is now living. In connection with his practice he is engaged in the drug business at Delaney, and besides this also carries on farming. In 1867 he attended lectures at Ashland, Ky., and is now one of the most successful physicians of the county. November 6, 1866, he married Miss Martha Sears, daughter of Martin Sears, and a native of Macon County, Mo., born February 5, 1852. This

union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Thomas C., Miner O., Willis E. and Annie L. Mr. Dabney is a Master Mason, is also a member of the K. of L., and a Republican politically.

Basil B. Davis (deceased), who was numbered among the prominent citizens of Madison County, Ark., was born in Roane County, Tenn., August 21, 1826, being the son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Brazeile) Davis, both natives of Roane County, Tenn. The father died in Bradley County, of the same State, about 1845 or 1846, and at the time of his death was about fifty-three years old. He was a farmer all his life, and was a soldier for a short time in the War of 1812. The mother died in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1848, and at the time of her death was about fifty-three years of age. They were members of the Baptist Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. They were the parents of ten children, two now living: William R., and Martha E., wife of Albert Long. Basil B. received a liberal education at Hiwassee College, Monroe County, Tenn., and soon after began farming, and in connection taught school. In 1853 he left home and located in Boone County, Ark., where he remained one year, after which he came to Madison County, and was soon after elected county surveyor, serving three terms, or six years. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the county court, and re-elected in 1862. Previous to the war, September 1, 1853, he married Missanier Gipson, a native of Madison County, Ark., born September 20, 1833, and the daughter of Green Gipson. Nine children blessed this union, eight of whom are now living: Martha E., Rhoda E., Susan M., Alfred G., Lydia T. (married James Thompson July 15, 1888), Basil E., William H. and John P. Mary A. was the wife of Jasper N., and died when about thirty years of age. During the late war Mr. Davis and family moved to Hill County, Tex., and there remained until the close of the war, when he returned to Madison County, Ark., and afterward resided in this county engaged in farming. In 1876 he was elected assessor, and served one term. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat in politics, and he was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, as is his family. His death occurred August 15, 1888, his loss being much lamented by a host of friends.

Dr. B. J. Disney, one of the county's prominent physicians, was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 26, 1843, and is a son of James M. and Caroline (Morey) Disney, people of English-German and English descent, respectively. The father was born in Baltimore, immigrated to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and from there went to Elkhart County, Ind. He next went to Rock Island, Ill., where he was a drover, and kept a coal yard. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, and three years later died, after having driven some cattle across the country. The mother was born in Virginia, and is a descendant of the famous Capt. Smith. When young she went to Ohio, where her relatives, the Wilsons, of Columbus, live. She died at Springfield, Mo., about 1879. Her maternal grandmother was once sold in Jamestown, Va., for 800 pounds of tobacco. Dr. Disney lived upon the farm until eight years old, and then followed steam-boating until 1867, serving as cook, baker and steward. He then farmed and studied medicine in Webster County, Ky., until 1879, and after practicing some, and attending lectures at the Louisville Medical College, he located at Marble in 1879, where he has established a lucrative practice. January 27, 1863, he was united in marriage, at Springfield, Mo., to Emma R. Grimes, a native of Virginia, born December 10, 1843. This union has been blessed with the following children: Horace W. (deceased), Sarah F. and unnamed infant (deceased twins), Mary C., Lillie J., James H., Ida G. (deceased), Nancy G., Elmer B., Barney J. The Doctor and wife are united with the Free Will Baptist Church. Dr. Disney is a Master Mason, Junior Warden in the Masonic lodge and Past Grand I. O. O. F. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, cast his first vote for Hancock, and during the war served in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in Company A. He was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, and now draws a pension. He is one of the enterprising men of this place, is the only druggist in Marble, and the leading physician. He often lectures, and holds a license to preach in the Baptist Church.

Alexander Dorsey, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Richland Township, Madison Co., Ark., was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1830, January 29, and is a son of Bennett and Ann (Dennis) Dorsey, who were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father's birth occurred January 19, 1800, and he died in Madison County, Ark., when about

eighty-three years of age. He became an early resident of Tennessee, but came to Arkansas in 1838. He was a farmer, and accumulated a fine property, which was lost during the war, his houses and barns being burned, and his property being destroyed. He was a Southern sympathizer. His wife was born in 1807, and died in 1886, being a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church. Twelve children blessed their union, Alexander being their fourth child. He made his home with his parents until his marriage to Lavina Hillis in 1854. She was born in Tennessee, and died about 1858, leaving two children, Mary E. and Joseph. December 29, 1859, Mr. Dorsey married Eliza Boyd, and their marriage resulted in the birth of four sons and four daughters. He is a prosperous farmer, being the owner of 860 acres of fine land, and one of the most extensive stock raisers in Madison County. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, Federal service, and was a faithful soldier until the close of the war. He is now a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to the Republican party.

William Abraham Dotson, one of the thrifty, enterprising citizens of Whorton Creek Valley, was born near where he now lives July 4, 1857. He is the son of James L. and Isabel J. (Glen) Dotson, grandson of Fountain Dotson, and great-grandson of William Dotson, who was born in Tennessee, and died in Madison County, Ark., in 1861. Fountain Dotson was also born in Tennessee, but for a time lived in Madison County, Ark., but died in Tennessee. His son, James L. Dotson, like his father and grandfather, was born in Tennessee, and moved to Madison County, Ark., about 1849 or 1850, and there died June 9, 1888, at the age of fifty-two. He was a farmer all his life, and was a good citizen. During the late war he was in the Confederate service, but against his will, and was afterward in the Home Guards, Federal service. He was a Republican for many years, was justice of the peace, and afterward notary public. Although not a member of any church, his sympathies were with the Christian Church. He took a leading part in all societies that tended to elevate the farmer and society in general, and when he died Madison County lost one of its best citizens. He was an excellent legal adviser, and many of his neighbors went to him for advice, and in that way he made many life-long friends. In Madison County, Ark., he married Miss Isabel J. Glen, a native of North Carolina, born in 1839, and who is still living. She is one of the leading members of the Whorton Creek Christian Church, and the mother of twelve children, nine now living: Mrs. Clarissa J. Burgess, James Fountain, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lyman (widow of Albert Lyman), Mrs. Nancy Emeline Lankford, Mrs. Eliza Catherine Easterling, William A., Martha Ellen, J. B. and Thomas M. William Abraham received his education in the home schools, and in August, 1875, he married Miss Mary E. Phillips, daughter of William Phillips, and a native of Madison County, Ark., born November 10, 1860. Five children have blessed this union: Louisa, Bertha Ella, Oliver Burton, Mary May and Cora. Mr. Dotson is the owner of a fine farm of 410 acres, with a considerable portion in the valley, and 175 under cultivation. To himself alone is due the credit of all this, as he started with very little means. He is a wide-awake, thorough-going young citizen, and will make his mark in the world. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican in politics.

Rev. Felix G. Eubanks, is a son of Dr. James and Cynthia (Ray) Eubanks, and was born September 4, 1832. His parents were natives of Tennessee. The father practiced the medical profession in Franklin County, Ill., a number of years, but in 1846 located on Richland Creek, where he lived until his death. Our subject received his early education in Madison County, and in 1851 married Angeline Young, whose parents came to the county in 1843. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eubanks: Cynthia E., wife of G. Johnson; Elisha, William, James C.; Rosanna, wife of J. C. Parker; Felix G., Abraham L., Thomas C., Ellen and Robert. After his marriage Mr. Eubanks lived on what is now the Keefer farm until 1863, and then served in Company B, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Fayetteville, Moscow, Saline River, and many skirmishes. He was mustered in as orderly-sergeant, but in June, 1864, was made first lieutenant of Company B. He was thrown from a horse while on recruiting service in 1863, and has never fully recovered from the effects of the fall. August 10, 1865, he was mustered out and returned to his farm. In 1884 he sold his property, went to Umatilla County, Oreg., from there to Union

County, Oreg., and in 1885 returned to Madison County, Ark., settling on the farm he now owns, which contains eighty acres of good land, and is situated two miles south of Hindsville. In 1873 he experienced religion, shortly afterward began to preach in the Primitive Baptist Church, and has since been an ardent church worker, his converts amounting to quite a number. He is a Republican, and after his return from the war served as one of the judges of the military voting precincts, and as captain of a militia company. From 1871 to 1872 he represented the county in the State Legislature. One of his sons, William by name, is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Summerville, Oreg.

Ellis Faubus was born in Washington County, Tenn., August 12, 1827, and is the eighth of nine children, five now living, born to Thomas and Ruth (Ellis) Faubus, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Tenn. The father served in a Tennessee regiment during the War of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. During service he was accidentally crippled, and never fully recovered. He was a farmer all his life, and was also a distiller. He was about sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1852, in Laurel County, Ky. The mother died in the same county, three years previous to the death of her husband. Both were members of the Christian Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. At the age of sixteen Ellis Faubus moved with his parents to Kentucky, and remained with them until they received their final summons. He had followed farming, and remained in Kentucky until 1868, when he moved to Madison County, Ark., and is now the owner of 200 acres of excellent land, it being in White River Valley. When first coming to Arkansas he homesteaded a farm, nine miles south of his present location, in 1877. January 9, 1850, he married Miss Biddie Ann Parsley, daughter of Alexander Parsley. She was born in Russell County, Va., January 1, 1834. This union resulted in the birth of eleven children: Sarah Jane, born December 24, 1851; Thomas A., born August 14, 1853; Ruth Ann, born September 18, 1855, and died September 24, of the same year; Margaret E., born September 23, 1856; Robert F., born November 7, 1857; Isaac S., born November 22, 1861; John M., born March 23, 1863; Lavina Ann, born May 19, 1865; William H., born February 8, 1868; David A., born June 15, 1870; and Ezekiel, born August 9, 1877, and died August 27, 1879. Mr. Faubus is a member of the K. of H., the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics. He and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a deacon in the same, and the family have the respect and esteem of all who know them.

Catlett Fitch is a native of White County, Tenn., and was born April 11, 1830. His father, Dr. Thomas L. Fitch, was reared on the James River, his father, John Fitch, having come to America from Scotland before the Revolutionary War, and settled in Virginia. John Fitch was a soldier in the above named war. After graduating from Yale College, in both the literary and medical courses, Dr. Fitch located at Knoxville, and practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. Green. He then practiced a number of years in Sparta, White Co., Tenn., and in 1834 went to Rockville, Parke Co., Ind. In 1838 he located in Hardin County, Ky., and in 1850 went to Winterset, Iowa, and in 1852 came to Madison County, Ark., where he bought a farm. In 1829 he wedded Elizabeth (Jones) Fitch, a native of White County, Tenn., and the mother of five children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Fitch died in March, 1863. Mr. Fitch made his home with his son, Catlett, and then lived in Rocky Fort until 1862. He died in Little Rock, Ark., in November, 1870, and is buried by the side of his wife in Madison County. Catlett Fitch was educated at Milledgeville, Tenn., and was married in March, 1855, to Margaret L. Vaughn, daughter of Judge Vaughn. Mrs. Fitch was born in December, 1838, and is the mother of nine children: Addie S., wife of David Phillips; Nancy L., wife of N. Wilkes; Thomas L., Andrew D.; Florence E., wife of A. T. Smith; Julia, wife of Mr. Bell; Catlett, William B. and Samuel W. Mr. Fitch is one of the largest land owners in the county, having 2,100 acres of good farming land besides having given 900 acres to his children. His home place contains 640 acres, well situated and cared for. He is a self-made man, and when arriving in the county had but \$12.50 in money, two horses and a wagon. He is an industrious man, and has with his own hands cleared over 100 acres of timbered land. He is an extensive cattle raiser, and sells on an average 300 head a year. In 1887 he fed his cattle over 7,000 bushels of corn, and sold over 200 bushels of wheat. Himself

and family belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Little Spring Lodge No. 280, A. F. & A. M., and of Spring Valley Lodge No. 95, I. O. O. F.

William A. Gage. On December 25, 1833, there settled eleven miles east of Huntsville, on King's River, John Gage with his wife. They entered land among the very first in that neighborhood, and on January 19 following their first child, Rhoda, was born. They lived there to rear a family of eleven children, all of whom but one lived to manhood and womanhood. John Gage was a farmer, and in 1859 went to Shawnee County, Kas., which place he left in 1866 to reside in Greenwood County, where he is now living at the age of eighty-one. He was born August 5, 1807, in Hardeman County, Tenn., and when a boy went to Pulaski County, Mo., where he married Lydia Clement, who died December 14, 1871, in Kansas. Eight of the children are now living, all residents of Kansas except William A. He was born January 9, 1836, and grew to manhood beneath the paternal roof. After his marriage he engaged in farming upon the home place until the close of the war, when he purchased a place a short distance above, upon which he lived until 1874. Being then elected county clerk, he sold his place and came to Huntsville, and has since served in the same office four consecutive terms. His farm, which is located one-half mile north of Huntsville, is one of the nicest in the neighborhood. Mr. Gage served some time in the third Arkansas Infantry during the war, but was discharged on account of disability, but afterward served as orderly-sergeant in John Carroll's company. He is now engaged in stock raising in connection with his farming, and for five years did a mercantile business in Huntsville. April 12, 1860, he married Angelina Hargis, who was born April 19, 1839, in Georgia, and accompanied her parents to this State in 1859. Her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have five children: James T. and Joseph A., editors of the *Madison County Democrat*; Lydia E., Kate and Ella. Two children, John W., the oldest, and Maggie B., the youngest, are deceased. Mrs. Gage and oldest daughter are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gage is a leading Democrat of the county, and for many years was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a highly esteemed citizen.

James Gilliland, senior member of the firm of Gilliland & Stotts, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, was born in Haywood County, Tenn., in 1831, on March 5, and is a son of J. B. and Jane (McFerren) Gilliland. The father was born in Virginia in 1791, moved to Alabama when a boy, and was married in Tennessee, where his eight children were born. In 1837 he located in Arkansas, five miles south of Huntsville, sold his place about 1850, and moved on King's River, where he farmed until his death in 1857. The mother was born in Virginia in 1792, and died in Texas in 1867. All of the children, save one sister, are living. James passed his youth upon the farm, remaining with parents until twenty-three years of age, when he married and engaged in farming. In 1857 he moved to Texas, and there served in the Confederate army four years. He left Texas in 1867 and settled in War Eagle, where he served as sheriff for two years after 1874. He then became interested in the insurance business, but for the past nine years has been successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Huntsville. In 1854 he married Susan Keeling, of this county, by whom he has had five children: David B., John T., Samuel, Margaret C. and Mary Jane (deceased). Both himself and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Gilliland is a Democrat and a Mason.

W. M. Stotts, junior member of the above firm, was born February 27, 1840. His father, Hiram Stotts, was born in East Tennessee about 1805, and after his marriage came and settled five miles south of where Huntsville now stands. His death occurred November 19, 1860. The mother, Rosanah F. (McConnel) Stotts, was born in Alabama about 1809, and died August 21, 1888, at the residence of her son in Huntsville, Ark. Of the eight children born to her, five are now living, one in Texas and four in this county. Our subject remained with his parents until his enlistment in the army February 26, 1863. He served in the First Arkansas Infantry, United States Volunteers, until August 10, 1865. He then farmed some time, and for three years was engaged in the internal revenue service. In 1887 he embarked in the hardware business with Mr. Gilliland, and is now one of the leading business men of the place. February 7, 1864, he married Mary Shepherd, of Waldron, Ark., which union has been blessed with seven children: Francis, Nannie, James, Lizzie, Annie,



Thomas and Charles. Mrs. Stotts is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Stotts is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

Green B. Gipson, merchant and farmer of Lamar Township, was born in Richland Township, Madison Co., Ark., January 11, 1847, and is a son of Green and Rhoda (Hawk) Gipson, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born on the 19th of January, 1810, and at the early age of twelve years left home and went to Warren County, Tenn., where he worked as a day laborer for some time, and then settled in Madison County, Ark., during its early settlement (1830). He began life a poor boy, but by energy and good management became a well-to-do farmer, owning at the time of his death, which occurred December 10, 1883, a fine farm of 320 acres. His sympathies were readily enlisted in the cause of the poor and oppressed, and his many kind deeds will long be remembered by the present generation. He was a Democrat. His widow is still residing on the old home farm, and is now seventy-six years of age. Eleven children were born to their marriage, eight of whom are now living: Mary, wife of R. Thompson; Nancy, wife of H. H. Fox; Missanire, wife of B. B. Davis; John; Druscilla, wife of E. Dodson; Pleasant M.; Telitha, wife of Capt. W. R. Lawson; Lydia, widow of Thomas Long; Green B., Hosea and Ezekiel. Green B. Gipson received a fair English education, and in June, 1863, enlisted in Capt. W. R. Lawson's independent company of cavalry (C. S. A.), and served until the close of the war. He was severely wounded on the 10th of May, 1865, by a navy ball, which passed through his right eye, and was cut out back of the right ear. After the close of the war he returned home and turned his attention to the peaceful pursuit of farming, which he has continued ever since. In 1872 he engaged in merchandising at Wesley, but discontinued that business in 1878. He is also extensively engaged in stock raising. March 10, 1875, he was united in marriage to Mary, a daughter of Samuel Moore, a Virginian, and by her is the father of four children: Etta Lavada, Cleo Lillian, Dora Veola and Minnie Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Gipson are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Samuel B. Grigg & Son, merchants of Kingston, Ark. Mr. Grigg was born in Maury County, Tenn., May 13, 1829, and is a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Cook) Grigg, who were born in Virginia June 22, 1801, and in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1811, respectively. The father was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. He was taken to Tennessee in his youth, and in 1853 moved to Arkansas, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a Democrat. His wife died in Madison County, Ark., in 1881. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and became the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Henry A., Isaac S., J. D., William J., Ervin T., Robert, Albert R., Elizabeth Jane, widow of Richard Clark, and Sarah, wife of Robert Reynolds. From his boyhood days Samuel B. Grigg has followed the occupation of farming, and began doing for himself at the age of twenty-one years. During 1880-81-82 he kept a boarding house at Eureka Springs, and from 1869 until his removal to Eureka Springs he was engaged in merchandising at Kingston, and was also postmaster at that place. January 10, 1850, he was married to Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Robert and E. Moore. Mrs. Grigg was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1827, and two of her six children are living: John W., and Mahala Jane, wife of P. M. Gurley. The children who are dead are Robert R., Malinda E., William C. and an infant unnamed. Mr. Grigg and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat politically. He is a good business man, and he and his son John W., by their honorable and upright dealing, are doing well financially. They also own a fertile and well-located farm. John W. was married to Flora Hardy, by whom he became the father of three children, only one now living, Ova M. John W. Grigg is a Democrat and a Royal Arch Mason, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church.

Judge Elias Harrell. The history of Madison County would indeed be incomplete without some mention made of the Harrell family, who came here in 1831. Judge Elias Harrell is one of the oldest citizens of the county, and was born in Darlington District, South Carolina, March 9, 1813. He is a son of John and Sarah (Pollard) Harrell, who were born in Virginia and South Carolina in 1772 and 1771, respectively. They were married in the mother's native State, in

1792, and resided there until 1821, then moving to East Tennessee, and after some time came to Arkansas, in 1831, and here the father engaged in pedagogy. He had been educated at a college in Virginia, and while in South Carolina was State surveyor, and filled the same office in Crawford County after coming to Arkansas. His death occurred about 1843, his wife dying two years earlier. His father, Benjamin Harrell, was a Revolutionary soldier, and of Welsh descent, and died before the war closed. The Pollard family was of English lineage. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrell, and the only one now living is Judge Elias Harrell, who was reared and educated in Tennessee. At the age of eighteen years he began depending on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has continued up to the present day, but he has been engaged in various other occupations. In 1850 or 1852 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and at the end of two years bought some law books and began studying, and at the end of two years was admitted to the bar by Judge Walker, one of the supreme judges, and immediately began practicing at Huntsville. During the war he began practicing medicine, which he continued about four years after the war closed. In 1864 he was elected judge of the Fourth Circuit, and held the office four years. In 1868 he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Gov. Powell Clayton, and from 1874 until 1880 practiced his profession. He was married to Lucinda Austin in 1847. She was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1825, and became the mother of nine children, six of whom are living: Mary (wife of G. T. Berry), Ruth J. (wife of G. W. Martin), Lucinda (wife of P. C. Sams), Elias C., Ben F. and Sarah A. (wife of J. W. Southerland). Those deceased are John and George W., who were both about eighteen months old, and Nancy A., who was seventeen years of age. Mr. Harrell is now a supporter of the Union Labor party, but was formerly a Whig and Republican in politics. He was made a Mason in 1851, in Odion Lodge No. 44, at Huntsville, Ark., and became a member of Far West Chapter No. 1, in 1868, at Fayetteville, Ark. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and have been since July, 1844. He has been an elder in that church from that date. In 1867 he was appointed by Gen. Ord president of the board of registration, under reconstruction acts of Congress, J. W. Bivens and Benjamin Vaughan being associates of Madison County, and performed the duties as such.

James M. Hawkins, Sr., was born in White County, Tenn., January 1, 1813, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Dillon) Hawkins. The father was born in North Carolina, and when a young man went to Tennessee, married and engaged in farming. He afterward lived in McMinn County. He passed one year in Kentucky, and came to Madison County about 1830, settling upon the farm now owned by L. W. Routh. He then lived in Carroll and Franklin Counties, and in 1838 built a mill in Madison County, which he sold three years later. He subsequently built a mill in Carroll County, and died there in 1850. The mother died about seven years before her husband. Of their large family of children but Benjamin and our subject are living. James M. spent his early life upon the farm, and after his marriage continued farm life, also running the Hawkins Mill over thirty years. From about 1840 until the opening of the war he was engaged in the distillery business. He still owns the Hawkins Mill, and has about 300 acres of fine valley land three miles east of Huntsville. April 8, 1838, he married Mary McMurray, who was born in Warren County, Tenn., December 25, 1820, and accompanied her parents here prior to 1830. Her children were named as follows: Felix G. (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Mary (deceased), George W., John C., Albert, James M., William, Thomas, Rebecca and Matilda. Mrs. Hawkins died, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, June 13, 1883. Mr. Hawkins is a Democrat, and during the war lost considerable property, but is now well-to-do, and besides his other property owns a two-thirds interest in a water-mill with his son. He is a Master Mason.

W. R. Hedgpeth, M. D., is one of Madison County's (Ark.) most successful physicians. He was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., on the 25th of June, 1854, and is a son of McGee and Matilda (Hayes) Hedgpeth, who were also natives of Lincoln County, Tenn. The father was a farmer and a Democrat, and was fifty-two years old at the time of his death, which occurred in 1857. His wife died when the subject of this sketch was an infant. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and became the parents of four children, two of whom are living: W. R., and Martha L., wife of Isaac Emmonds, a farmer of Hunt

County, Tex. W. R. Hedgpeth, after his father's death, resided with an aunt until fourteen years of age, and then spent one year in Obion County, Tenn., after which he came to Des Arc, Ark., and lived with an uncle for eighteen months. He next located in Memphis, Tenn., and became a traveling salesman for a nurseryman, continuing with him two years, after which he went to Weakley County, Tenn., and began studying medicine under Dr. Cutter, at Dresden. In 1876 he came to Kingston, Ark., on a visit to his uncle, Dr. S. W. Hedgpeth, who died while he was there, and he succeeded to his uncle's practice. In 1882-83-84 he attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in 1884. Since that time he has had a large and constantly increasing practice at Kingston, and has been compelled to take a partner, Dr. Lloyd. He has also purchased a stock of drugs. September 10, 1878, he was married to Ida B. Hedgpeth, a daughter of S. W. Hedgpeth. She was born in Madison County, Ark., November 14, 1860, and is the mother of five children: David M., William R., Mary M., Fred O. and an infant son unnamed. The Doctor is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. John P. Hight, a successful practitioner of Madison County, Ark., and a resident of Lamar Township, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., July 7, 1843, and is the son of William G. and Naomi (Patterson) Hight, who were natives of Bedford and Rutherford Counties, Tenn., respectively. The father died in Franklin County, Ark., in 1882, and the mother in Madison County, of the same State, in 1870. The father was a farmer and trader, and at one time was sheriff of Bedford County. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd Fellow, and a Whig before the war, but afterward a Democrat. At the breaking out of the war he moved to Washington County, Ark., and a few years later to Franklin County. Mrs. Hight was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. To their marriage was born a large family of children, seven now living, and Dr. John P. being the fourth. He received a liberal education at Unionville (Tenn.) College, but left his books and school in 1861 to enlist in Capt. Blankins' company of the Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry, Confederate army, and served until June, 1865. He was afterward transferred to a cavalry company of scouts, and was made lieutenant of the same. He was in many battles—Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, and many others; was wounded three times; first a musket ball in the right arm at the battle of Murfreesboro, and at Chickamauga he received a musket ball through the right hand. In a skirmish he received a saber cut. At the battle of Chickamauga, and while wounded, he was taken prisoner and retained about a week. While on his way to prison he jumped from the train and escaped. After the war he worked on the farm, and at the same time studied medicine. In 1871 and 1872 he attended medical lectures at St. Louis, and afterward came to his present location, where he has been very successful and has a very large practice. In connection with this Dr. Hight is also engaged in stock raising, and has some very fine Short horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Southdown sheep. Although starting with limited means, the Doctor has accumulated a comfortable competency and is doing well. February 27, 1878, he married Miss Mary C. Cummings, a daughter of N. B. and Lucy Cummings, natives of Tennessee, but old settlers of Arkansas, and a native of Madison County, Ark. Four children were the result of this union, three now living: John F., Newton B. and Lucy E. Lester died at the age of three, and was the eldest child. Dr. Hight is a Democrat politically, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

James T. Holt is a native of Sangamon County, Ill., born December 18, 1833, his parents being Jabu and Zillah (Kelley) Holt, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The father was born in 1800, was a farmer and a good mechanic, but never followed the latter occupation. When a child he was taken by his uncle to Illinois, and was there when the Indians were still in that State. He was married in Illinois, and remained there until 1845, when he moved to Polk County, Mo., and here both father and mother passed their last days. The former died January 5, 1856, and the latter, who was born in 1807, died in 1847. When a young man the father joined a surveying party that came to Missouri, and surveyed the place where Boonville now stands. He could tell many interesting anecdotes of camp life, and while in Illinois was detailed many times to do duty as a soldier against the Indians. He and Abraham Lincoln were the best of friends, although they differed in politics. To Mr. and Mrs.

Holt were born nine children, five now living; Annie, Mary, Elizabeth (wife of Dr. E. A. Arnold, a practicing physician of Cass County, Mo.), James T. and George W., who is now farming in Missouri, and who was in the Confederate service during the late war, participating in many battles. James T. Holt, when young, had a great desire to roam abroad, but none of this was apparent while his father lived. In 1853 he was seized with the gold fever excitement, and crossed the plains to the gold regions, with an ox team, being four months making the trip. On his return he took the Panama route, and reached home with considerable money. May 18, 1862, he married the daughter of John D. Combs, Amanda Jane, who was born in Madison County, Ark., December 23, 1837. Nine children were born to this marriage, seven now living: William W., Joseph Lee, John D., Edna (deceased), Harry N., Charley H., James E., Zilla Ann (deceased) and Amanda E. March 27, 1863, Mr. Holt moved from Missouri to Madison County, Ark., and the year previous to this he was in the first company of the First Missouri State Militia, that was ordered out by Gov. Jackson, and served six months. At the expiration of that time he came to Arkansas with Gen. Price, and had forty-three wagons under his care. He brought wagons to Arkansas, and at the time of the battle of Pea Ridge, although it was not his place, he took a gun and participated in that battle. He then left the army, started for home, but soon after joined a company organized at Berryville, Carroll Co., Ark., Head's battalion, but after the Prairie Grove battle he was connected with Col. Hill's regiment for the next year, when he was transferred in Gen. Hill's cavalry, and was first lieutenant most of the time. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, siege of Lexington, Jenkins' Ferry, and many skirmishes. He was wounded in the left shoulder at Prairie Grove, and was taken prisoner three times, but never retained very long, as he always managed to escape. The war left him without means, and a wife and two children to take care of. He then engaged in farming, and is now the owner of a well-located and well-improved farm. He is Democratic in his political views, and is a good citizen.

Thomas C. Jackson was born in 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah Jackson. The father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Madison County, Ark., about 1818, locating on the farm where our subject and Mr. Spurlock now live. He and his father, David Jackson, were the first settlers on Jackson Creek, in the wilderness, when wild animals were seen oftener than human beings. Thomas Jackson was a good hunter, often killing as many as twelve deer a day, sometimes shooting them from his own door-step. He also had several skirmishes with the Indians. David Jackson died during the second year of the war, in his eighty-ninth year, having been blessed with good health and activity all his days. His birth-place was in White County, Tenn., which was also the native place of the father of our subject. Thomas Jackson was killed in 1863 by desperadoes. The mother of our subject was also a native of White County, and died in 1885, aged sixty. She was the mother of six children, five of whom are living: Margaret, David, Nancy (deceased), Thomas C., James and Sarah. Thomas C. Jackson grew to manhood upon his father's farm, spending the time in agricultural pursuits until the war. He then served three months in the Confederate army, but afterward enlisted in the Federal army. He was, however, obliged to return home on account of poor health, and turned his attention again to farming. In 1858 he married Charlotte Ledbetter, a native of Tennessee, who bore him twelve children, ten now living: Margaret, wife of John Ledbetter; Tennessee, wife of William Elsey; Mary (deceased), James (deceased), John, Willie, Bailey, Thomas, Hugh, Millie, Joseph and Louisa. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Jackson is a public-spirited man, a Republican in politics, and one of the highly respected men of the county.

John Jeffers, citizen of Lamar Township, Madison Co., Ark., was born in Campbell County, Tenn., August 8, 1833, being the son of William B. and Clara (Lawson) Jeffers, who were natives of Campbell County, Tenn.; the former was born January 8, 1813, and died in Barry County, Mo., September 24, 1867, and the latter born December 1, 1812, and is now living with her son, John Jeffers. The father and mother moved to Illinois in 1833, and after living in that State one year, moved to Clinton County, Ky., from there to Arkansas, and from there, in 1863, to Barry County, Mo., where the father passed the remainder of his days. He was a shoemaker by trade, but also

carried on farming, and was Democratic in his political views. His wife is yet living, and her father, Randal Lawson, lived to the age of one hundred and five years; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was a non-commissioned officer, and was in all the principal battles of seven years' service. He died in Kentucky in March, 1848, and had followed farming all his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers were born twelve children, nine now living, and John Jeffers being the eldest child. He received the rudiments of a liberal education, and then attended high-school at Albany. He remained at home, and after the death of his father cared for and provided for his mother. March 20, 1853, he married Miss Margaret Thrasher, daughter of Isaac B. Thrasher, and a native of Clinton County, Ky., born September 14, 1832. Ten children were the fruits of this union, seven sons and three daughters, nine of whom are now living, viz.: William A., Isaac F., Clara J., John A., Sarah E., Joshua S., James A., Noah H., and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Jeffers has followed the occupation of farming all his life, but in connection with this has also taught several terms of school in Kentucky and Arkansas. During the early part of the war he was conscripted into the Confederate army, but never served. He was taken sick at Clarksville, and was taken home by his wife, who came after him. In the early part of 1864 he enlisted in Company M, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, Union service, as commissary-sergeant, and afterward as orderly-sergeant, then hospital steward. He was in several skirmishes. In 1856 he and family settled in Benton County, Ark., and in 1859 they moved to Madison County, Ark., where they have since resided. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace, and served four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Jeffers is a member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas M. Johnson was born in Warren County, Tenn., September 9, 1811, and is a son of Martin and Sarah (Combs) Johnson, natives of North Carolina, and afterward residents of Hawkins County, Tenn. The father was born in 1777, and died in Arkansas in February, 1851. His father had been killed by the Indians, and he was taken to Tennessee by his mother, who afterward returned to North Carolina. Martin Johnson was a farmer all his life, and in 1832 located in Madison County, Ark. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1779, and died in Warren County of that State in 1829. Her husband afterward married Mrs. Polly Hawk. His first marriage was blessed in the birth of thirteen children. Their son, Thomas M., was married in his twentieth year to Sarah, a daughter of John McMurry, who was of Irish ancestry. She was born in Warren County, Tenn., January 12, 1809, and of four children born to their union only one is now living, John, who was born July 29, 1838. Those deceased are Lucinda, the wife of C. A. Sams; Monroe, and Annie, the wife of Maj. Elijah D. Ham. Mr. Johnson and family came to Madison County, Ark., in 1830, and he has become one of the successful farmers of the county, owning an excellent farm in Richland Valley. He has never been an office seeker, but at the termination of the war he was chosen county judge. During the war he was a Union man, and on that account suffered many cruelties and indignities at the hands of the Confederate soldiers and Southern sympathizers. He was taken prisoner, and in one month and four days was compelled to travel on foot 1,200 miles, and for three days and nights went without water and for seven days without bread. He subsisted on a small piece of raw beef during that time. Although suffering from a severe spell of sickness when taken prisoner, he weighed 176 pounds, and when he succeeded in making his escape he weighed far less. His son, Lieut. John Johnson, is also an influential citizen of the county, and made his home with his parents until 1874, when he moved to his present place of abode, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He enlisted in the Federal service in March, 1863, and served until August 10, 1865. He was first lieutenant of Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, and was in a number of severe engagements. April 7, 1853, he was married to Rosanna, a daughter of Hugh Allison. She was born in Maury County, Tenn., September 28, 1833, and was reared by an uncle, Miller Kilpatrick. Five sons and two daughters have blessed their union: Fannie (wife of J. C. Calico), Ben F., Thomas F., Alexander M., Alfred M., Elhannon S. and Anna M. Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and in 1882 was candidate for county clerk, but was defeated by an independent candidate and by a small majority.

Col. James M. Johnson. Prominent among the most respected and enterprising citizens of the county stands the name of Col. James M. Johnson, whose birth occurred in Warren County, Tenn., December 8, 1832. He is the son of James M. and Elizabeth (Dunagin) Johnson, grandson of William Johnson and great-grandson of James Johnson, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and he was killed by the Tories while on a furlough. Evidence goes to show that he was a commissioned officer of some note. William Johnson was a soldier in the War of 1812, was under Gen. Jackson, and participated in most of the principle battles. James M. Johnson, Sr., was a successful farmer, which occupation he followed all his life, and was a soldier in the late Civil War. He lived in Warren County, Tenn., until 1836, when he moved to Madison County, Ark., and there died in 1869, at the age of sixty years. The mother was about forty years of age at the time of her death, which occurred in Washington County, Ark., in the year 1858. Their son, James M. Johnson, Jr., received a good education in the Arkansas College, at Fayetteville, and at the Ozark Institute. In 1850 he married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter of James Johnson, and a native of Warren County, Tenn., born in 1833. She died in Madison County, Ark., August 24, 1884, and had been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church from early girlhood. To Col. and Mrs. Johnson were born a large family of children, six now living: Albert P., a graduate of Fayette University, also Ann Arbor Law School, and is now a successful lawyer of Winfield, Kas.; Thomas M., a graduate of Lafayette University and Columbia Law School at Washington, having graduated with honors from both institutions; James F., now a resident of LaGrange, Oreg.; T. L., at Fort Smith, Ark., engaged in merchandising; Kate, wife of William Lucas, and W. T., who is at home. Col. Johnson followed farming until 1855, when he began to read medicine at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1857 and 1858 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and in the last mentioned year began the practice of his profession at Huntsville, Ark., where he continued until April, 1862. He then went, in the company of Isaac Murphy (who was afterward governor of the State of Arkansas by the suggestion of the subject of this sketch), to Curtis' army, where he was detailed mail agent on the Mississippi River, and afterward joined Gen. Scofield's army at Springfield, Mo. In the spring of 1863 he was authorized to raise troops, and raised all the Union troops furnished by the State except Col. Harrison's and Lyon's regiments. He took command of the First Arkansas Infantry, and served with credit until the close of the war. At that time he was brevet brigadier-general, and commanded the third division of the first brigade. While in service he participated in the battle of Cotton Plant, was at the massacre of Fort Pillow, and was in numerous other engagements. During the war his family moved to Illinois, and settled in Madison County of that State. In 1866 they returned to Arkansas, where they have since resided. In 1864 Col. Johnson was elected to Congress from the Third District, and re-elected in 1866, but never took his seat. In 1867 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of Arkansas, and served two years. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Clayton secretary of State, to fill an unexpired term, and was appointed to the same position in 1870, serving in all about five years. Since then he has been out of politics. The Fayetteville State University owes its origin and location to Col. Johnson, who was one of the board of trustees of that college for several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican in his political views.

Richmond Johnson was born September 7, 1836, and is a son of Martin and Lydia (Hawk) Johnson. The father was born in Warren County, Tenn., June 5, 1812, and his father, Martin Johnson, was a native of that State, did active service in the War of 1812, and died in Madison County in 1850, having located here in 1832. The father of our subject came here when seventeen, and is the only man living here who was a resident prior to 1830. He married in 1831, and located on a farm eight miles southwest of Hindsville. He has been a leading farmer, and now owns 240 acres of good land, on which he settled in 1881. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Republican. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was born near Abington, East Tenn., in 1814, was the mother of eight children, and died February 5, 1845. He afterward married Sally Bailey, by whom he had twelve children. Richmond Johnson grew up on the farm, receiving most of his education at home. April 19, 1855, he married Ruth J. Burchard. He settled upon a farm, and did not participate in the war until

1862, when he enlisted in Company C, First Arkansas Cavalry, and served to the end, being discharged August 23, 1865. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove and Fayetteville, and on Price's raid. Returning home he found his farm devastated, but sturdily went to work, and, with the aid of his wife and daughters, made another comfortable home. For three years after 1868 he went into the mercantile business at Huntsville. He afterward traded a farm for a grist-mill, which he sold in 1877. He afterward engaged in saw-milling with his brother, but later returned to farming, two miles northwest of Huntsville. Mrs. Johnson was born in Lee County, Va., December 6, 1838, and came with her parents to this county in 1852. She is the mother of six children: Mary J. (wife of Monroe Neal), Lydia A. (wife of Thomas Sullivan), Samuel M., Elinor, Palistine and Sally. Mr. Johnson and family belong to the Baptist Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

Maj. Francis M. Johnson, a prominent citizen and native of Madison County, Ark., was born on the 18th of February, 1842, and is a son of James M. and Miriam (Worthington) Johnson. The former was born in Georgia December 25, 1806, and the latter in Warren County, Tenn., April 17, 1816, and they died in Madison County, Ark., November 11, 1868, and April 5, 1879, respectively. They became early residents of Tennessee, and were worshipers in the Christian Church. He was a Republican in his political views, and in 1862 joined the Union forces, but was discharged in the fall of 1864, on account of disability. He was the father of six sons and one daughter, the sons being soldiers in the Federal army, and four of his sons and the daughter are now living: J. M., F. M., W. H., A. M., and Louisa, the wife of Frank M. Lollar. One son, R. S., was a private in the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and died in 1864 in the Black Hills country, in Dakota Territory. Another son, B. C., was a private in Company F, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and died September 4, 1867. James Means was breveted brigadier-general in 1865. Maj. Francis M. Johnson received a liberal education at Huntsville, Ark., and March 8, 1862, he attached himself to the Third Illinois Cavalry, but was detailed by Gen. S. R. Curtis, of Iowa, to the secret service, and served in that capacity one year. He was taken prisoner July 4, 1862, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot, but the authorities at Richmond, considering it unwise in this instance, and injurious to the cause of rebellion, to proceed with the execution, issued orders delaying the enforcement of the sentence, and before long Mr. Johnson made his escape by swimming the Arkansas River. In 1863 he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, and was soon commissioned by Gov. Murphy as captain, and May 10, 1864, was commissioned major. He was in many hotly contested battles and in numerous skirmishes. After the close of the war he returned to Madison County, where he has since resided. June 28, 1868, he was married to Mary A., a daughter of John C. Calico, who is an old settler, and was at one time treasurer of Madison County. Mrs. Johnson was born in Madison County April 29, 1852, and seven daughters and one son have blessed their union: Lydia B., Fannie E., Miriam, Lulu, Cora, Frankie, William L. and Gracie. Mr. Johnson is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R., and is highly esteemed by all who know him as an honorable and upright citizen.

Robert L. Johnson, justice of the peace, and one of the leading farmers of the county, was born in Madison County February 19, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary (Drake) Johnson. The father was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1810, and by occupation was a farmer and horse trader. He was married in 1828, came to this county, driving from Tennessee in an ox-cart, and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Beard. He became one of the leading men of the county, a large owner of real estate, an extensive dealer in horses and mules for the Southern market, and was a member of the internal revenue committee. He died in 1880, leaving his family in good circumstances. The mother, who was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1811, was a daughter of Jacob Drake, of that county, and bore eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity. After the death of her first husband she married James Phillips, a broker and real estate dealer, who died in 1874. She now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Allen Walker, in Hindsville. Our subject received a good common-school education, was instructed by I. A. Clark, and attended the academy at Berryville. He holds a first grade certificate, and has taught school to some extent. In 1871 he married Miss Mary Henderson, daughter of Nathaniel Henderson, who located in Prairie Township in 1880. Mrs. Johnson was born in this county, and received her education at Tesley,

Ark. Mr. Johnson now owns a farm on Brush Creek of 254 acres of well improved land, upon which he has erected good frame buildings. He is a dealer in horses and mule breeder. He owns a fine jack, of Kentucky stock, which is registered as Black Mammoth. Mr. Johnson is an active member and deacon of the Baptist Church, and is a liberal contributor to local charities. He is a Democrat, and served as justice of the peace in 1872, 1886 and 1888. He is a man of fine physique, and when thirteen years of age weighed 180 pounds, measuring six feet and two inches in height. He served in the Confederate army, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Johnson is also a member of the same church as her husband.

John Coleman Johnson. Among the men who represent the mercantile interests of Madison County, Ark., is Mr. Johnson, who is a native of the county, and was born August 5, 1853, being a son of Jacob D. and Sarah E. (Young) Johnson, who were Tennesseans. The father was killed in a skirmish on Richland Creek during the war. He became a resident of Madison County when a boy, and at the breaking out of the war enlisted in Capt. Smith's company of cavalry, and served as first lieutenant part of the time. He was a Democrat and farmer. His widow afterward married E. H. Shipley, who is now deceased, and is residing in Madison County. She is fifty-eight years of age, and is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Five children were born to her first marriage and three to her last. John Coleman Johnson, who is her eldest child, made his home with her until he attained his eighteenth year. He then began depending on his own resources for a living, and spent some time at Hindsville learning photography, and afterward engaged in merchandising. In 1876 he came to Drake's Creek with a capital of \$55, and since that time has been a prosperous merchant. In 1882 he formed a partnership with John Kennan. When nineteen years of age he was married to Sarah E. Leonard, who was born in Tennessee in 1855, and by her became the father of the following family: Rosa M., Nina P., Elbert O., living, and Charles L., Thomas and Willie, deceased. Mr. Johnson is a notary public, and a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Johnson's parents, James G. and Louisa A. (Hall) Leonard, resided near Knoxville, Tenn., and came to Arkansas when she was a child. The father died the first year of the war, and the mother a few years later. Their children are Samuel T., Sarah E., Rosa F. and David Y. They were taken to rear by an aunt, who started with them to Tennessee, but the boat on which they were making their journey became impaired and sank. All were taken off the boat except Sarah E., who threw herself into the river. Her brother Samuel, who was then but nine years of age, swam a distance of over 100 feet to her rescue. He caught her by the hair and swam with her to the land. They finally reached Tennessee, where they remained until the close of the war, and then returned to Arkansas.

William N. Jones, merchant at Delaney, Madison Co., Ark., and son of Claiborne and Jennie (Tallent) Jones, was born in Washington County, Ark., April 7, 1851. The parents are both natives of Hawkins County, Tenn. The father is yet living, is sixty years of age, and is a resident of Washington County, Ark. The mother is also living, and is fifty-four years of age. They have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he has been a minister in that church for at least forty years. During that time he has organized many churches and classes. He is also engaged in farming, and is the owner of a large tract of excellent land in Durham Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Democratic in his political views. During the war he served in the Confederate army, against his will, and was in different companies. He married Miss Tallent, in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1849, and then came to Washington County, Ark., where he has since resided. There have been born to their marriage eleven children, eight now living, viz.: Charlotte, Enoch, William N., D. F., J. R., Malissa, Lee, Fannie, Claiborne, James Larkin and Phoebe. William N. received a good education in Washington and Crawford Counties. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then engaged in farming for himself, which he continued for three years. August 29, 1872, he married Miss Matilda E. Lewis, a native of Washington County, Ark., born in 1855, and the daughter of G. W. and Elizabeth Lewis, of Kentucky, who moved to Arkansas at an early date. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born seven children, five now living, viz.: Eddie T., Nora D., Minnie, Maudie and Lonnie. Those deceased were unnamed. In February, 1887, Mr. Jones began to sell goods at



his present location, and soon built the house in which he does business. He carried on the business for one year by himself, and then formed a partnership with Capt. A. L. Thompson. This firm is doing a thriving business, and also has a branch store at Combs' Station, and sell the principal part of the goods on the railroad. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in politics, and the town of Delaney is due to his enterprise. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church.

John Kennan. Among the families who hold a prominent place in the annals of Madison County, Ark., may be mentioned the Kennans, who first became residents of Madison County, Ark., in 1838. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Boone County, Mo., September 25, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Evans) Kennan, who were born respectively in Kentucky and Virginia, in 1795. The former died when in his ninetieth year, and the latter when in her eighty-seventh year. They were married in the "Blue Grass" State, and about 1818 moved to Boone County, Mo., thence to Greene County, and finally moved to Madison County, Ark. John Kennan was a tanner, which trade he learned in Louisville, Ky. His father, William Kennan, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. John Kennan, the subject of this sketch, was the third of eleven children, only three of whom are living at the present time: John, Alexander M. and George F. All of the children were born in Boone County, Mo. John, the eldest, was born September 25, 1823, and at the age of twenty-one years left his father's roof, and went to Carroll County, Ark., and engaged in the tanning business, which he had learned of his father. At the end of six years he located on his present farm of 250 acres, but continued the tanning business until 1876. He is now engaged in farming, stock raising and merchandising. He engaged in the latter business about 1867, in Huntsville, Ark., in partnership with James Wilson, and has been engaged in the business, off and on, up to the present time. He has been very successful in all his business ventures, and, owing to his many good qualities, holds a high place in the estimation of his fellow men. October 26, 1848, he was married to Mildred, a daughter of Balus Shumate. She is a Tennessean, born near Cumberland Gap November 18, 1831, and died February 25, 1873, while on a visit to her daughter Mary, who resides near Huntsville. She was the adopted daughter of Mr. Shumate, her own name being Fulkerson. Six of her nine children are living: Mary E., wife of S. R. Reeves; Sarah F., wife of P. R. Phillips; Martha J., wife of W. H. Roberts; Walter A., William A. and Cora I. Those deceased are James F., who died when quite young; John M., who died at the age of twenty years, and Harriet, who was the wife of J. B. Wilson, and died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Kennan took for his second wife Mrs. Tabitha (Gardiner) Stewart, who was born in Virginia August 25, 1828. They are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

William A. Kennan, a prominent farmer, lives three miles south of Aurora, in a fine two-story residence, on the Huntsville and St. Paul road. He was born in Madison County, Ark., twelve miles south of Huntsville, September 18, 1857, and is a son of John and Mildred Kennan. The father was born in Kentucky, and when a young man came to Arkansas, where he engaged in farming and tanning [see sketch above]. Our subject made his home with his parents upon the home place until twenty years of age, and then moved to Boone County, Ark., where he resided seven years. He then removed to his present location, which is above described, and contains 280 acres of land well improved and situated, 150 being highly cultivated. May 9, 1877, he married Margaret Parker, daughter of G. G. Parker, a native of Tennessee. This lady was born October 27, 1860, and has a family of five children: Lulu H., Nora S., Maud, William and John W. Mr. Kennan is a well respected and prominent citizen, a member of the Knights of the Horse, and a staunch Democrat.

Charles S. Keeney was born in Osage County, Mo., in 1852, and is a son of Calvin L. and Mary E. (Boatright) Keeney. The father was born in Anderson County, Tenn., and was a son of Michael Keeney, one of the leading pioneer settlers of East Tennessee. Calvin was an educated man, taught school some time, and was married about 1842, immediately settling upon a farm in Tennessee. In 1850 he moved to Osage County, Mo., and until 1855 taught school and farmed. He then followed the same occupations in Madison County, Ark., until the war, when he went north and enlisted in the Union cause. He served until 1864, and died at Fayetteville, Ark. The mother was a daughter of the Rev. Chesley Boatright, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. The Boatright

family of America belonged to the King's body guard, and escaping settled in America prior to the Revolution, in which they took an active part. A number of the family also did honorable service in the War of 1812. The Rev. Chesley Boatright was a native of Virginia, and came to Madison County as a missionary of the Baptist Church when the country was but sparsely settled. He established the first Baptist Church in Northwest Arkansas, and was one of the best known men in the Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Keeney has borne the following children: Mary L., James M. (killed during the war), John C., Chesley S., Minerva B. (wife of R. M. Dutton), one daughter (the wife of Rev. E. A. Barry) and Susan D. (wife of Dr. W. A. Harris). Mrs. Keeney is an active member of the church. Our subject received his education at the common schools, Clark's Academy of Berryville and at Fayetteville, finally becoming one of the leading teachers of the county. He is now the owner of a nice farm of sixty-six acres a short distance north of Hindsville. He is a member of the Little Spring Lodge No. 230 at Hindsville, and fills the office of High Priest in the Little Rock Chapter, A. F. & A. M. He has filled every office in the Chapter and Blue Lodge at Hindsville, and has twice been Illustrious Master of the council. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Monroe Knight, a physician of Huntsville, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., November 20, 1840, and is a son of Sampson and Elizabeth Ann (James) Knight, the former of whom was a native of Middle Tennessee, and of Scotch-English extraction. He was also a medical practitioner, and lived in Tennessee until 1867, when he came to this county. After a time he removed to Polk County, Ark., and there died November 8, 1871. He was a physician of considerable note, and the author of Knight's Medical Adviser, a work very popular in its day. He was well versed in the classics. His wife was also a native of Middle Tennessee, and died October 8, 1863, in her native State. Dr. Monroe Knight was reared in Tennessee, and gained his early education by studious application. When of age he enlisted in the Confederate service, and at the end of three years returned home and resumed his medical studies. He attended lectures at the Nashville Medical College (now Vanderbilt) for nearly two terms. In 1865 he began to practice in his native county, and the following year located in Logan County, Ky., but after remaining there a short time went to Texas. Early in 1868 he came to this county, where he still remains, being the oldest practicing physician here. Almost his entire attention has been given to his profession, although he is interested in a mercantile business at St. Paul. He is president of the county medical board of examination. In 1869 he married Miss Rebecca Ann Lear, a native of Kentucky, who came here when young. They have four children: Ida, Horatio L., Monroe and Alice. Mrs. Knight is a Methodist; the Doctor is a Mason. Dr. Knight is a much respected citizen, and his sympathies are strongly with the Democratic party.

Thomas R. Lane. Among the early settlers in Madison County, between the years 1829 and 1840, may be mentioned the Lane family, who left Warren County, Tenn., in 1829, and located near New Salem, Ill., but finding the climate much colder than they had been accustomed to, in 1832 left their farm in Illinois and settled on Richland Creek, Madison County, Ark. The second eldest son, Samuel Lane, was born in Warren County, Tenn., December 16, 1817, and was of great assistance to his parents in making a home in a new country. Losing both parents soon after coming to Arkansas, he was left to carve his own fortunes, and beginning to work on a farm for \$4 per month, he started in life for himself. In 1841 he married Nancy Vaughn, and owning nothing but one span of ponies and their household goods, the young couple began married life, finally accumulating 700 acres of land, which they have divided among their nine children. They are now living with a daughter. The father is a member of the Little Spring Lodge No. 230, at Hindsville. Thomas R. Lane, one of the leading merchants of Madison County, was born here February 6, 1854, and received his early education in the country schools. In 1875 he married Maggie Berry, of Madison County, and located on a farm in Prairie Township. He soon had his eighty acres of land well under cultivation, to which he has added until he now has 191 acres of fine land. In 1887 he sold his farm and went into the mercantile business with Thomas W. Berry, at Hindsville, where they have a fine stock of general merchandise and are doing a good business. Mrs. Lane was born near the scene of the Mountain Meadow's massacre, while her parents were on their way to California, August 28, 1859. She is the mother of two children,

Robert L. and Nellie M. Mr. Lane is an active member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to the A. F. & A. M. He is an enterprising man, and having formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. C. Harris, in 1887 purchased a grist-mill, which was repaired and refitted with new machinery, now doing an extensive business in the surrounding country.

Capt. William R. Lawson, postmaster at Wesley, Madison Co., Ark., was born in that county February 8, 1839, and is the son of Maxwell and Anna (Gray) Lawson, natives of Campbell County, Tenn. The father was born May 5, 1802, and died in Madison County, Ark., January 26, 1872. The mother was born March 17, 1807, and died September 13, 1887. They were married in Campbell County, Tenn., and moved to Madison County, Ark., in 1832, and here passed the residue of their days. He was a farmer all his life, and a Democrat in politics. During the muster of militia in Tennessee Mr. Lawson was captain. Mrs. Lawson was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. To their union were born nineteen children, eight of whom are now living. Capt. William R. Lawson was the fourth of this family. He was educated in the home school and at Wesley. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Wilson's infantry company, and the same year it was organized and made into Company I, of the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate service, and served as a private one year. He was then commissioned first lieutenant, and in 1863 he was commissioned captain of a company of cavalry, which was called Capt. Lawson's Company of Cavalry, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., and during the time of service participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Elk Horn, Corinth, Farmington, Iuka, Marks' Mill, Port Hudson, Jenkins' Ferry, Prairie Hand and Moscow; was also in other skirmishes. At Corinth he received a slight flesh wound from a bursting shell, which injured him above the left knee. He was a prisoner twice; the first time being kept a prisoner two months, and was then exchanged. Soon after this he was again taken, but only kept for a short time. After the war Capt. Lawson returned to Madison County, Ark., and engaged in various kinds of employment. He later began merchandising and farming, which occupations he has carried on ever since in connection with stock raising. He was married October 8, 1866, to Miss Tolitha C. Gibson, a native of Madison County, Tenn., born March 6, 1842, and the daughter of Green and Rhoda Gibson, natives of Tennessee, but old settlers of Madison County, Ark. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, four now living: Mortimer C., Oscar S., Lelia M. and Beulah G. Green M. died at the age of ten years. Mr. Lawson is a Democrat politically, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been postmaster for twelve years.

Harvey C. Ledbetter is a native of Tennessee, and was born April 19, 1816. His father, George Ledbetter, was born in Georgia, and his mother, Susannah (Chesser) Ledbetter, was born in Virginia. In an early day they moved to Tennessee, and there married and lived until 1849, the father engaging in carpentering and farming. They then came to War Eagle, and lived with our subject until their respective deaths, in 1863 and 1881, aged eighty and ninety-three, respectively. Harvey C. was reared on a farm on Rocky River, in Tennessee, and there lived until 1886. He then accompanied his brother-in-law, H. Elsey, to War Eagle, where he entered land, and where he now owns a fine farm of 880 acres, well under cultivation. He is a successful farmer, and is engaged in stock raising to some extent. April 30, 1837, he married Sarah H. McElhaney, daughter of William McElhaney, who settled in Arkansas in 1830. To this marriage three children were born: Emeline (deceased), Laura A. and George W. Mrs. Ledbetter died September 11, 1844, and January 8, 1846, he married Mary A. Bowen, daughter of John Bowen, an early settler and the first county judge of this county, in whose honor Bowen Township was named. Mrs. Ledbetter was born December 29, 1827, and is the mother of thirteen children: Charles M. (deceased), Sarah H., William R., Julia A. (deceased), Alfred M. (deceased), Mary J., James A. (deceased), John H. (deceased), Tennessee E., Milder A., Martha E., Marion W. and Caroline N.

Rev. C. J. Lester, pastor of the Antioch Church of Aurora, was born in Floyd County, Va., in 1830, on June 15, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Cox) Lester. The father was a native of Virginia, and came to Tennessee about 1830, and from there went to Alabama, where he died in 1847. His wife was born in Virginia in 1798, and after the death of her husband settled in Missouri with her family at an early day, living there until her death in 1864. She was

the mother of ten children: Mary, Sarah, Leticia, Catherine, Lorenzo D., Permelia, C. J., Louisa J., Amanda M. and Dicy C. Our subject spent his youth with his parents, and after his marriage, in 1850, lived two years in Alabama. He then moved to Jackson County, Ark., and from there to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He next removed to Stoddard County, and in 1870 settled in Benton County, Ark., twelve miles east of Bentonville. In 1871 he came to Madison County, and after living on White River eleven years moved upon his present location, on Henderson Creek, in 1882. He has 120 acres of land well cultivated, but devotes the most of his time to the preaching of the Gospel, that having been his calling since 1866. His first wife, Winey C. (Shoemaker) Lester, died in 1868, and was the mother of five children: Mary A., Nancy J., Martha C., George L. (deceased) and Richard R. (deceased). Mr. Lester married his present wife, Nancy E. (Burns) Lester, in 1864. She was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., January 5, 1846, and is the mother of the following children: Annie A., Andrew J., Eva E., Delilah L., Joseph E., Amanda E., Francis C., Rosie A. and Rachel May. Those deceased are Reecie E., Emma I. and Calvin E. Mrs. Lester is a member of the Baptist Church, of which her husband is the minister. Mr. Lester is a zealous Christian, a member of the A. F. & A. M., also of the Republican party, and belongs to the Agricultural Wheel.

Frank M. Lollar, one of the enterprising farmers of Lamar Township, Madison Co., Ark., was born on the farm on which he now resides, August 20, 1851. He is a son of Reuben and Rhoda (King) Lollar, who were Tennesseans, and were among the first settlers of Madison County, Ark. The former's death, which occurred in 1864, was caused by exposure during the war. He was a Whig previous to that conflict, and afterward became a staunch Republican and a Union man. He was a farmer, and he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They became the parents of nine children: James (who is residing in Fayetteville, was a Union soldier, and served with credit), George W. (a farmer of Madison County, was also a Union soldier), Lucinda (wife of William Homesley), William (was conscripted into the Confederate service against his will, and was killed at the battle of Elkhorn) and Frank M. The rest of the children are dead. Frank M. resided with his mother until her death in 1880, at the age of sixty-three years. Since that time he has continued to reside on the old homestead, and is now the owner of 289 acres of fertile land. When he started in life for himself, after his mother's death, he was the owner of a team, two cows and two hogs, and since that time he has bought out the other heirs, and now owns the old homestead, to which he has added 120 acres. February 21, 1869, he married Louisa, daughter of James M. Johnson. She was born near her present home, January 22, 1858, and she and Mr. Lollar are the parents of six children: Rosa, Alexander N., Willis, Millard F., Mary F. and Katie. Mr. Lollar is a Republican, and is an earnest supporter of the cause of education.

Rev. J. C. Long is a son of John C. and Matilda (Sanders) Long, and was born February 26, 1842. The father was a native of Tennessee, and after living in Alabama and Kentucky, came to this State during its early history, locating where Huntsville now is. He was one of the first grocers in the place, and also engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The mother was born in Alabama, and was a sister of C. B. Sanders [see sketch]. After the death of her first husband she married Thomas McChristian. To her first union eleven children were born, eight of whom reached maturity, six now living, four residing in this county and two in California. Our subject remained at home with his mother, acquiring his education by hard personal effort. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company E, Third Arkansas, Walker's State troops, and after serving three months entered the Confederate service in Company A, McIntosh's regiment. He afterward joined Gordan's regiment, where he remained throughout the war. He was captured during Price's raid, and held a prisoner eight months. Returning home, he settled on the farm which he now owns, living there until 1880, with the exception of a year spent in the mercantile line at Huntsville, during which time he also served as sheriff for two terms. In 1881 he was licensed to preach in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in 1885 was ordained. He now has charge, under orders, of seven churches, and is preaching for eight. He is a successful farmer, owns 200 acres of good land one mile from Huntsville, and 100 acres at the Lake. July 22, 1884, he married Miss C. T. Skaggs, who

was born in the county in 1847, on February 24. This union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living: Thomas G., George B., William C., Arthur K., Hill, infant (deceased), Laura and John C. Mr. Long has always been a Democrat, is a Royal Arch Mason, and an enterprising citizen. His wife is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Augustus Lowe, editor and publisher of the *St. Paul Republican*, was born in Huntsville, August 14, 1858, and is a son of H. C. and Mary R. (Murphy) Lowe. The father was born in Batesville, Independence Co., Ark., February 21, 1830, and came to Madison County when a young man. In 1857 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of auditor of the State, retaining this position until 1861, when he volunteered as a rebel soldier in the Arkansas State troops, and participated in the battle at Wilson's Creek. He had charge of a gun in the famous Bragg's Battery, and his company was commanded by William E. Woodruff, Jr. Immediately after the battle of Wilson's Creek he went to Judge Murphy's, at Hindsville, and died March 20, 1863, of consumption, with which disease he was afflicted before enlisting, and which grew rapidly worse from dust and hardship. He left a widow and three children: Emma (wife of Dr. Baird, of Swifton, Ark.), Augustus, and Willie, who died March 18, 1863, in infancy. Mrs. Lowe left the State in company with her sisters, Louisa, Laura and Geraldine; the latter went with them as far as Little Rock, Ark., for a visit. Another sister of Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. James R. Berry, moved to Little Rock, Ark., in the early part of the autumn of 1862, so that the two sisters were separated from the others for over a year, not even receiving letters, as all mail communication had been broken off. Miss Louisa Murphy died at St. Louis, March 1, 1863; Miss Laura died March 13, 1863, just two hours after Willie Lowe, making four deaths within one year, all caused by the war. The three just named died of lung and brain fever, brought on by hardship, exposure and excitement. Augustus Lowe was ill at the same time, but recovered, losing, however, his hearing, and he is still almost totally deaf. Miss Geraldine, the youngest of the family, their pride and joy, beautiful, accomplished, and very lovely in her character, while in an excellent state of health, was drowned by a sudden rise in Lollar's Creek, which she was crossing, September 19, 1870. "So perish those whose life is sweet, leaving others, far less fortunate, to mourn." The distinguished public services of Mr. Murphy are referred to elsewhere in this work. He died in 1881, and his wife, Angelina (Lockhart), in 1860. Mrs. Lowe moved to St. Paul July 16, 1887, with her son, when he moved the *War Eagle Republican* from Huntsville to St. Paul.

John McCracken. Prominent among the leading farmers of Kings River Township, and an old settler of the same, stands the name of John McCracken, who was born in Washington County, Tenn., April 15, 1811. He is the son of Robert and Nancy (McClure) McCracken, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent. Robert McCracken was born in Pennsylvania, and moved with his parents to Jonesboro, Tenn., where he remained for a short time, and then moved to Rhea County, of the same State. From thence he moved in 1839 with his family to Madison County, Ark., where he died at the age of seventy-six years. The mother was born in Virginia, and died in Madison County, Ark., at the age of sixty-four or sixty-five. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but were in their younger days members of the Old Presbyterian Church. The father followed farming all his life, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was on his way to New Orleans when that battle was fought. To his marriage were born nine children, five now living. John McCracken received the rudiments of an education in Washington County, Tenn., and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he began to farm for himself. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed this for about ten years, but the balance of the time he has been engaged in tilling the soil, except when in the Florida War in 1835. July 5, 1832, he married Miss Nancy Henry, who was born in Rhea County, Tenn., in 1810, and died in Madison County, Ark., in 1840, leaving three children, only one now living, William H. Those deceased were named Mary and Nancy. In 1842 Mr. McCracken married Mrs. Mary (Boatright) Henderson, widow of Robert Henderson. They moved from Greene County, Tenn., to Crawford County, Ark., in 1836, where Mr. Henderson died in 1840, leaving three sons: John E., Robert S. and W. R. Two of these, who were reared by Mr. McCracken, are now deceased. Mrs. McCracken died in Madison County, Ark., February 26, 1888. She was a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church. To this union were born six children, four now living: Mrs. Nancy Ann Harper, Mrs. Charlotta L. Coker, Mrs. Zalmona E. Cowten and Mrs. Dorcas S. Snead. Mrs. Mary B. Boatright and Francis M. are deceased; the latter, the only son, was accidentally killed during the late war at the age of twenty. He was in the commissary department in an Arkansas regiment, Confederate army. Mr. McCracken has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for fifty years or more, and has always taken a great interest in all church affairs. He was a Whig previous to the war, but since then has been a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at times has held different positions. He is the owner of 280 acres of land, the greater portion being under cultivation, and although he lost heavily during the war, his house being burned, property destroyed or stolen, he went to work with renewed energy, and is now in comfortable circumstances.

Joseph F. McGalliard was born in McDowell County, N. C., in 1842, and is a son of David and Catherine (England) McGalliard. His grandfather, James McGalliard, was a native of Scotland, who came to America with his family and engaged in farming and tobacco raising. David was born in North Carolina, in Burke County, has been an active man and well-to-do farmer, and is now living in McDowell County, N. C., at the age of ninety. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. By his first marriage he had two children, named Nancy and Caroline, and by his second marriage, to the mother of our subject, fourteen children were born: James (deceased), Thomas, William, Wesley, Joseph, Robert, Sarah, Lucinda, Catherine, Rebecca (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Mary, Eliza, America. James died while imprisoned at Rock Island during the war. Mrs. McGalliard is still living with her husband, aged eighty-two, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She still enjoys good health, but the eyesight of her husband is almost gone. Joseph F. grew to maturity in McDowell County, and upon the commencement of the war enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Confederate Army. He received two slight wounds, and at the close of the war worked for his father three years. He afterward attended school in East Tennessee for ten months, and in 1869 came to Arkansas. He was married in Franklin County, and in 1874 located where he now lives, in White River Valley. Mr. McGalliard is a successful farmer, owning 311 acres of land, ninety being highly cultivated. His wife, Mary J. (Marra) McGalliard, was born in Madison County, and is a daughter of M. L. Marra. She has borne the following children: Minnie, Mattie, America (deceased), Robert, Dora (deceased), Maud, Clara and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. McGalliard are active members of the Primitive Methodist Church. Mr. McGalliard is a staunch Democrat, and a Master Mason.

Elisha McGinnis, farmer, of Prairie Township, was born May 11, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Lavinia (Pickett) McGinnis. The father was a native of Illinois, a farmer, who came to Madison County, Ark., early in its history, married and located upon a farm. His death occurred in 1854. The mother was born and reared in Tennessee, and is the mother of five children, four of whom are living: James, Elisha, Mary (wife of Robert Shaw) and Julia (wife of John Vaughn). Mrs. McGinnis makes her home with our subject. He received his early education in the common schools of Madison County, and in 1863 enlisted in Company L, First Arkansas Cavalry, doing active service some fifteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then went to Linn County, Kas., engaged in farming, and was married in February, 1865, to Catherine Clark, of Lincoln County, Kas., afterward locating upon a farm in Madison County, Ark. Mrs. McGinnis was born and reared in Madison County, and is the mother of the following children: Frank, Louisa (wife of James Herndon), Samantha (wife of William Zimmerlake), Charles, James, Lavinia, George and Allen. Mr. McGinnis owns a nice farm of seventy-six acres, which is well cared for, and is considered one of the prosperous citizens of the township. In politics he is a Republican.

William A. Marrs was born in Madison County, Ark., June 2, 1848, his parents being Matthew L. and Elizabeth (Williams) Marrs. The father has long been a resident of this State, having been born in the western part, and having spent over forty-two years engaged in farming two miles from St. Paul. The mother is still living, and was born in Kentucky in 1822. William A. Marrs remained with his parents upon their farm until 1872, when he married Ellen

Lear, on March 16. This lady was a native of Kentucky, and the mother of four children: Gertrude (deceased), Alice, Abby and Ellen. She was a Methodist in religion, as is also Mr. Marrs, and died in that faith March 14, 1888. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Marrs engaged in the mercantile business at St. Paul, where he remained nine years. He then spent a year traveling in Texas, and in January, 1880, came to Huntsville, where he has since been successfully doing business in partnership with W. H. Bolinger, under the firm name of W. A. Marrs & Co. Mr. Marrs is an enterprising citizen, and in politics is a zealous Republican. He is also a Master Mason. William H. Bolinger, junior member of the above firm, was born April 8, 1845, in Ray County, Tenn. His father, Andrew J., was born in Claiborne County, of that State, and in 1850 located upon a farm at the head of War Eagle, where he has since lived engaged in farming and blacksmithing. The mother, Sarah (Newport) Bolinger, also a native of Tennessee, is still living. William H. lived with his parents until the war, when he entered the First Arkansas Infantry, Union troops, with which he served two and one-half years. He afterward worked in the shop and upon the home farm until thirty-five years of age. In 1879 he came to Huntsville, and in 1880 joined the above firm. In May, 1879, he wedded Mary Anthony, of this county, who, however, was born in Lincoln County, N. C. They have two children, Grace and Florence. Mr. Bolinger is a good citizen, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically he is a strong Republican, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

F. O. Massie, M. D., a prominent physician and druggist, of Huntsville, was born in Andrew County, Mo., July 25, 1848, being a son of John C. and Tabitha P. (Grissom) Massie. The father was born in Lincoln County, Ky., and in 1836 immigrated to Missouri, making the trip with his newly married wife and slaves in a one-horse cart. They entered land a mile from St. Joseph, and two years afterward removed to Savannah, Mo., where they lived until 1856, when they went to Fayetteville, Ark. At this place the father engaged in merchandising for twenty years, and then retired from business life. Both parents are now living in Fayetteville. The subject of this sketch received his literary education at the Fayetteville College, and March 18, 1876, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Huntsville, where he has met with well-deserved success. In 1877 he purchased a drug store, which he sold the next year. In February, 1888, he bought another stock of drugs at the same business stand, and now has one of the leading drug stores in Madison County. He was united in marriage March 31, 1878, to Mary E. Parsons, of De Kalb County, Mo., and his married life has been blessed with the birth of four children, viz.: Frank, Bessie A., Olive and Kate. Politically Dr. Massie is a firm Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Noble Grand of the lodge in Huntsville, and a member of the Encampment of Fayetteville.

William H. Morgan, justice of the peace of Independence Township, was born in Clinton County, Ky., February 17, 1841, and is the son of Henry and Millie (Guffee) Morgan, natives of White County, Tenn. They are now living, and are residents of Madison County, Ark. The father is eighty-three years of age and the mother eighty, and both have been members of the regular Baptist Church for forty years. When a young man the father went to Kentucky, was married here, and then went to Overton County, Tenn., where they lived for some time, and then moved back to Kentucky, and from there, in 1880, to Franklin County, Ark., and in 1884 to Madison County, where they since reside. The father has farmed all his life, is a Republican in politics, and served sixty days in the Union army during the late war. Twelve children were born to their marriage, eleven now living, and William H. being the third child. He received an ordinary English education in Overton County, Tenn., and December 17, 1862, he left home and enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Infantry, Volunteers, Union army, served nine months, and was honorably discharged. He soon enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, Federal army, and served twelve months longer, most of his service being in Kentucky. After the war he remained at home two years, and was here married to Miss Pricey A. Cain, daughter of Leonard Cain, and a native of Whitley County, Ky., born January 24, 1850. This union has been blessed by the birth of ten children: John L., Minerva E., Henry N., Millie C. D., Lucinda J., Joseph M., Dina M., William H., James H. and George W. Three years after his marriage Mr. Morgan

moved to Crawford County, Ark., where he resided three years, and then moved to Franklin County, of the same State, where they lived ten years. In 1834 they moved to their present location, where they have a good home. In 1836 Mr. Morgan was elected justice of the peace, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the K. of H., and he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, of which he is deacon and clerk. He, like his father, is a Republican in politics, but votes for the man rather than the party.

Hon. Hiram M. Moore, the present representative of Madison County, Ark., and a resident of Kings River Township, was born in Overton County, Tenn., April 10, 1829, and is the son of George and Mary (Chapin) Moore, and the grandson of Charles Moore, who was a Revolutionary soldier. George Moore was born in North Carolina in 1788, and when young moved with his parents to Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Mary Chapin, a native of North Carolina, born in 1797, and the daughter of Paul Stillman Chapin, who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1848 Mr. and Mrs. Moore moved to Arkansas, and located in Johnson County, where they remained until 1849, after which they moved to Madison County, of the same State. Here the father died in 1859, and the mother in 1863. Both were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and took a great interest in all church affairs. Mr. Moore was a Democrat in politics. Their marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, Hon. Hiram M. being the sixth child, and he and an elder sister (Mrs. Clarissa Nunley, widow of Joseph A. Nunley) are the only ones of the family now living. At the age of nineteen Hiram M. Moore left home, and began working for himself on a farm. This pursuit he has ever since continued. December 23, 1847, he married Miss Cynthia A. Smith, daughter of Henry B. and Priscilla Smith, and a native of Tennessee, born in 1829. She died in Madison County, Ark., January 16, 1859, leaving four children, two now living: Christopher W., now living in Carroll County, Ark., and Priscilla M., wife of Franklin P. Bunch, a farmer of Carroll County, Ark. Those deceased were named John S. and Thomas S. April 22, 1863, Mr. Moore married Miss Arty M. Brashears, a native of Pope County, Ark., born in 1835, and the daughter of Isaac and Mary Brashears. She died in 1867, without issue. April 8, 1868, Mr. Moore took for his third wife Mrs. Emeline Smith, daughter of Stephen and Mary Jackson, and widow of Rufus C. Smith. She was born in Carroll County, Ark., September 8, 1843, and by her last marriage became the mother of eight children, all now living: Clarissa S., Stillman A., Jesse L., Nancy B., Martha V., Cora May, Lou Effie and Joel C. In 1868 Mr. Moore moved to Carroll County, Ark., and there resided fifteen years, when he returned to Madison County, and located on his present property. In August, 1862, he organized Company F, of the Third Arkansas Infantry, Confederate army, and served about twelve months, when he resigned. In 1866 he was elected justice of the peace in Kings River Township, which office he held until going to Carroll County. In 1874 he was elected to represent the last named county in the Legislature, and served two years. After coming to Madison County, in 1886, he was elected to represent that county in the Legislature. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Kingston, was S. W. and afterward Master of the lodge. He is Democratic in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was steward until recently. He is one of the highly respected citizens of the county.

Frank Nance, a prominent merchant of Kingston, Madison Co., Ark., and the son of George W. and Mary H. (Shasted) Nance, was born in Dallas County, Tex., June 23, 1854. The father was born on the banks of Big Sandy River, in Kentucky, August 17, 1824, and is now living in Menard County, Ill. When but a lad he was taken by his parents to Illinois, and in 1850 or 1851 he went to Texas, where he lived seven years. Previous to this, in 1846, he enlisted in Capt. A. D. Wright's company of infantry, and went to the Mexican War. He was at the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and received a sunstroke at one of the above mentioned places. After returning from Mexico he married Miss Mary H. Shasted, who was born in Illinois, April 13, 1831. To their marriage were born nine children, six now living: Rebecca, wife of J. J. Morris; Frank Byrd; Ellen, wife of John Atchley; Scott and Stamper. The father of these children lived in Texas seven years, and then moved to Madison County, Ark., locating near St. Paul, and there resided until 1863, when he



moved back to Illinois. In 1869 he returned to Madison County, Ark., and in 1873 he went to Greene County, Mo., and resided there about a year, when he again returned to Madison County, Ark. After moving around for some time he finally settled in Illinois, where he is now living. He is a farmer and carpenter, is also a good mechanic, and can make almost anything out of wood. His son, Frank, received a liberal education in the public schools of Menard County, Ill., and finished under Prof. D. C. Bolinger, at Huntsville. Previous to going to Huntsville he attended school for some time at St. Paul. After finishing he taught school for some time in Madison County, and while teaching the school at Kingston, in 1881, he formed a partnership with W. H. Cecil in the mercantile business. About a year later he bought out his partner, and after running the business for one year moved the stock of goods to Buffalo, Newton County, and here continued one year, after which he returned to Kingston and formed a partnership with J. F. Basham. One year later he bought out his partner, since which time he has continued the business alone. April 1, 1877, he married Mrs. Ellen Stephens, who was born in Barry County, Mo., and who bore him one son, Denver. Mrs. Nance was the daughter of A. Alderson, and the widow of Lafayette Stephens, by whom she had one son, Walter. From 1875 to 1878 Mr. Nance was deputy clerk under W. A. Gage. He was appointed, in 1878, to fill the unexpired term of D. C. Bolinger as county examiner. This position he held until the first term of the county court after the next election. From 1881 until 1884 he was postmaster at Kingston, Ark., and in 1886 he was elected justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Kingston, and was senior deacon one term. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

John H. Ogden, merchant and miller of Ogdensburg, was born in 1856, and is a son of Pleasant C. and Sarah A. (Cantrell) Ogden. The father was a native of Alabama, and came to War Eagle with his parents when young. After reaching maturity he settled upon the farm which is now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was the father of thirteen children, all of whom are living within a radius of two miles from the home farm. They are named as follows: Mary, Amanda, David, Alfred, John E., Elizabeth, William C., Robert, Jackson, Louisa, Lucinda, Rosetta and Dove. Pleasant Ogden died in 1878, but his widow still lives, in the enjoyment of good health. When twenty-one years of age John H. Ogden received from his father a horse, saddle and bridle. He went to Texas, and after a residence of two months returned home, and married Caroline Stewart. He farmed one year in Richmond, and then returned to War Eagle. Several years later he purchased his present farm of 623 acres. He opened a general country store in 1883, and is also interested in merchandising in St. Paul. He is a successful farmer, and the improvements upon his farm include several tenement houses, a mill, blacksmith house, etc. He is a Mason, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden are the parents of five children: Dora, Mary, Oscar, Henry and Hosea. Abner Cantrell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, is a centenarian, and in good health.

John Olinger, a prominent citizen and well-to-do farmer of Union Township, Madison Co., Ark., was born on the 19th of September, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Olinger, who were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The mother was left a widow in 1830, shortly before the birth of her son John, and was afterward married to Francis Gamble, and with him moved first to Washington County, Ark., and afterward to Madison County, where she died in 1883, lamented by her relatives and friends. She was born about 1815, and was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John was her only child by her first marriage, but two children were born to her second marriage: Martha, still living, and Nancy, who died during the war, aged about fifteen years. The Olingers are of Scotch descent, and the Moores are Irish. John Olinger left home at the age of fifteen years and began fighting his own way in the world. His capital consisted chiefly of a liberal stock of pluck, energy and ability, with unquestioned integrity and a determination to make life a success among men. He has been successful, inasmuch as he has the respect and esteem of his fellow men, and is in good circumstances financially. In the latter part of 1862 he and family left Arkansas, owing to the many indignities and persecutions they received at the hands of the Confederate soldiers and Southern sympathizers, and made their way through the lines, and after sleeping out in the woods for eight weeks, finally reached Springfield, Mo. Here Mr. Olinger left his family and enlisted

in Company L, First Arkansas Cavalry, and served with credit in the Union service until the close of the war, participating in many battles and skirmishes. He was discharged at Fayetteville, Ark., August 23, 1865. October 30, 1853, he was married to Mary J. Hoyel, who was born in Illinois and died in Springfield, Mo., her death being caused by exposure while on her trip to Missouri during the war. She left two children: Mary I., wife of William Drain, and John W. September 2, 1865, Mr. Olinger married Mary T. Harrison, who was born in Alabama, October 22, 1846. They have ten children: Ruthie A. V., Rhoda A., Nancy J., Sarah T., William A., James A., Margaret E., David W., Martha M. T. E. and Anna Irene Viola. Mr. Olinger is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

George W. Phillips, an old farmer and prominent citizen of War Eagle Township, was born in Jackson County, Ala., December 27, 1827, and is a son of David and Kittie (Sanders) Phillips. The father was born in Tennessee in 1800, where he was reared and married. About 1831 he located on the present site of Huntsville, and died ten years later. The mother was born November 8, 1807, and died February 16, 1887. Our subject was brought to this county when three years old by his parents, and made his home upon the paternal farm until seventeen. He then went to school and worked for G. W. Sanders in the mercantile business for six years. After his marriage he farmed two years at Richland, and then for thirteen years lived in various parts of the county, finally settling on his present farm on War Eagle. He owns 400 acres of valley land, 200 under cultivation, and has a comfortable home. He is also a successful stock raiser. January 1, 1849, he married Margaret A. Long, daughter of G. W. Long and Mary Long, who came to this county from Tennessee in 1841. Mr. Long was a farmer and stock raiser, and met his death January 1, 1842, at the hands of a man named Alburty. The mother died February 25, 1848. Mrs. Phillips was born March 31, 1832, and has borne ten children: Kittie (deceased, wife of Adolphus Berry), Viola (wife of William Dyer), Thomas D., John A., George R., Charles W., Merritt I., James L., Sarah S. and Margaret A. Mr. Phillips is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the same. He is a Royal Arch Mason and politically is a Democrat.

William R. Phillips was born March 12, 1836, one-half mile south of Huntsville, and is the only living child of eight born to James and Patsey (Sanders) Phillips. The father was born February 27, 1805, and was a son of John Phillips, one of the early settlers of the county. James Phillips was a native of Alabama, and came to this section about 1830, becoming a very extensive land owner, and dying here August 17, 1874, well respected and esteemed. He served as treasurer of the county one term, and in religion was a Methodist. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and a sister of C. B. Sanders [see sketch], and after her death, in 1842, he wedded Elizabeth Williams, who lived until March, 1862. His third marriage was to Mrs. Polly Johnson. William R. Phillips remained with his father upon the farm until about thirty years of age. During the war he served in different companies of the Confederate army, at one time being lieutenant of Reagan's company. His whole term of service was from 1861 until 1865. He began farm life on his own account three miles below his present place, which is situated two miles west of Huntsville, and contains 300 acres of land. He also owns 123 acres in another farm. He is a successful farmer, his land being partly very well improved, and about 200 acres in a good state of cultivation. His whole attention has been given to farming, with the exception of five years spent in Huntsville in the mercantile business with W. A. Gage. January 13, 1866, he married Eliza Williams, a native of Tennessee, by whom he had five children: Mary M., Lulu M., Claude W., Annie and Willie. He was left a widower about 1875, and the following year married Lete Wilson, who was born in Washington County about 1845, and also bore him five children: Burnice, Ettie, James E., Kellie, George W. and Edith. Mr. Phillips is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is an active member. He is a Master Mason. In politics he is a Democrat, and as such was elected county treasurer in 1880 and 1882.

Pleasant R. Phillips was born on the farm of W. R. Phillips, September 20, 1848, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Phillips. His mother was a daughter of Riley Williams, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County, and four of her seven children are still living: Kittie O., widow of James Berry; Melissa P., wife of Dr. J. E. Plummer; Cener C., wife of Thomas Berry, and

our subject. Pleasant R. reached his majority upon his father's farm, and then began life for himself by farming on War Eagle. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of the county, and owns a fine farm of 500 acres, upon which he has built a nice residence. His house is conveniently situated, and the water is conducted by pipe from a spring into a large stone trough. He is also the owner of 350 acres of valley land in Washington County, where his maternal grandfather first located upon coming to Arkansas. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Sarah F. Kennan, daughter of John Kennan [see sketch]. Mrs. Phillips was born July 11, 1852, and has borne nine children, seven of whom are living: Luta M., Ora E., infant (deceased), Jerry G., John F. (deceased), James W., Pleasant P., Katie, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Phillips is a Master Mason, and in politics has been a life-long Democrat.

Dr. J. E. Plummer was born January 26, 1833, in Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, his parents being Reuben and Sophia (Erwin) Plummer. The former was born in Canada, and when nine years of age came to Worthington, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, married, and became a minister in the Methodist Church. In 1840 he moved to Texas, where he preached and worked at the carpentering trade. After 1855 he spent three years in Benton County, Ark., after which he went to Gonzales County, where his death occurred in 1861. The mother was a native of Kentucky, moved to Ohio when young, and died a consumptive in Montgomery County, Tex., in 1841. When of age J. E. Plummer left the paternal homestead, and in December, 1855, began the study of medicine. After two and a half years had passed, he began to practice in McDonald County, Mo., and in the fall of 1858 accompanied his father to Texas, there remaining, in Gonzales County, a year and a half. He then spent a year in Upshur County, and then lived in Harrison County until 1865. Going to Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark., he practiced there until 1874, and since that time has enjoyed a lucrative practice in Huntsville. He owns a farm of 145 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. In 1857 Mrs. Septima Miller, daughter of Dr. Gray, with whom our subject had studied, became his wife, and by her he had one daughter, Mary G. Mrs. Plummer died in 1881, and the following year he wedded Miss Melissa P. Phillips, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have two children: Erwin, aged six, and James R., aged four. The Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Plummer is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George N. Powell, M. D., is a prominent physician of Madison County, Ark., and resides at Drake's Creek. He was born in the county October 24, 1858, and is the third of five children, and received a liberal education in the home schools. In 1879 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Keeney, of Hindsville, Ark., and from the fall of 1881 until the spring of 1882 he attended the medical college of Ann Arbor, Mich. In the spring of 1883 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., and since that time has practiced with the best of success at his present location. In 1885-86 and part of 1887 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Drake's Creek, the firm name being Powell & Counts. In 1887 they closed out their stock, and the Doctor turned his attention to his rapidly increasing practice. Before attending college he taught school for some time, and in that way earned the money to pay for his medical education. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and supports the principles of the Republican party. March 2, 1884, he was married to Amanda Nail, a daughter of F. T. Nail, and they have an interesting family of two children: Stella and Clara. Their son, Guy, died when he was two years of age. The Doctor's parents, James and Lucy J. (Reeves) Powell, were born in Cannon County, Tenn., in 1833 and 1839, respectively, and were there married. They located on a farm in Madison County, Ark., in 1850. In 1862 the father enlisted in the Union army, Company B, First Arkansas Infantry, and was a faithful soldier until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner once, but was soon released, and is now a member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican in his political views. The following are his children: William H., a farmer of Madison County, Ark.; Jerry T., resides on Drake Creek, and late a candidate on the Republican ticket for county assessor; George N.; Nancy E., and Joannah, wife of J. W. Davis, of Oregon.

George W. Prater, a farmer of Hillburn Township, was born in Kentucky in 1832, and is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Griffie) Prater. The father was born in Virginia, and when a young man located in Floyd County, Ky., where

he engaged in farming. Our subject lost both parents when a small boy, and when about sixteen accompanied an older brother to Arkansas, locating upon the farm where he now lives. The brother made this his home until his death during the war. He accompanied Price on his famous raid through Maryland, and died from the effects of a wound. George W. lived on White River until the commencement of the war, then moving to Texas, where he remained until the close of hostilities, doing service in the Confederate army. He located upon his present place about 1880. In 1855 he married Melinda J. Salyer, a native of Kentucky. She bore him eight children, and died April 23, 1876. Her children were named John, Mary J., George, William (deceased), Daniel, James C. (deceased), Joseph, Thomas J. Mr. Prater afterward married Mary Combs, a sister of Capt. Combs, and a native of Kentucky. Mr. Prater is a successful farmer of 100 acres of well cultivated land; is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

M. B. Presley was born in Clay County, N. C., October 25, 1838, his parents being Sanders and Elizabeth (Crowell) Presley, both natives of North Carolina, where they were married. They afterward made their home in Middle Tennessee, where they reared their family, and the father died in 1840. In 1857 the mother came to Madison County, Ark., with our subject, where she died in 1888. The father was a farmer, and a circuit rider in the Methodist Church. M. B. Presley passed his youth and married in Tennessee, there engaging in farming. He arrived in Madison County, Ark., November 7, 1857, and has lived here ever since. He is now the owner of 160 acres of land, and once owned over 400 acres, which he divided among his children. From 1874 he was engaged in the mercantile business, and has been postmaster of Alabama for a number of years, the position now being filled by his son. May 9, 1847, he was wedded, in Tennessee, to Nancy (Terry) Walden, a native of that State, born December 23, 1828. This union has been blessed with eleven children, ten now living: Mary E., Allen W., William T. (deceased), Dicy J., James B., Sarah A., Henry M., Catherine T., Wiley B., Martha A. and Francis J. Politically Mr. Presley has always been a Democrat, and during the Mexican War was first lieutenant of a company which went to Nashville, but was not mustered in. Mr. Presley is a well-known and respected citizen, and has a pleasant home.

John F. Procter was born in Alabama July 8, 1827, and is a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Gilliland) Procter, who were married August 26, 1826. After the father's death, September 21, 1829, the mother moved to Haywood County, Tenn., about 1832, and was there married the second time, June 26, 1834, to Abram McConnell, who was a native of Virginia, born June 8, 1807. They remained in Tennessee, engaged in farming, until 1836, when they came to Arkansas, and located upon the present farm of our subject, on which place Abram died April 12, 1867. He was a farmer, and also ran a tan-yard, some of the machinery of which is still standing. Mrs. McConnell was born October 27, 1807, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since girlhood, and is still living and enjoying good health. John F. Procter is the only offspring of her first marriage, while to her second the following children have been born: Mary E., James G., William, Samantha and Samuel L. Of these children but John F. Procter and Samuel L. McConnell remain. Mr. Procter continued to live with his mother after the death of his own father, and since coming to Arkansas has resided upon his present farm, which consists of 905 acres, well improved, the ownership of which is shared by his half-brother, Samuel L. They have a fine two-story residence, two barns, and their place is one of the prettiest in the county. During the war Mr. Procter served two and a half years in Maj. Harrell's battalion, and was confined in the hospital about a year on account of injuries received. He is not married, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Royal Arch Mason. Samuel L. McConnell was born May 29, 1849, and is the youngest of five children, and the only survivor. He has passed his entire life upon his birth-place, and is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens. October 28, 1871, he married Nancy J. Hays, who was born in Tennessee in 1848, and came to Arkansas when a child. Her father was John Hays, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have eight children: James F., John W., Annie E., Abram M., Mary E., Samuel W., Ida and Effie. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. Joel V. Roberts, pastor of the Christian Church in Union Township,

Madison Co., Ark., was born in Platte County, Mo., April 30, 1842, and is a son of Noah A. and Nancy E. (Spencer) Roberts, who were born in Kentucky October 12, 1817, and Indiana September 14, 1822, respectively. They were married in Indiana in 1837, and moved to Platte County, Mo., in 1841, but at the end of seven years moved to Crawford County, Ark., finally locating in Hot Springs, Ark., in 1860. Here the mother died July 31, 1866. The father is yet living, and since 1848 has been engaged in ministerial work, being a minister of the Methodist Church. He has also been engaged in farming. He is a Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace for many years. After his wife's death he married Ann E. Bugg, who is still living. His first union resulted in the birth of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Two children were born to his last marriage also. Joel V. Roberts is almost entirely self-educated. September 6, 1860, he married Rachel C. Herriman, a daughter of John Herriman. She was born in Cannon County, Tenn., November 10, 1843, and she and Mr. Roberts have been blessed in the birth of a large family of children, eight of whom are living: Onetha O., Joetta A., Rebecca A., Maidalee, Lydia C., Kima N., George N. and Ruth A. In 1860 Mr. Roberts located in Madison County, Ark., where he has since resided. In July, 1862, he was mustered into Company E, Third Arkansas Infantry, and served with credit until June, 1865, being part of the time corporal. He was a prisoner for about three months. He has been a farmer all his life, and has also followed the occupation of blacksmithing, which he learned during the war. In 1868 he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and has helped organize many churches in Madison County. He has been pastor of the Lollar's Creek Church, which he organized, for twenty consecutive years. He has been justice of the peace for six years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William H. Roberts is a son of Aaron and Susan C. (Smith) Roberts, and was born February 22, 1852, in Washington County, Ark. The father was reared in North Carolina, but in 1850 located in Washington County, Ark. He enlisted in the army at the commencement of the war trouble, but was obliged to return home on account of ill health. In 1860 he located in Madison County, where he farmed until his death in 1864. The mother is also a native of North Carolina, and bore seven children, six of whom are living. She makes her home with our subject. William H. Johnson was educated in the subscription schools of Madison County, and until nineteen years of age worked upon farms by the month, after that time farming on his own account. In 1874 he married Miss Martha J. Kennan, who was born and passed her youth in this county. They have five children: Ida, Ollie, Elmer, Ethel and Alvah B. Mr. Roberts interested himself in stock raising in connection with farming, and soon was able, in 1875, to purchase a farm of 197 acres near Hindsville, and by the exercise of good management and economy is now a well-to-do man, owning 571 acres of land, well stocked and cultivated. He is an extensive dealer and shipper of cattle, hogs, horses and mules, and one of the best wheat growers in the county. Although but a young man he is considered one of the leading citizens. He belongs to the Baptist Church and his wife to the Christian Church.

Levi W. Routh was born in Lincoln County, N. C., February 18, 1833, his parents being Jacob and Sarah (Perkins) Routh. The father was born in Germany in 1788, and when a year old was brought to America by his parents, and spent his entire life in the State of our subject's birth, dying in Catawba County in 1848. The mother was of English descent, born in Lincoln County about 1800, and died in Catawba County in 1866. They reared a family of five sons, only one of whom is living. At the age of nineteen Levi left home and worked at the carpenter's trade in Texas. Two years later he returned to North Carolina, married, and farmed there from 1856-71, also dealing in horses. He next located at Hindsville, Ark., where he kept hotel and farmed nine years. He finally purchased his present farm of John Carroll, and is now the owner of 244 acres, 215 being in valley land on War Eagle, two miles east of Huntsville. His two-story residence is desirably situated, and he is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. September 20, 1857, Martha Josephine Boyd became his wife. She was also born in Lincoln County, N. C., her birth occurring June 28, 1837. She is of English and German descent, and is the mother of ten children: Allie S., wife of W. T. Brooks; Edgar A.; Cora N.; Avery L., of California; Minnie E., Charles M. (deceased), Myrtle A., Nora S., Elmore (deceased) and Retta I. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Routh belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church,

South. Mr. Routh is a Democrat, and during the war served in the Confederate army three years, in the Forty-sixth North Carolina Regiment. He participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Seven Days' fight, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Bristoe Station, Fredericksburg, and at the battle of the Wilderness was wounded in the face and neck. He is a Master Mason.

John P. Salyer was born in Floyd County, Ky., in 1846, and is a son of Fieldan and Margeret (Hale) Salyer. The father was born March 11, 1805, and was a son of William Salyer, also a native of Virginia, and of Irish descent. William settled in Kentucky soon after Daniel Boone. Fieldan grew to manhood on his father's farm in Kentucky, and October 2, 1825, married and afterward farmed there until 1849, when, with his wife and seven children, he came by water to Ozark, Ark. He landed on the present site of St. Paul in May, 1849, and improved a farm upon which he lived until his death, April 14, 1880. He took an active part in church and school interests, and was an influential citizen. Margeret Hale was born in Kentucky May 25, 1810. She was reared in her native State, and, although she never became identified with a church, was a good wife and mother, and a believer in the teachings of the Bible. She died December 26, 1881. She was the mother of seven daughters and one son: Mary, born June 25, 1828; Sarah, born January 15, 1832; Ursley, born April 25, 1834; Arty, born May 20, 1836; Malinda, born August 22, 1839, died April 23, 1876; John P., born January 18, 1846; Rhoda J., born April 10, 1850. Sarah (now Mrs. Harris) lives in Texas; Ursley (Mrs. Sparks), in Madison County; Arty (Mrs. Montgomery), in Texas, and Rhoda J. (Mrs. Hill), in Arkansas. They with John P. are the only children now living. He came to Arkansas with his parents when four years old. In 1861 he left home for Texas, and in May, 1865, returned to Madison County, and began farming on the old homestead, which has been his home since. When the railroad was built to St. Paul his farm marked the terminus. In July, 1887, he established his present mercantile business in St. Paul, and is now considered one of its leading and representative men. January 28, 1866, he married Rachel Estep, a native of this county, whose parents came from Illinois. Mrs. Salyer is the mother of the following children: Nancy J., born December 14, 1866, and wife of A. J. Abner; William A., born April 17, 1869, died November 5, 1888; Mary, born December 7, 1870, died August 12, 1872; John P., Jr., born November 14, 1872; Martha, born December 9, 1874; Emily E., born February 24, 1877; Harvey S., born May 19, 1879, died August 18, 1879; David C., born July 22, 1880; Cora, born September 18, 1882; Samuel N., born March 20, 1885; Garlan, born April 11, 1887. Mrs. Salyer died May 11, 1888, a member of the Methodist Church, to which Mr. Salyer also belongs.

C. B. Sanders is the youngest but one of a family of twelve children of George W. and Rusilla (Best) Sanders. The father was born in Virginia in 1787, and partly reared in that State. From there he went to Tennessee, and thence to Jackson County, Ala., where he spent four years. In 1831 he entered land in Huntsville, and a short time later removed near the present site of Wesley, where he entered a large tract of valley land, and became one of the large land owners of that section. He was a well-to-do farmer, an early settler and a member of the State Legislature several terms. At one time he was the owner of a mill near Wesley. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Virginia, and died about 1836. He afterward married Rhoda (Cope) Waits, by whom he had three children. This lady was born in Alabama. C. B. Sanders was born September 14, 1826, and at the age of fifteen left the parental roof and came to Huntsville, where he worked in his brother's store until 1849, then embarking in business for himself. He joined the forty-niners and mined in California successfully until 1851. He then married, and in 1856 returned to California with a drove of cattle. The following year he returned, but during the war went to Texas with his family for seven years, although still interested in business here. Since 1868 he has made this his home, engaged in farming and hotel-keeping. He now lives one-half mile from town on a beautiful farm. March 11, 1852, he married Viola T. Polk, of this county, and now has four children: Isabella, wife of A. A. Brodie; Senor, Nat. L. and Albert B. Both his wife and two daughters are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He himself is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a Mason three years. Politically Mr. Sanders is a Democrat, and for two years served as county treasurer.

John Sisemore, merchant and farmer, was born in Clay County, Ky., in 1822, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Fields) Sisemore. The father was born in Kentucky, where he spent his life engaged in farming, and died in 1824. The mother was a native of Tennessee, and survived her husband but one year. John Sisemore lived with a cousin until fifteen years of age, in Harlan County, Ky., after which he spent some time in Washington County, Ark. In 1834 he located in the western part of Madison County, living there several years, at the end of which time he resided in Texas one year. Upon his return to Madison County he lived in Huntsville a short time, and about 1868 came to War Eagle Creek. He moved upon his present place in 1870, where he has a farm of 150 acres, 110 well cultivated, with good buildings erected upon it. Since 1885 he has also been engaged in the mercantile business at Aurora, with his son Mark D. He has made all his property since the war, and is a successful business man. In 1844 he married Eliza Hock, who was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1824. Her parents, George W. and Mary (Thomas) Hock, came with their family to Arkansas in 1838. The father died in 1877, and the mother passed away in Texas in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Sisemore have had ten children, seven of whom are living: George W., James M. (deceased), Thomas J., Isaiah B., William V., Mary Ann (wife of G. W. Seamans), Greene G. (deceased), Mark D. (merchant), Martha J. (wife of R. Newman) and Francis M. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Sisemore are active members of the Christian Church, and in politics Mr. Sisemore is a Republican.

Capt. G. W. R. Smith, a prominent citizen of Madison County, was born in Madison County, Ala., January 10, 1827, and is a son of Simon P. and Ellen (Lee) Smith, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father went to Alabama when a young man, engaged in farming for a number of years, and in 1829 moved with his family to Arkansas, locating in Polk County. In 1830 he came to Madison County, where he died in 1863. The mother accompanied her parents to Alabama when a child, where she was reared and married. Her death occurred in 1860. The following children were born to her: W. A. G., G. W. R., Lucy J., Desdemona, Melissa, S. P., Frances and Nancy J. is now deceased. Our subject passed his youth on the place where he now lives, and where he has always been engaged in farming and stock raising. He organized Company G, of the First Arkansas Infantry, Federal army, in 1863, and served as captain of the same until the close of the war, after which he again devoted his attention to farming. He was one of the reconstruction officers after the war for three years. He is a public-spirited man, and was elected sheriff, holding that office four years. In 1850 he wedded Mary Ann Stotts, daughter of H. Stotts, who bore him one child, which is now deceased. Mrs. Smith also died, and in 1863 he was married a second time, Bethesda Bollinger becoming his wife. This lady is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has no children. Capt. Smith is a member of the G. A. R.

Andrew J. Spurlock, farmer and stock raiser on Jackson's Creek, was born in Cannon County, Tenn., in 1838, and is the son of Miles and Susanna (Sewell) Spurlock. The father was born in Tennessee in 1803, where he was reared, married and engaged in farming until about 1870. His death occurred in 1886 in Madison County, Ark. The mother was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1805. She was brought to Tennessee when a child by her mother, and there grew to womanhood and married. Her death occurred in Arkansas in 1879. All of her nine children grew to maturity, and seven are now living: William, Sarah, James, John, Caroline, Elizabeth, Joseph, Andrew J. and Rebecca. James and Sarah are now deceased. Our subject arrived at man's estate in Warren County, Tenn., and immigrated to Arkansas in 1859, traveling by wagon. He purchased and homesteaded land to the amount of 147 acres, nearly all valley land, which he proceeded to improve. When the war broke out he at first joined the Confederate army, but afterward made his escape and became a Union man. His services were soon rejected on account of ill health, and he then returned home and resumed his farming. In 1861 he wedded Sarah M. Jackson, in the month of August. She was born December 11, 1840, and is a daughter of Thomas Jackson, one of the old settlers on the creek which bears his name. He probably came to Arkansas in 1818 or 1820, and was killed during the war in 1863 by a band of Confederate guerrillas. His wife, Sarah (Maize) Jackson, died in 1884. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Spurlock has been blessed with seven children: Thomas A., deceased in Arkansas November 13, 1887;

Miles, Sarah, Lucinda, James, Joseph and John. Thomas A. left a widow and one child; Sarah is the wife of William Stilley, and Miles is married, but living at home with his parents. The remainder are unmarried and at home. Mr. Spurlock is a successful farmer and cattle and stock raiser. He belongs to the Knights of the Horse, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

W. B. Sumner was born in Washington County, Ark., May 4, 1834, and is a son of John C. and Mary A. (Robinson) Sumner, natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. The father immigrated to Washington County, Ark., in an early day and engaged in farming until coming farther east, to Madison County, about 1826, where he died after the war. The mother came to Arkansas when a girl, and died in this State about 1860. She had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity: John A., W. B., James L., Elizabeth A., Hiram B., Albert A., and one who died in childhood. Our subject was but a child when he came with his parents to St. Paul, where he grew to maturity, and afterward engaged in farming. He moved upon his present place about 1868, and now owns 120 acres of valley land, and has been known as a successful farmer. He is now engaged in the mercantile business at Grant in partnership with Marrs & Co. In 1859 he married Lucinda Bolinger, daughter of Fred Bolinger. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner have lost two children: Mary I. and Nancy B. Both husband and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sumner is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of constable. He is a Master Mason and one of the leading men of the township.

Robert J. Taylor is a son of Tarpley and Lydia (Secrest) Taylor, and was born in Warren County, Ind., June 26, 1835. His parents were both reared in Fleming County, Ky., and when young immigrated to Indiana. In 1845 they moved to Iowa, where the father died in 1855 and the mother in 1872. Their family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, one of each now deceased. Our subject passed his life from the age of ten until maturity in Iowa upon the farm, remaining with his mother two years after the death of his father. After 1857 he farmed ten years in Franklin County, Kas., and then located upon his present farm nine miles east of Huntsville, where he has a farm of 185 acres, forty-two being in orchard. He is an extensive fruit grower, and possesses over 4,100 fruit trees, raising some of the finest fruit in this region. In 1858 he married Isabella Kay, a native of Preston, Lancashire, England, who was born in 1839, and was brought to America at the age of five years by her parents. Her youth was principally spent in Providence, R. I., and Wisconsin. Mrs. Taylor is the mother of the following children: Eliza J. (deceased), Tarpley (now in Mexico), Lydia E. (deceased), John, Charles H., Joseph W. and Amanda (twins), Dick, Francis and an infant deceased. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a highly respected citizen, in politics working with the Democrats. Besides his other property he owns twenty acres on Crystal Mountain near the crystal upheaval.

Joseph Thomas, Sr., was born in Harlan County, Ky., June 26, 1817, and is a son of James and Polly (Johnson) Thomas, who were North Carolinians, and after their marriage moved to Kentucky, and were among the early white settlers of Harlan County. They were about seventy-two years of age at the time of their respective deaths. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and during the late war was a staunch Union man. They were church members, and their union was blessed in the birth of fifteen children. Their son Joseph began earning his own living at the age of sixteen years, and was a farm laborer until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to Madison County, Ark., and here he has since resided, engaged in farming. He is a great lover of hunting, a noted shot, and has had many interesting adventures while on his hunting expeditions, all kinds of game having fallen a victim to his skill. In 1842 he was married to Polly, a daughter of John Bailey, an old settler of Madison County, Ark. She was born in Knox County, Tenn., in December, 1826, and became the mother of twelve children, six of whom are living: T. W., D. C., William M., Albert B., Andrew J. and D. B. Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and in 1862 enlisted in Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, but at the end of twenty-one months was discharged on account of disability. He was in the battle of Fayetteville and several skirmishes, and was a member of the Brothers of Freedom.

A. L. Thompson, merchant, railroad and express agent, of Combs Station, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Ann



(Mills) Thompson. The father was a native of North Carolina, and from there moved to Tennessee, and thence to Indiana. In the spring of 1838 he immigrated with his family to White River, residing one and a half miles from Durham Station until 1848, when he returned to Indiana. The mother was born in Tennessee in 1818, and was a daughter of Seth T. Mills, and of Irish descent. Mr. Mills was a Quaker and one of the early settlers of Wayne County, Ind. He moved from there to Washington County, Ark., and became the possessor of more than 1,000 acres of land on the middle fork of White River. He was the father of ten children: Aaron, Henry, Enos, Mary Ann, Lettie (now Mrs. Lewis), Rachel (now Mrs. Van Hoose), Seth, Lindsey, Jacob and an infant who died. All those living to maturity were given 160 acres of land, Jacob receiving the home place. He was killed by bushwhackers during the war. Mrs. Lewis is the only child now living. Mr. Mills died in 1876, at an advanced age, and his wife, Charity (Thornsbury) Mills, died in 1875. The mother of our subject, Mary Ann, was first married to Matthew Massey, by whom she had four children: Sylvester, William, Elizabeth and Jane, all deceased. After the death of Mr. Massey, his widow wedded Mr. Thompson, and to them the following children were born: Aaron L., Henry, Seth, Polly and John. Henry was shot during the war, while standing by the side of his mother and sister, and Seth died of measles while in the Confederate service, in 1863. John lives in Crawford County, Ark.; and Polly, now Mrs. Wilson, lives in Joplin, Mo. The mother's death occurred in 1885. Our subject grew to manhood in Washington County, and at the age of twenty-two engaged in farming on his own account. He served two years as constable, and was then elected justice of the peace, serving as such two years. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Arkansas Infantry, and was discharged at Fort Smith August 10, 1865, having reached the rank of first lieutenant. In September, 1865, he was re-elected justice of the peace. In 1868 he came to St. Paul and served in the same capacity four years, after which he was appointed registrar of Madison County by the governor. In 1882 he was elected county judge, and served as such one term. He first embarked in the mercantile line at St. Paul in 1868, and his business at Combs Station was established in the spring of 1887. In October, 1860, he married Sarah J. Pool, by whom he had six children: Claiborne (deceased), Henry, Sherman and Grant (twins), Edwin M. Stanton and Mary Bell (deceased). The mother died December 5, 1869, and July 8, 1870, Mr. Thompson wedded Mrs. Eliza A. (Summer) Prater, daughter of John C. Summer. This lady's first husband was I. H. Bollinger, by whom she had the following children: De Witt C., John A., Harrison A. and Walter A. Her marriage with Mr. Prater was blessed with but one child, Alfred W. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born Milton, Cora, Floyd and Clara. The first and last named are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Thompson is a Republican, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. O. K.

William Tucker was born in January, 1831, and is a son of William and Anna (James) Tucker, natives of Tennessee. His parents engaged in farming, and when he was but three years old came by water to Little Rock, and then by wagon to Franklin County, finally locating in Madison County, Ark., where the father took up land, which he improved. The father and mother died in 1878 and 1876, respectively. To them the following twelve children were born, all of whom lived to maturity: Nancy (deceased), Lucinda, Jane (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Asbury (deceased), William, Wiley, Thomas, Anna, Jack, Catherine. Those living are residents of Arkansas. William Tucker grew to maturity in Hillburn Township, and until twenty-one years of age lived with his parents. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California in an ox wagon, and there spent four successful years. Since his return he has engaged in farming, in which he has also met with success. His farm contains 500 acres, 150 being well improved and cultivated. In 1859 he married Margaret McKinney, who was born in this State in 1844, and has borne seven children: James, William, Emily, John, Belle, Martha and Charles (deceased). Mrs. Tucker is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Tucker is a Master Mason. Politically he is a Democrat, and during the war served in the Confederate army, in Hill's regiment.

Christopher C. Vaughan, farmer and stock raiser, was born in this county December 7, 1847, and is a son of Judge G. W. Vaughan. In early life he received a common-school education, passing most of the time during the Rebellion in

Greene County, Mo., where his parents resided the greater part of the war. July 3, 1870, he was united in marriage to Martha J. Carrol, daughter of David Carrol, of Spring Valley, Washington County, and then located upon a farm on War Eagle Creek, Benton County. Mrs. Vaughan was born in Boone County, Iowa, and is the mother of the following five children: Grenville A., Adieann E., Christopher C., George D. and Amanda A. After remaining on War Eagle Creek a few years, Mr. Vaughan located in Prairie Township. He changed his residence several times during the first ten years of his marriage, always remaining in Benton and Washington Counties, however, and in 1883 located upon the farm where he now lives. He once engaged in milling for a year, on War Eagle Creek. He is now the owner of 820 acres of well improved land, well stocked, and is one of the enterprising men of this section. He is a member of Spring Valley Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and of the "Wheelers."

Hon. J. T. Walker was born in the State of Georgia, December 19, 1847, and is a son of J. F. and Julia (Dixon) Walker. The mother of J. T. Walker was born about 1822, and died in Georgia in 1852. The father is of English descent, and was born August 25, 1822, in Virginia. When a boy he moved to Greene County, Ga., and after residing there some time went to Talbot County, where our subject was born. In 1885 he removed to Florida, where he still makes his home with his second wife. He was an influential man in the locality in which he lived, being engaged in farming, milling, wood-working, etc., and was successful, although he met with several reverses and lost his slaves after the war. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received his education at Collingsworth, Ga. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, and then began to teach, which profession he has since followed. In 1866 he went to Columbia County, Ark., and after teaching there two years, followed that profession in Louisiana the same length of time. He then spent two years at Atlanta, Ark., two years in Lonoke County, same State, and then went to Boone County, where he taught until 1879. While in the last named county he was county examiner one term. After coming to Huntsville, in 1879, he became the principal of the Huntsville College and High School; here he taught till 1885, when he removed to Bentonville, where he taught two years. In 1877 he returned to Huntsville, and during the spring of 1888 taught a select school. Politically Mr. Walker is a Democrat, and was elected to represent the counties of Madison and Benton in the State Senate from 1883 to 1885; he was assistant secretary of the Senate of 1887. During his service he was on the committees on finance, railroads and public buildings in the session of 1883, and in the session of 1885 was chairman of the committee on education, member of the committee on State lands, auditor's and treasurer's accounts, and enrolled bills. He discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all, and is a well respected citizen. While living at Bentonville, in Benton County, in 1855-56, he was appointed county examiner, but afterward returned to Huntsville. May 27, 1875, our subject wedded Nettie McKay, of Lonoke County, Ark., daughter of Henry T. and Fannie McKay, the former of whom died during the war; the latter is yet living. To Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Walker have been born five children, four of whom are living: John Fletcher, Edna E., Prentiss K. (deceased), Fannie B. and Kate J. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Walker is a member of the I. O. O. F., in the apprentice degree. During the Civil War he served six months in the service of the State of Georgia, and afterward enlisted in Company I, Forty-sixth Georgia Infantry, of the regular Confederate service, in which he served throughout the remainder of the war. He was wounded in the left arm at the siege of Atlanta, Ga.

Allen W. Walker, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Madison County, May 12, 1849, and is a son of Louis A. and Elizabeth (Rainey) Walker. The father was born in Illinois January 24, 1824, and accompanied his father to Madison County in 1831, where he married. In 1844 he located upon a farm, and in 1856 began to farm in Collin County, Tex. After serving in the Confederate army during the war, he engaged in farming and stock dealing in Cass County, Mo. He met his death in Madison County, while hunting a thief who had robbed one of his friends. The mother was a native of Madison County, and had a family of three children: John, James C. and Allen. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Walker took the family to Texas, where she reared and educated them. Her death occurred in 1870. Allen W. Walker remained with his mother up to the time of her death, and in 1871 was married to Miss

Esther Johnson of Madison County. This union has been blessed with three children: John C., Lewis A. W. and James W. After his marriage Mr. Walker settled upon a farm near Huntsville, where he lived until 1872, at which time he purchased his present farm, pleasantly situated one and one-half miles east of Hindsville. His farm contains 270 acres of good land, which he carefully cultivates, and partially devotes to stock raising. Himself and wife are active members of the Christian Church. He belongs to Little Spring Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., and his wife is a member of the Chapter of the Eastern Star at Hindsville.

Garret Williams, one of the largest fruit growers and farmers of Madison County, living in the southwest part of Prairie Township, was born in Washington County, six miles south of Goshen, and is a son of Moses and Charlotte (Sherrod) Williams. The father was a son of Riley Williams, who settled on the edge of Washington County about 1830, and died about 1871. He was a pioneer of Missouri and died a well-to-do farmer. Moses also was a farmer, and lived in Washington County until his death in 1864, in ambush. The mother is living with A. Byrd, in Goshen, aged fifty-eight. Our subject was reared upon a farm and remained with his parents until the war, and after serving in the Confederate army a year, went to Texas for three months. January 14, 1865, he was shot in an engagement with the Federals at Dardanelle, Ark., the ball passing through his left pocket and lodging in the back part of the thigh, where it remained two years. It then came to the surface and was removed by E. P. Williams, half uncle to Mr. Williams. Having returned from Texas at the end of the period mentioned, he continued at home until twenty-six years of age, and then began farming for himself where he now lives. His farm consists of 400 acres, thirty-five bearing fruit and 225 under cultivation. He received the first premium on the Lawver apple at the New Orleans Exposition, and at Springdale October 13, 1886, took nine premiums. He also won the championship of Northwest Arkansas, on the quality and variety of his fruits, at Springdale, and in October, 1887, the second premium on variety and quality, besides several single premiums. Some of his apples weigh two pounds. He has a nursery containing 40,000 trees, the only one in the county. September 15, 1873, he married Belle Wilson, daughter of B. H. Wilson, of Madison County. This lady was born August 9, 1853, and has borne five children: Nathan B., Fred H., Stella, Archie and Nolan. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and enjoy the esteem of the community. In politics Mr. Williams has always been a Democrat.

Samuel N. Welton, farmer and notary public, was born September 22, 1839, in Madison County, and is a son of Bartley and Nancy J. (Shustied) Welton. The father was born October 10, 1784, in Amherst County, Va. He passed his youth in that State, and during the War of 1812 served as an artilleryman. In 1815 he went to Kentucky, where he married and lived several years. He then went to Illinois, and in 1836 came to Arkansas by ox wagon, locating near St. Paul, buying land upon which he lived nine years. He then entered land and improved a farm in Franklin County, where he died September 18, 1860. He was actively interested in politics, and was a firm adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. The grandfather of our subject was of Welsh descent, and a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. Nancy J. Welton was born in Jackson County, Tenn., in 1800, on November 12, and was reared in Madison County, Ark. Her death occurred in 1861. Of her thirteen children ten grew to maturity, and two are now living, viz.: our subject and Sarah McMillian, a resident of Franklin County, Ark. The names of the others are Polly, William, John, Bartley, James, Martha, Rachel, Rebecca, Lindsey, Elizabeth and Starlin. The latter and our subject were twins. Samuel N. grew to maturity in Franklin County, Ark., living with his parents and receiving but a limited education. During the war he served in Gibson's battalion under W. L. Cappel, and participated in several engagements, and upon the close of hostilities worked for the Government, as his parents had died and all the property had been lost. Mr. Welton married Celia Marrs, daughter of James and Celia Marrs, and a native of this county. His marriage has been blessed with ten children: Mary J., James, Bartley, Celia, Nannie, Martha, Willie, Daisy, Dennis and Elizabeth. Mary J. died when seven years of age. Our subject and wife belong to the Primitive Methodist Church, and the former to the A. F. & A. M., and he is a Knight of the Horse. He served as justice of the peace in 1874 and 1876, and is now notary public.

Mrs. Welton's parents were born in Tennessee, and the mother, Celia (Stokes) Marrs, lived in North Carolina until eleven years of age, and then accompanied her parents to Tennessee. After their death she came with a brother-in-law to Arkansas, where she married in 1846. Her husband died in 1851, and she now lives with our subject.

T. J. Withrow was born July 10, 1823, in Warren County, Tenn., and is a son of Richard and Clarissa (Clark) Withrow. The father was born and married in Kentucky, after which he lived in Tennessee until 1831, and then came to Arkansas, settling three miles south of Huntsville upon the place where Procter & McConnell now live. He died in 1860. He was a prosperous man, owning a farm of 720 acres, and a mill, where Samuel Withrow now lives. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and served his township as justice of the peace. The mother was a native of Tennessee, a member of the same church, and her death occurred in 1861. T. J. Withrow lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and then, after his marriage, started to farm on his own account, succeeding so well that now he is the owner of 186 acres of valley land, 125 under cultivation, which are well watered by fine springs. In 1847 he married Matilda Bivens, daughter of Elias Bivens, who died in Illinois, and Margaret Bivens, who came to this county with her family in 1845. Mrs. Withrow was born February 20, 1827, in Alabama, and is the mother of eight children: Samantha J., Sarah Ann, John R. (deceased), Josephine, James T. (deceased), Zachariah, Charles H. and an infant now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Withrow have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years, and the former is a Royal Arch Mason of long standing. He has been a life-long Democrat, and during the war was in Philip's company of Maj. Harrell's regiment, Confederate army, in which he served two and one-half years.

William H. Young, M. D., of Hindsville, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., April 24, 1841, and is a son of Dr. Stephenson and Nancy (Robinson) Young. The father was a son of John Young, and was born in Overton County, Tenn. John was of Welsh extraction, born and lived in France until twelve years of age, and then came to America with an older brother during the latter part of the eighteenth century, locating in Overton County, Tenn. He was killed in the battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. Dr. S. Young was educated in Tennessee at the common schools, afterward graduating in medicine from the Louisville Medical College, after which he practiced in Jackson County, Tenn. From 1842 until 1862 he enjoyed a good practice at Neosho, Newton County. During the war he went to Nemaha County, Neb., where he died in January, 1864. Nancy (Robinson) Young was of French-Irish descent, and born in Smith County, Tenn. She was the mother of nine children, and died in 1879 in Jackson County, Tenn. Our subject received a common-school education during his youth, and then read medicine with his brother, Dr. John Young. He graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1874, and began his practice in Cherokee County, Kas. Six years later he located in Springdale, Ark., and in 1882, wishing to perfect himself in his profession, entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1883. He then went to Kansas for two years, but has since practiced in Madison County. In January, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Susie Seitz, who was born in this county in 1866. The Doctor enjoys a lucrative practice, is a public-spirited man, and a member of War Eagle Lodge of the I. O. O. F.

Mark A. Youngman was born November 24, 1858, in this county, and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education at the common schools of the county. He was married August 8, 1878, to Martha Miles, of Benton County, daughter of Levi Miles, and then located upon a farm presented by his father, which was situated three and a half miles northwest of Hindsville, living there until entering the general mercantile business in the town in 1888. His farm contains 700 acres of good land, 225 under cultivation. He also has a good store building and a two-story frame house in Hindsville. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 95, I. O. O. F., at Spring Valley. Mrs. Youngman was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1858, and is the mother of the following children: Washington G., Joseph A., Benjamin F., George E. and Ada C. Judge George W. Vaughan, the father of our subject, was born in Warren County, Tenn., and was a son of Samuel and Kate (Hands) Vaughan,

natives of Virginia, and pioneer settlers of Tennessee. Samuel immigrated from Tennessee to Northeast Missouri, and in 1829 he and his brother, Daniel, came to Madison County and located in Vaughan's Valley, entering large tracts of land and becoming leading men of the county, their vast property descending to their heirs. George W. had but little opportunity to attend school, but was educated largely by his mother while assisting her around the house. In 1833 he married and located upon a farm in Barry County, Mo., but returned to Madison County in a few years and located upon the farm now owned by his son, Mark. C. C. Vaughan owns the farm that he first lived on. He was a slave-holder before the war, but, imbued with a spirit of liberty, immediately joined the Union cause, organizing a company of men of which he was made a captain, and took an active part in the protection of the lives and property of the people of Madison County. He served honorably in the service of the United States Government, and was one of the leading men in the preservation of law and order. In 1867 he was elected judge of the county court, serving in that capacity faithfully four years. He was at one time an extensive property owner, but has since divided his real estate among his children, and is now living in retirement with our subject, one of the representative men of the pioneer days. He has buried two wives, and is the father of the following five children: Margaret, wife of Catlett Fitch; Christopher C., Addison M., Ada, wife of J. D. Bevens, and Mark A.

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## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

William M. Alexander, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1828, his parents being Alfred and Rebecca (Kerby) Alexander, natives of the same county, where they lived until 1837. They then started for Oregon, but stopping in Stoddard County, Mo., died there in 1881 and 1883, aged seventy-six and seventy-one, respectively. In religion they were Methodists. The grandfather, Thomas Alexander, was born in Buncombe County, N. C., was an early settler of Tennessee, a soldier in the Revolution, and died in Williamson County, aged one hundred and five. His father came to America from Ireland, and died in Tennessee, aged one hundred and ten, on the farm upon which our subject's father was born. William M. is the eldest of a family of himself and six sisters, and was reared in Stoddard County, Mo., during the pioneer days, receiving but a very limited schooling. In 1856 he married Sarah M., daughter of John Edwards, and a native of Kentucky. Mr. Edwards was born in England. This union was blessed with six children, three sons now living. In 1872 Mr. Alexander moved from Stoddard County to his present farm, in Vine Prairie Township. He now owns eighty acres of well-improved land, all of which he has cleared. Having learned the cooper's and blacksmith's trades, he works at them in connection with his farming. He is always willing to aid any enterprise for the advancement of the county, and is known as one of its upright and well-to-do citizens. He cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, and with the exception of 1864, when he voted for Lincoln, has supported every Democratic candidate since. He is a member of the Producers' Trade Union, and Knights of the Horse. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Church.

John M. Allen, farmer, was born in this county in 1845, and is the oldest son of William C. and Nancy (Lewes) Allen. The father was born in Roane County, Tenn., in June, 1806, and in 1832 immigrated to Washington County, Ark., by water, finally coming to Crawford County, and settling at Van Buren, when there was but one house in the place. In 1842 he married Nancy Lewis, who was born in Clark County, Ark., in 1821, and is a daughter of Hugh and Nancy Lewis, early settlers of Arkansas, and of English and German descent, respectively. Mr. Lewis was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1839. His wife died ten years previous. William C. Allen moved to Crawford County in

1843, and there passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming. To himself and wife seven children were born: Celia E. White (of this township), John M., James S. (of Van Buren), Sarah J. (of this township), David F., Hugh L. and Mary Allen. The last three named are deceased. Mr. Allen died in 1881, and his wife in 1874. The grandfather, John Allen, was a native of Virginia, served in the War of 1812 and died about 1818. His wife, Celia (Oliver) Allen, was born in Tennessee, and died about 1810. On account of the unsettled state of the country during the war, our subject did not receive much of an education, and in 1870 began life for himself by farming, having been discharged from the army June 10, 1865. He enlisted in 1864, in Company F, under Capt. Joseph Crouch, Bryant's regiment, and was paroled by the Federal authorities. In 1870 he married Miss Catherine White, who was born in Germany in 1843, and is a daughter of Henry and Maria (Buschmann) White, who were born in Germany in 1810 and 1808, and died in 1863 and 1862, respectively. Mr. White was a farmer by occupation, and upon coming to America proceeded at once to Van Buren and located in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen four children have been born: Nannie E., William Walter, Caroline L. and James W. Mr. Allen is a well-to-do man, and has served about three terms as school director. He has seventy-five acres of good land, thirty-five acres of which he cultivates. His farm is well improved, and he lives in a comfortable frame dwelling. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Seymour, in 1868.

William M., James A. and Thomas Allen are sons of William and Elizabeth (Rose) Allen. William M. was born in Roane County, Tenn., December 8, 1846; James A., in Whiteford County, Ga., October 16, 1849, and Thomas, in Crawford County, Ark., March 16, 1854. The father was born and reared in Tennessee, and about 1847 immigrated to Georgia. He was a contractor on the L. T. V. & G. Railroad, and also engaged in farming. He came to Crawford County, Ark., in 1853. The mother is a native of Roane County, Tenn., and is related to the Tipton family. Of her five children four are living, our three subjects and Jessie F. John A. is deceased. The paternal grandparents were early settlers of Tennessee. Mr. William Allen died in this county in June, 1856, aged thirty-five, but the mother is still living and makes her home with her children. She is sixty-two years old. William M. received a common-school education during his childhood, and at the age of sixteen the main support of his mother and the children fell upon him. March 24, 1872, he married Sarah J. Carlisle, daughter of Alexander Carlisle. This union has been blessed with seven children: Mary A., Julia W., Ollie J., Jessie E., Emma M., John H. and James Thomas (deceased). Mr. Allen enlisted in Brooks' brigade, Confederate States army, in 1864, was taken prisoner at Clear Creek, and sent to Little Rock, where he was kept a prisoner until 1865. He then returned to Van Buren, where he farmed. In 1876 he engaged in milling, and in 1884 removed to the mill he now has in partnership with his two brothers. He is a Democrat, a close communion Baptist, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. Thomas B. Allen was married December 27, 1887, to Florence Jackson, daughter of B. H. and Elizabeth Jackson, and is engaged in the above named mill. James A. is unmarried, and politically is a strong Democrat. The mill which Allen Bros. own was erected in 1870 by Wiley Bronson, and is a large three-story building, having cotton-gins, carding machines and a hominy and flour mill. Allen Bros. also own 160 acres, seventy being cultivated.

Martin Barker, farmer and stock raiser, was born in LaFayette County, Mo., in 1832, and is a son of John and Sarah (McFarland) Barker, who were born near Lexington, Ky., and East Tennessee, respectively, about 1810. When young they accompanied their parents to LaFayette County, Mo., where they were married. They lived in Platt, LaFayette, Johnson and Barry Counties, Mo., until about 1845, and then removed to Texas. The father died two years later when returning to Missouri, after which the family came to Crawford County, where the mother died. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas Barker, the grandfather, and his wife, were of Dutch descent, and died in Texas and Missouri, respectively. Martin Barker is the eldest of three sons and four daughters born to his parents, and thus upon the death of his father the main support of the family fell upon him. He received but a meager education during his youth, and lived at home until twenty-one, when he was mar-

ried to Mary Ann, daughter of Joshua and Lucretia Hargrove, natives of Georgia. Mrs. Barker was born in Tennessee, and in 1850 came to this county, where her mother died. To Mr. and Mrs. Barker six children have been born, of whom two sons and three daughters survive. With the exception of 1859, which was spent in Texas, Mr. Barker has resided in different portions of Crawford County, although he has lived upon his present farm since 1868, which, when he first located upon it, was in the midst of the forest. He now has seventy-five acres of cleared land and owns in all 220 acres. In politics he was formerly a Whig and since the war he has been a Republican.

Dr. Beal, colored, farmer and stock raiser of Richland Township, was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1822, and is a son of Lewis Hinton, who was the property of William Hinton. The latter took them to Alabama, and there they were sold to John S. Beal, with whom our subject remained, after he obtained his freedom, until 1871. He then went to Lawrence County, Kas., and the following year came to Crawford County, Ark. He soon after homesteaded forty acres of his present farm, which now contains 120 acres in the home place and 150 acres of bottom land. He is one of the most successful farmers and well-to-do citizens of the township, and his property is all the result of his own labor and business ability. In 1872 he married Millie Smith, who was reared in Alabama and Texas, and died in 1878, leaving two children. In 1880 Mr. Beal married Ellen Stowe, who was born in South Carolina, and came to this county in 1875. Mr. Beal and wife are members of the African Methodist Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant.

William R. Bolling, proprietor of the Alma Flour and Corn-mill and Cotton-gin, which he erected in 1860, and has since successfully operated, was born in Perry County, Ala., in 1841, and at the age of nine accompanied his parents to Choctaw County, Ala. In 1869 they came to Crawford County, Ark., where the father died in 1885. He, Thornberry Bolling, was a descendant of Pochontas, was born in South Carolina in 1817, and was a well-to-do farmer and upright citizen. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church and Masonic fraternity, and was the father of ten children. The grandfather, Samuel Bolling, was born in Virginia, and died in Perry County, Ala. The mother of our subject, Nancy B. (Radford) Bolling, was born in Perry County, Ala., and is now sixty-five years of age. The town of Radfordville, in Perry County, Ala., was named in honor of her father, William, who was a soldier in one of the early wars, and a wealthy planter. Our subject, William R. Bolling, received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty left his studies to join Company F, First Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi mixed regiment of infantry. He was at the battle of New Madrid, was captured at Island No. 10, served six weeks at Camp Douglas, Ill., and from there went to Madison, Wis., at which place he was exchanged in September, 1862. He afterward served a short time in the Fifty-fourth Alabama Infantry, and after his discharge joined Company B, First Alabama Battalion, which was shortly consolidated with the Thirteenth Alabama, and known as the Fifty-sixth Alabama Cavalry until the close of the war. In October, 1866, Mr. Bolling married Carrie R., daughter of William S. and Sarah L. Horn, of Alabama. To them ten children were born, of whom six are living. In 1869 Mr. Bolling accompanied his parents to this county, engaged in farming until 1880, and since that time, with the exception of the year 1882, has been engaged in the above named business in Alma. He was for four years engaged in the mercantile business in Alma. Mr. Bolling is the owner of 1,000 acres of land, well improved, upon which he has built a fine residence. He is a man of good business ability, and his property is the result of his own industry to a great extent. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor. Mrs. Bolling and three children are identified with the Baptist Church.

Dr. Addison McArthur Bourland, of Van Buren, was born in Franklin County, Ala., in 1825, and is a son of John Bacon and Nancy (Hardwich) Bourland. The Bourlands were originally from Scotland, afterward moved to Ireland, and before the Revolutionary War located in South Carolina, where Ebenezer Bourland, the grandfather of our subject, was born, in 1768. He was a son of John Bourland, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. In 1817 Ebenezer moved to Franklin County, Ala., and in 1833 to Franklin County, Ark., locat-

ing seven miles northwest of Ozark. He died in 1842. John Bacon was born in North Carolina in 1805, and when twelve went to Alabama. In 1824 he married Nancy Hardwich, who was of English descent, and born on Duck River, Tenn., in 1806. In 1833 he moved to Franklin County, Ark., and there died in 1840, and his wife in 1882. She was the mother of five children, five of whom are living, Dr. Addison being the eldest. He was reared upon the farm, and at the age of seventeen, having received a common-school education, taught for three years. In 1844 he began to study medicine in Barry County, Mo., with Dr. B. B. Clements, and in 1846 enlisted in Company D, Arkansas Mounted Volunteer Cavalry, for the Mexican War. He went as far south as Buena Vista, and served one year as hospital steward, afterward being engaged as dispenser at the United States Hospital at the mouth of the Rio Grande. After retiring he again taught school, and in 1857 entered the medical department of the university at Nashville, Tenn., graduating the same year. He resided in Franklin County until 1864, and then came to Van Buren, where he is one of the leading physicians. He is conversant with Latin, Greek and French, and has a medical library in the latter language. He is a member of the Van Buren Medical Society, also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he is indeed a self-made man. In 1848 he married Susanna E. Davis, who was born in Tennessee in 1830, and bore him four children: Ellen Florine, wife of Christian Bruun, professor of music at Batesville, Ark.; Thomas D., merchant at Van Buren; William A., merchant in Port Townsend, W. T., and Othello M. The latter graduated from Vanderbilt University when a young man, and afterward at Bellevue, N. Y. He is his father's medical partner, and a member of the Van Buren Medical Society, secretary of the Crawford County Medical Association, and a member of the American Medical Association. Mrs. Bourland died in January, 1859, and in November, 1865, the Doctor wedded Bettie Williams, who was born in Kentucky in 1842, and has two children: Juanita A., wife of Burr K. Field, civil engineer and vice-president of East Berlin Iron Bridge Company, and Rosena Kate. Dr. B. has given his children all the educational advantages available, and is one of the leading and public-spirited men of the county. He is conservative in politics, voting for principles and not a party adherent, but is Democratic in his views to a large extent. His religious views are that pure religion is the noblest quality to which our nature can attain, and defines it thus: Pure religion is that inspiration resulting from a conscientious loyalty to truth which fills one with a sincere, earnest, abiding desire to adjust one's self wisely to the conditions of our being.

Capt. William Bowlin, retired citizen of Van Buren, is a native of Knox County, Tenn., a son of Noble and Catherine (Clift) Bowlin, and was born in 1832. After the death of Noble Bowlin in Tennessee, in 1835, the mother married John Barnes, who also died in Tennessee. In the fall of 1843 Mrs. Barnes, with her seven children, in company with her brother-in-law, Robert McCurry, floated down the Tennessee River, on the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Arkansas River, in a flat-boat, and then travelled to Van Buren by steamboat, landing March 10, 1844. The mother made Van Buren her home, then, until her death, in 1868, aged sixty-two. Four of her children are now living: James, of Little Rock, captain of a steamboat; Catherine, wife of William Johnson, of California; Sarah, wife of Jasper Culvert, residing near Troy, Kas., and William. The latter was about twelve when brought to Van Buren, and when eighteen began to work in a printing office, as apprentice, and for about eight years worked on the Arkansas *Intelligence*, which was published by Absalom Clark. In 1859 he established a family liquor and grocery store, and continued in that business until 1863. He then gave up the mercantile business, and entered the Federal army, Gen. Pleasanton's division of the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Sanborn's brigade, and Col. John E. Phelps' regiment, which drove the Confederate Gen. Price from Missouri in the fall of 1864, and received his discharge at Memphis, Tenn. He then resumed his business, in connection with which, for the past ten years, he has also engaged in farming. He now has 1,000 acres of land, 700 being well cultivated. Capt. Bowlin began life with but little, but by close attention to business and economy has amassed a fortune, which places him among the first ranks of Crawford County's business men. He is a director and stockholder in the Citizens' Bank, and a man who always lends a helping hand to public enterprises and charities. In



1852 he married Samantha Neal, a native of Missouri, who became the mother of the following children: Rebecca, wife of John Clark; Elizabeth, wife of James Lowery; Noble; Lillie, wife of LaFayette Wright; John, and Fanny, wife of John O'Brien. Mrs. Bowlin died in 1866, and in November of that year Capt. Bowlin married Miss Julia Barnes, of this place, of whose seven children but two are living: Gertrude and Troy James. In politics the Captain is a Republican, and in 1860 served as city marshal one year, afterward holding the position three years in succession. After the war he was appointed by the governor on the board of registration, and served until the completion of the work. Himself and wife hold to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1867.

Mr. H. Boyd, a farmer of Lee's Creek Township, was born January 1, 1837, in Floyd County, Ky., and is a son of James and Mary (Wood) Boyd, natives of Virginia. The father has always been a farmer, and in 1835 moved to Kentucky, where he has since lived with the exception of about five years, which he spent in Crawford County, Ark. He is now a resident of Floyd County, Ky. The grandfather, William Boyd, was of English descent, and lived in Virginia. He served in the Revolutionary War seven years, and died in 1868. Our subject had but few educational advantages when a youth, but became a well-informed man. In 1856 he married Miss Lucinda M. Branham, daughter of Isham and Lucy (Hatcher) Branham, and born in 1836. This marriage has been blessed with nine children, five boys and four girls, all save one girl now living. Mr. Boyd farmed upon rented land until 1879, and then purchased his present farm, which contains 400 acres, upon which he has erected a cotton-gin, grist and saw-mill. One of the natural wonders of Crawford County is a natural dam upon this farm, which runs across Mountain Fork of Lee's Creek, and is of hard granite, eight feet high and seventy yards wide. The pond above is six feet deep at low water. Mr. Boyd has been a Mason for seven years. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist.

John Bradford, farmer and minister of Anna, Ark., was born September 30, 1828, in Henry County, Tenn. His parents, R. B. and Mary Ann (Bradshaw) Bradford, were born in Tennessee and West Virginia, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and never immigrated west. Our subject spent his early life in Tennessee, and when of age began to farm on his own account. January 27, 1858, he married Mary Ann Ford, who was born January 17, in Hinds County, Miss., and is a daughter of Ferdinand and Elizabeth (Whitford) Ford. They were born in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, and in 1844 settled in Crawford County, Ark., having previously lived in Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi. His grandparents were Boaz and Frances Ford, and the former was a soldier in the War of 1812. Our subject left his native State in 1857, and March 4 of that year settled in Crawford County, having made the journey overland. May 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, which was commanded by Col. E. L. Harrison, and served in the same as sergeant under Capt. Joshua S. Dudley. Operating in South-western Missouri and Arkansas, he participated in the battles of Cassville, Newtonia, Forsythe, Mo., Huntsville, Ark., three battles at Fayetteville and Cane Hill. He was with Gen. Blount when Price made his raid through Missouri, and assisted in driving him from that territory. Being captured at Huntsville, he was taken a prisoner to Fort Smith, and held for six weeks. He was then paroled, and afterward exchanged, when he returned to the army, and served until August 23, 1865, at which time he was mustered out and returned to Crawford County. Feeling that his mission was to preach in the Methodist Church, Mr. Bradford began his ministerial duties September 18, 1872, and has since had charge of churches in Benton, Washington, Madison, Franklin and Crawford Counties. He is successful in farming, and has 400 acres of land, sixty under cultivation and well-improved, and the remainder in timber land. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and has always voted the Democratic ticket, his first presidential vote being for Pierce in 1852.

J. H. Branson, farmer, was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1856, and is a son of J. W. and Nancy (Francis) Branson. The father was born in Kentucky, September 21, 1829, but was reared in Missouri, where the mother was born, February 18, 1832. Mr. Branson immigrated to Crawford County, Ark., in 1854, and for several years served as justice of the peace. He was a farmer, miller and blacksmith, and now lives in Barton County, Mo. He served for

three years during the war as saddler, in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and was in the battle of Camlin. He was once wounded through the thigh by bushwhackers. The grandfather, William Branson, was born in 1806, and was married in 1828, the following year moving to Missouri. In 1854 he accompanied J. W. Branson to Arkansas, and has since resided in Crawford County, with the exception of the war period, when he lived in Texas. The maternal grandfather, H. F. Francis, was of Irish descent. Our subject received a good education when young, and when of age began life for himself upon a farm. In 1877 he married Miss Margaret Snider, daughter of James and Talitha (Bethel) Snider, and a native of this county, born in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Snider were born in Kentucky in 1831, and in Tennessee in 1839, respectively. In 1832 Mr. Snider came to Crawford County, where he afterward engaged in farming. He was a carpenter by trade, and for three years during the war worked for the Government at Fort Smith. He participated in the battle at Prairie Grove and in the skirmish at Cane Hill the previous day. Although he started in life without means, Mr. Branson has, by industry and economy, become the owner of forty acres of land, and has a stock of cattle and mules valued at about \$600. He is a Republican, and as such is serving as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Church. They have four children.

Mr. G. I. Briscoe, grocery merchant, at Cove City, Crawford County, was the son of Francis M. and Lucy (Tolle) Briscoe. The father was born in Lewis County, Mo., and was killed during the Rebellion. He was a school-teacher by profession. The mother was of Dutch-Scotch descent, and was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1840. After Mr. Briscoe's death she was united in marriage, in Texas, to M. L. London. In 1868 she came to Crawford County, Ark., where she still resides. By her first marriage she was the mother of two children, and by her second marriage of six. Her oldest child, William A. Briscoe, is engaged in the grocery business at Van Buren, and her second son, G. I., is in the same business at Cove City, as above mentioned.

Charles Fox Brown, M. D., of Van Buren, was born in Virginia in 1820, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Brown) Brown. The father was also a native of Virginia, born in 1770, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was of English descent. He died in 1823. The mother was a descendant of a different family of Browns, was born in Virginia, and died in 1836, aged forty-five. Our subject is the youngest and only living child of a family of ten. He lost his father when three years old, and when ten accompanied his mother to Louisville, Ky., where he attended school four years. He then entered the Baptist Seminary at Richmond, Va. He soon after accepted a position as clerk in a store there, and in 1840 commenced the study of medicine, at Fayetteville, Ark., under Dr. J. C. Pollard. In 1844 he entered the medical department of the Louisville University, and attended one course of lectures. In 1845 he located in Fayetteville, and for a year practiced with his former preceptor. Coming to Van Buren in December, 1846, he practiced some time, and in 1848 entered the Ohio Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1849. He is with one exception the oldest practicing physician and surgeon in Van Buren, and has attained a high rank in his profession. He is a member of the Crawford County Medical Association, and has at times been president of the Crawford County Medical Society for the past fifteen years. He is a charter member of the State Medical Society. April 1, 1858, he married Helen M. Bostick, a native of Columbia County, Mo., born in 1839. To them five children have been born: Mary G., Charles F., John B., Ione F. and Guy. Dr. Brown is a Democrat, and in 1861 enlisted in Ray's battalion, serving as surgeon. He served four years, and it is to the practice obtained in the army that he attributes a large portion of his success as a surgeon. He was in the battle at Oak Hill, and was afterward transferred to the Mississippi department, and appointed to hospital service. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Brown and all the children belong to the Christian Church.

Dr. Eliab M. Brown, a wealthy farmer and physician, was born in Anderson County, S. C., in 1831, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Moore) Brown, who were born in Anderson County, S. C., in 1806 and 1811, respectively. They passed their entire lives in their native State, and died in 1838 and 1846, respectively. The father was a man of education and ability, and in 1826 graduated from the State University at Charlottesville, Va., in the law and literary de-

partment. His father, John Brown, was of English descent, and born in Maryland. When young he went to South Carolina, where he became one of the wealthiest merchants and land owners of Anderson County. He died in 1853, aged eighty-four. Dr. Brown's mother was a daughter of Samuel Moore, a planter of South Carolina, and a soldier in the War of 1812, under Jackson. Her grandfather, Eliab Moore, served through the Revolutionary War, as first lieutenant, under his brother, Capt. Samuel Moore. Our subject is the second of five children, and received his early education at a common school and Anthon's Academy. After leaving school he took charge of some mills on his mother's property, and then spent some time traveling. When twenty-six years old he attended a course of lectures at the medical college of the State of South Carolina, at Charlestown, and in 1860 graduated from the Atlanta (Ga.) Medical College, in the month of August. Since that time he has practiced his profession, with the exception of the time spent in service during the war, when he commanded Company L, Second South Carolina Rifles, until the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. At that battle he was so severely wounded that he was disabled from further service. Upon first entering the army he served some time as second lieutenant in Company J, Fourth South Carolina Volunteers. After the war he resumed his practice, speculated largely in real estate, and after searching some time for a healthy place to permanently locate, he settled in 1882 on a bluff, three miles west of Van Buren, on Lee's Creek. Finding that place not all he desired he finally moved upon his present farm, which is situated six miles north of Alma, on "Georgia Ridge." As a medical practitioner Dr. Brown is widely and favorably known as one of the best in the State. Since the war he has become a large real estate owner, and now has 1,560 acres in several farms, almost all of which is Arkansas River bottom land. In 1855 the Doctor married Emily, daughter of Eliab Moore, a native of Anderson County, S. C., and now the mother of eight children, five of the sons now living. The second son, Robert A., is a physician, and the third also, although he has not yet graduated. Dr. Brown is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1856, and is now a Master Mason of Alma Lodge No. 48. At the close of the war Rev. Capt. Moore was shot and killed by a notorious Tory, Bill Cunningham, but his death was afterward avenged in Florida by his brother, Lieut. Moore, killing Cunningham. Lieut. Moore afterward was a State senator, and uncle of the renowned judge, D. L. Wardlan.

Judge Benton Jackson Brown, president of the Citizens' Bank, of Van Buren, Ark., was born in Dickson County, Tenn., on February 19, 1836. His father, John B. Brown, was born in North Carolina in 1785, and while still a young man immigrated to Tennessee. There he married Sarah, daughter of Robert Huston, and settled in Dickson County, where he remained until Benton J., the youngest of his fourteen children, was above one year old, when he removed to Johnson County, Ark., locating seven miles east of Clarksville. He was one of the most influential of all the pioneers in shaping the destinies of the then infant State of Arkansas. He had served for many years as county and probate judge in Dickson County, Tenn., and after his removal to Johnson County, Ark., he filled the same position for many years more. He also represented Johnson County in the State Legislature in 1844. It was a very wild country then, and all the schools were taught as "summer schools" after crops were laid by. Young Benton J. Brown received as a boy only a rudimentary education in a pioneer log cabin for a school-house. The seed of learning was planted in good ground. Not content with the narrow field thus opened to him, young Benton saved enough of his hard earned money to attend the college in Cane Hill, or Boonsboro, Washington Co. Ark., for one year, when he secured the position of teacher of mathematics (for which he showed an early proficiency) in the "Wallace Institute" at Van Buren, and by this means he paid his board and tuition while he perfected his studies in other branches of learning. In 1858 he began the study of law under Gen. S. H. Hempstead, of Little Rock, but he soon after returned to Van Buren, where he finished his elementary studies in the office of Walker & Green. In 1860 he began the practice of law, and gained success almost from the beginning. His untiring energy and industry, his good judgment, and a thorough knowledge of human nature and men, as well as a knowledge of law books, enabled him to take his place at once among the leading members of the bar. In 1861, when

the great war began, he enlisted among the first, and was soon after appointed quartermaster with the rank of captain by Mr. Davis. While still in the army the people of his judicial district elected him prosecuting attorney in 1862, but deeming his place of duty to be at the front, he remained in the service until the close of the war. When the war ended he spent one year in Texas. Some of his neighbors having trouble about some cotton seized by the Government at New Orleans, he was selected as the most capable man to entrust with the business of having it released. Large amounts of money being represented by the cotton, his full success gave him prominence among the business men of Shreveport, Jefferson and Northwest Texas. In 1866 he returned to his first love, Van Buren, where he resumed the practice of his profession. The Federal court, with its vast criminal business from the Indian Territory, was then stationed here. Judge Brown almost immediately became the most successful practitioner at the Federal bar, and had like success in the State courts. He was particularly successful later in commercial law, and was the trusted and confidential attorney of all the great wholesale establishments in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville which did business here. He built up one of the most extensive and lucrative practices in Arkansas. When the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad received the patent for all its vast tract of land, Judge Brown was appointed attorney for the railroad and agent of the land department. Both as attorney for the railroad and as agent for this vast body of wild land he gained a good reputation. In 1873 Judge Brown was elected State senator, which office he held until shortly before the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, when he was appointed judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. In 1876, as elector, he was a member of the electoral college which cast the vote of Arkansas for the great statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, as President of the United States. In 1884, in response to calls from his friends in all parts of the State, he was about to enter the race for governor of the State, when ill health forced him to retire from active life. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has always the confidence of the people and has wielded a strong social and political influence. In 1885 he retired permanently from the practice of law. Unable to live in idleness, he bent his energies to organizing the Citizens' Bank, the largest and most successful institution of its kind between Fort Smith and Little Rock. He is interested in all of the public enterprises which are begun with the object of developing this great country. In addition to his other duties, Judge Brown was selected president of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which place he has wielded a good influence. In 1860 he was married to Miss Kate Rothrock, who was born in Catahoula, La., in 1841. She is a woman of fine intelligence, great force of character and well read. Of this union eight children have been born, of whom only three are living, to wit: Lillian, wife of T. C. Finny, of Birmingham, Ala.; Eulle Kate, aged sixteen, now a student at the Augusta Female Seminary, at Staunton, Va., and Master Harold, a bright boy of fourteen, in whose honor the post-office and town of Haroldton, in this county, is named. Judge Brown has never been without farming interest. When his father died he took charge of his farm and ran it until he was of age, and since the war has had farms all the time, and now has the largest plantation in the county, and is one of very few lawyers who has made a success in running them. He cleared and put in cultivation more wild land than any man ever in the county. His father was sixty-seven years old at his death, his mother seventy, and although he was her fourteenth child she lived to see him married and settled in the practice of the law. Only two brothers and one sister of the family are living. As a citizen, lawyer and official, Judge Brown has always borne an untarnished record. His word in business is always taken with the fullest confidence that it will be performed. Among other possessions he will leave his family the most valuable will be that of a good name.

William D. Brown was born March 18, 1837, in Madison County, Ill., and is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Brown. His parents depended largely upon him for assistance on the farm, and the school-house being ten miles distant, his education was necessarily very meager. He grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1861 married Susan Klein, daughter of Reuben Klein. Eleven children were born to them, the following eight now living: Mattie (wife of James Campbell), William M., Lulu (wife of William Daniel), Rosa, Wilburn, John, Emory, Riley, Katie and an infant. Those deceased are Charles, Mollie

and Jessie. After his marriage Mr. Brown farmed in Illinois, and in 1862 enlisted in Company D, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and during his three years service as private was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth under Buel, Nashville, Stone River or Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, where he was stationed two months, Marietta, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbia, Duck River, seven charges at Franklin, and was discharged at Brownsville, Tex. His gallant services as a Union soldier were hardly surpassed during the war. He then farmed two years in Illinois, and then immigrated to Crawford County, Ark., in a two-horse wagon. He has since bought his farm of 200 acres, 100 of which he has successfully cultivated. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Brown and two daughters are active members in the Christian Church. Mr. Brown's father, John M., was born in Madison County, Ill., where he lived and farmed until over seventy years of age. Elizabeth (Vaughn) Brown, the mother, was born in the same county, and during her girlhood the Indians were so plentiful and troublesome that she was often obliged to seek shelter in the forts. She bore Mr. Brown nine children: William D., Joshua, Thomas, Franklin and Lucy, living, and Susan, James and two infants, now deceased. Mrs. Brown survived her husband a number of years, and died in 1877. Daniel S. Brown, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina, and was a pioneer settler of Illinois, where he died. His brother, John Brown, was a soldier almost his entire life, and is now a wealthy resident of Macoupin County, Ill. Eliza Vaughn, the maternal grandmother, was born in Illinois, and her husband, Josiah Vaughn, was of Indian extraction and a native of Kentucky.

Mr. J. W. Burrows, mercantile clerk at Armada, was born in August, 1856, in Washington County, Ark., and is a son of Reuben and Nancy M. (Gilstrap) Burrows, natives of Tennessee and Washington County, Ark., who died in 1862 and 1865, respectively. They immigrated from Tennessee to Arkansas in an early day, and were the parents of three children: J. W., Mary and Locky Jane. In 1861 the father enlisted in a regiment of infantry, which was operated in Western Kansas. He was killed in the battle of Prairie Grove. By occupation he was a farmer. The maternal grandparents, Isaac and Locky Gilstrap, came to Arkansas from Missouri, and died in 1877 and about 1878, respectively. The grandfather was born in 1800, and was a farmer. Our subject has spent his entire life in Washington and Crawford Counties, and at the age of thirteen started in life for himself as a farm hand. In 1877 he married Miss Phemy York, who was born in Kentucky in 1861, and is a daughter of James York and wife. Her father came to Crawford County, Ark., from Kentucky, in 1870, where he engaged in farming. He is the father of seventeen children in all, eight by his first wife and nine by his second. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Burrows has been blessed with five children: Mary Frances, Maud Ellen Sanford, Elasco and Effie Tennessee living, and one other now deceased. Mr. Burrows is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant Church and the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

John F. Bushmiser, farmer, was born in Prussia in 1832, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Schnuky) Bushmiser, also natives of Prussia. The father served in the Prussian army when quite young, being present at the battle of Waterloo and the capture of Paris. Some years after he became a government official. In October, 1847, he started with his family for the United States, and in the spring of 1848 landed at Van Buren, Ark., and soon after settled two miles south of the present site of Alma, where he died in 1849 and the mother in 1884. Both were members of the German Lutheran Church. John F., was the third of a family of five children, and while in the old country attended a common and graded school between the ages of seven and fourteen. He accompanied his parents to Crawford County, and is one of its oldest German pioneer citizens, as at the time of his arrival Van Buren was but a hamlet. The county seat had just been moved from the mouth of the Mulberry to Van Buren, and Sebastian was still a part of Crawford County. There are but few living here now who remember those days, and among those few is Mr. Bushmiser. He being the oldest son, at the time of his father's death was left to care for the family. At the commencement of the war he joined Company C, of Col. Chas. A. Carroll's regiment of cavalry, and operated throughout the entire war in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory and Texas, being in nearly all

the engagements, and never being captured or wounded. The company was disbanded on Trinity River, in Texas. In 1868 Mr. Bushmiaer married Mrs. Caroline Smith, widow, whose maiden name was Winckly, a native of Virginia; she died, leaving three children. In 1883 he was married to Mrs. Catherine Ramsdan, a widow, and the sister of his first wife. Since 1849 Mr. Bushmiaer has lived upon the farm his father cleared, and he now has in all 840 acres of good land. He is an industrious farmer and stock raiser, and one of the well-to-do citizens of the township. He is an enterprising man, and has given his children all available educational opportunities. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. He has been a member of the Alma Masonic Lodge since its organization, and is identified with the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Bushmiaer is a Baptist.

William H. Byers, loan and real estate agent at Alma, was born in Fort Smith in 1862, and is a son of W. H. and Ann C. (Williams) Byers, natives of Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, who were married in Nashville, Tenn. In 1855 they settled in Little Rock, Ark., and shortly after went to Fort Smith, where the father engaged in the shoe and tanning business until 1865, and then removed near Alma, where he died in 1885. He was of Irish descent, a strong Whig, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. The mother is still living. William H. Byers is the youngest of a family of six children, five of whom are living. After attending the common school he spent the winter of 1883-84 at Oxford, Miss., in a law school. He then taught school ten months in Crawford County, but has since devoted his attention to the practice of his profession in connection with the real estate business. He has been very successful, and in 1887 was elected mayor of Alma. He practices in the Crawford County Court and the United States Court at Fort Smith, and has bought a farm of 156 acres, near Alma, which is well improved and cultivated. In 1884 he married Rosie B., daughter of Josiah and Julia C. Foster, and by this marriage has one child. Mr. Foster was a pioneer settler of this county, who came here a poor young man, but steadily accumulated property until he became one of the wealthiest men in the county, owning 2,500 acres at the time of his death, in 1872. He was twice married, and Mrs. Byers is his twenty-sixth child. He was a life-long and zealous Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Byers belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former is a Mason.

L. B. Byars, senior partner of the firm of Byars & Co., was born in De Soto County, Miss., in 1842, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Moreland) Byars, natives of Rutherford District, S. C., who, after their marriage, went to Alabama. From there they went to Mississippi, and in 1874 came to Crawford County, Ark., where the father died in 1885, and the mother is still living, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Byars was a son of Stripping Byars, who settled in Alabama in an early day. Our subject is the eighth of a family of nine children, and during his youth received a common-school education. In 1866 he married Nancy J. Cathy, also a native of De Soto County, Miss., in which county he farmed until 1870. After coming to Crawford County, at that time, he farmed here one year, and then engaged in the mercantile business with B. P. Renfro for three years, after which he farmed five years and clerked one year. In 1883 he established his present business with L. T. Byars, his nephew, as a partner, but the firm, which is now known as Byars & Co., is composed of our subject and H. S. Lewers. They transact one of the largest businesses in the county, their stock being valued at \$4,000, and their annual sales amounting to about \$8,000. Their stock of general merchandise is well selected, and they are prosperous and leading men in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Byars belong to the Christian Church, and have had seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Byars is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour, in 1868. During the war he served in the Confederate army, in Company B, in Wirt Adams' regiment of Mississippi cavalry, operating in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. He was present at the fights of Shiloh and Vicksburg, and participated in a number of skirmishes. He surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865.

Thomas T. Byars, chief of police of Alma, was born in what is now Tate County, Miss., in 1845, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Moreland) Byars. [See sketch of L. B. Byars.] He was the ninth of a family of ten children, and during his boyhood attended the common schools of the neighborhood. When but sixteen years of age he joined Company B, of Wood's regiment of Missis-

issippi cavalry, and was in active service nearly all the time until the close of the war, serving in Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama. He surrendered near Gainesville, Ala., in April, 1865. In 1868 he married Blanche Cathy, of Mississippi, who died at Alma in 1871, leaving one child, also deceased. In 1876 Mr. Byars was married a second time, to Maty Byars, a native of Tennessee, who came with her parents to Fort Smith, Ark., prior to the war. To them four children have been born, all save one now living. Mr. Byars came to Crawford County, Ark., in 1870, and settled five miles southeast of Alma, where he lived seven years. He is now the owner of 160 acres of well-cultivated land, situated near Alma, which is all the result of his industry and business ability. Having farmed until 1887 his health became impaired, and he has since made his home in Alma. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour. In 1888 he was elected chief of police, and is now holding that position. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and K. of H. He is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Byars is a member of the Baptist Church.

John W. Cain is the only son of a family of five children born to Leonard C. and Minerva (Ross) Cain, natives of Whitely County, Ky., born in 1826 and 1829, respectively. The Cain family went from Virginia to Kentucky, and in the latter State the parents of our subject were married and engaged in farming. Mr. Cain was a Whig, and his death occurred in 1864. The mother belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church. She lived with her son John until her death, October 17, 1888. John W. Cain was born in Whitely County, Ky., June 25, 1848, and was reared upon a farm, receiving a common-school education. He lived with his parents until his marriage, September 3, 1871, to Olive K. Meadors, who was born in Crawford County, Ark., May 15, 1854. This marriage was blessed with seven children: Anna V., Crittie A. M., Pricie A. E., William L., James M., John M. and Lucinda E., who died September 28, 1888. Mr. Cain is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife was a member of the same denomination. Her death occurred March 19, 1888. Four years after his arrival in this county Mr. Cain located on his present farm, which contains 320 acres of land, 150 being well cultivated. His property has been the natural result of about eighteen years of industrious work in this county. In politics Mr. Cain is a Republican.

Isaac A. Campbell, farmer and fruit grower, is the youngest of a family of five sons and three daughters of Isaac A. and Nancy C. (Blackwell) Campbell, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, and born in 1818. Some time after their marriage in Tennessee they came to Washington County, Ark., about 1850, where the father passed away in 1855. The mother came to Crawford County in 1860, and died here in 1882. The father was a farmer all his life, and both himself and wife were active members in the Christian Church. Isaac Campbell, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Washington County, Ark., and was born October 21, 1852. He received but a meager common-school education, as his youth was passed upon a farm, and the educational advantages in those days were few. He attended school but ten months all told. When twelve years old he began to work for himself, taking care of his mother; in 1860 he had accompanied her to Crawford County, being then but eight years old. September 29, 1872, he married Carrol A. Young, daughter of Zachariah Young, and a native of this county, born November 9, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had the following seven children: George M., Lee R., Carrie, Kate, Isaac A. (deceased), Charles and Cly. Mrs. Campbell is united with the Christian Church. Mr. Campbell rented land until 1877, and then bought forty acres of his present farm, to which he has added until he now owns 220 acres, of which some 110 are under cultivation. He is an enterprising man, and his property is the result of good management and economy. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Silas M. Carney, farmer, was born June 30, 1850, in Rusk County, Texas, and is a son of William and Evaline (Sartain) Carney. He remained in Texas until five or six years of age, and then went to Pike County, Ill., by wagon, settling about thirty miles distant from Quincy. A year later he removed to Crawford County, Ark., within a mile of the place he now owns. He passed his younger days upon the farm, receiving a common-school education, and when nineteen married Martha Seagrave, daughter of Michael and Eliza (Crouch) Seagrave, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively.

The mother was married in her native State, and afterward came to Arkansas, where Mrs. Carney was born, and where Mrs. Crouch now lives, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Carney was a schoolmate of her husband, and is now the mother of seven children: William M., Sarah E., Charles Mc, Laura R., James, Mary B. and Chester A. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carney lived with Mr. Seagrave a year, and then homesteaded eighty acres of land, upon which they lived five years. They then sold the land and moved to a farm near by, which they made their home three years, and then settled upon their present place. Two years later they went to Washington County for a year, but then returned to Oliver Springs. Mr. Carney has always engaged in farming, and now owns a nice farm of 240 acres, 150 being well improved and cultivated. He is a well-to-do man, and politically is a Republican.

R. B. Carson was born October 15, 1828, in Haywood County, N. C., and is a son of Shadrick and Mary (Turner) Carson. The father was born in Tennessee before it became a State, and when eighteen went to North Carolina to live with relatives, where he afterward married. The mother was born in Haywood County, N. C., received a common-school education, and was a school-mate of Gen. Thomas, and of her thirteen children five are now living: Robert B., Lucinda, James, Joseph and Angeline. Those deceased are Martha, Adeline, Jane, Samuel, Margaret, William, John and Harriet. Mr. Carson was a man of means at the time of his death. He and his wife died in Georgia, but were buried in Tennessee. Robert Carson, the grandfather, was a native of France, who settled in Tennessee at an early day and there passed his life. His wife was born in Tennessee, and afterward married Sam Williams. She died in Nashville, Tenn. The maternal grandparents of our subject, Robert Turner and wife, were natives of North Carolina, where they passed their lives. Mr. R. B. Carson lived in Georgia until thirteen, being reared on a farm, and having but limited educational advantages. When nineteen he started to join the Mexican War, but was dissuaded by an uncle and returned home. July 27, 1849, he married Mary P. Louallen in Tennessee. This lady was born in North Carolina, and bore him six children, all save one now living: Shadrick M., Frank, Robert A., Charley and Martha. Hannah H. is deceased. Mr. Carson removed to Georgia from Tennessee, and twenty years after came to Arkansas, where he lost his wife in 1872. A year later he married Mrs. Eliza Fuller, by whom he has two children: Mary A. and Joseph H. Mrs. Fuller had one child, William, when she married our subject, October 30, 1873. Mr. Carson served six months during the war in Company G, Fifth Georgia Regiment, during that time experiencing all the hardships of war. After returning home he resumed farming and ran a dairy part of the time. When Mr. Carson first came to Arkansas he rented land for three years and then bought his present place, giving in part payment a span of mules. Since his second marriage he has lived upon his present place, which contains 310 acres, 180 being under cultivation. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for thirty-eight years, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Carson has served the community as constable, and is now director of the district schools: He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Knights of the Horse and Farmers' Alliance and Wheel.

Mrs. Matilda Jane Clonch was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1841, and is a daughter of Henry and Martha (Swearingen) Hargrave. The father was born in Alabama, and when a boy came to Arkansas, which he made his home until 1849, then going to California, where he died the following year. For the life of the grandparents, John and Matilda Swearingen, see sketch of Mrs. Sallie Swearingen. Mrs. Clonch attended the country schools of Crawford County, and was reared in her native place. In 1861 she was united in wedlock to William Forrester, son of Solomon and Sadie Forrester, of this county. Mr. Forrester was born and reared in this State, where he farmed all his life, and died about 1863, and his wife about 1851. The husband of our subject was born and reared in Crawford County, where he received a common-school education. In 1861 he enlisted under Capt. Brown in the first company organized in this county, and was a participant in the "Oak Hill" battle. After his marriage he lived in Texas until his death in 1864. He was the father of two children, both of whom are deceased. In 1867 his widow married William Clonch, son of William Clonch and wife. He immigrated to Texas from Kentucky, and in 1869 came to Crawford County, living here until his death, October 26, 1873. He was a car-



riage-maker by trade, but after coming to this State engaged in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Clonch three children were born, all of whom are now residents of Crawford County. They are Robert Henry, Sarah Francis Hull and Lucy Belle Clonch. Mr. Clonch was a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which his widow also belongs.

William T. Coatney was born February 16, 1837, in Lafayette County, Mo., and is the son of George W. and Margeret (Smith) Coatney. The father passed his boyhood in North Carolina, and when sixteen immigrated to Kentucky, traveling the long distance on foot. In that State he married and engaged in farming, but later learned the tanner's trade. After his marriage he lived several years in Missouri, and then immigrated to Crawford County, Ark. He also lived a short time in Washington County, but died here June 20, 1888, aged eighty-three. The mother was born and reared in Kentucky, and like her husband enjoyed no educational advantages. She bore nine children, six of whom are living: James F., Elizabeth J., William T., Melinda C., Lucinda R. and Emeline; and Nancy A., Mary E. and Martha S. are deceased. Mrs. Coatney died October 12, 1887, being nearly eighty-two years old. William T. Coatney was born in Missouri, but was only a boy when brought by his parents to Arkansas. The county was so little inhabited that there were no schools at that time, and he was reared upon the farm. When eighteen he left the parental roof, and worked out for a year. When nineteen he married Elizabeth Cradduck, daughter of Presley M. and Sarilda (Lamb) Cradduck, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Coatney was born in this county, and by her Mr. Coatney has seven children: Melissa E., Jonathan W., Elbert T., Sarah B., Lelah J., Katie P. and an infant who died unnamed. Mr. Coatney settled where he now lives in 1865, and he now has 120 acres of land, forty being well cultivated and improved. June 14, 1862, he was mustered into the Union service, and served three years, two months and ten days in Company D, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge, Fayetteville, etc. He was discharged at the last named place in August, 1865. Mr. Coatney and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which the former is an elder. He is a Republican politically, and has served as school director.

Jesse P. Cole, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Monroe County, East Tenn., in 1840, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Robertson) Cole, natives of East Tennessee, born in 1802 and 1804, respectively. After their marriage they lived in Monroe County until 1845, and then moved to Tishomingo County, Miss., where the father died in 1873 and the mother in 1877. The former was a blacksmith by trade, and a successful farmer and stock raiser. The mother belonged to the Baptist Church, and her father, Joseph Robertson, was a soldier in one of the early wars. Jesse P. is the tenth child of a family of seven sons and seven daughters. He attended school but about one year, and accompanied his parents when they immigrated to Mississippi. In 1861 he joined Company C, Jefferson Davis' Legion of Cavalry, and served in Virginia until near the close of the war, when he was sent to North and South Carolina. He first served under Gen. J. E. B. Stewart and Wade Hampton, and participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, and many skirmishes. He surrendered at Raleigh, N. C. Although men were killed on all sides of him, he was never wounded, and was captured but once, when he was held a prisoner but two hours. Returning home he was married in December, 1865, to Barbara Ann, daughter of Thomas J. and Lucinda (Richardson) Moser, who went to Mississippi from Tishomingo County, Tenn., where Mrs. Cole was born. Mrs. Cole has borne twelve children, of whom six sons and four daughters are living. In 1867 Mr. Cole removed to Dyer County, Tenn., where he farmed until 1878, and then went to Washington County, Ark. The next year he came to Crawford County, and has since lived upon the farm he now owns, which contains 200 acres of land, and is situated three miles northeast of Alma. In politics Mr. Cole is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Greeley in 1873. He has been identified with the Baptist Church since his youth, to which church his wife also belongs. He is a self-made man, and enjoys the respect of the community.

Zill Coleman was born in 1819, in Hickman County, Tenn., and is a son of Enos and Mary (Harrington) Coleman. The father was an early settler in Hickman County, where he spent the greater part of his life engaged in farming. He was an educated man, and served some time as constable. The

mother was born in North Carolina, and was nearly grown when she went to Tennessee, traveling there by wagon. She was the mother of ten children: John and Eliza (twins), Erzilla, Zill, E., Caledonia, Alexander and James (twins), Emeline and Caroline (twins). She and her husband died in Tennessee. The grandparents on both sides were natives of North Carolina, immigrated to Tennessee and died in the latter State. Mr. Coleman, our subject, grew to manhood in Tennessee, where he received a common-school education and worked upon the farm. After becoming fifteen he worked for wages three years, and when eighteen married Fannie Neal, who died in 1862, and was the mother of seven children, five now living: Enos, Young, Erzilla, Thomas and Sarah. Those deceased are Martha and McIlvina. Mr. Coleman was married a second time, to Mrs. Harriet (McCurdy) Lucas, daughter of Samuel and Rachel McCurdy, natives of Bedford County, Tenn. Mrs. Coleman was born in the same county, and when a young girl came to Arkansas. She is the mother of two children, Robert R. and Charles (deceased). By her first husband she also had two children, William F. and Samuel. Mr. Lucas died in California. Mr. Coleman came to Crawford County in 1841, and is now the largest tax payer in this section of the country, owning 1,040 acres of land, 200 acres being finely cultivated. He is a strong Republican. Two of his sons, Jasper and Young, served in the Confederate army, and Enos was a Union soldier. Having been a resident of this county so many years, Mr. Coleman enjoys the respect and esteem of the community, but although a public-spirited man has never wished to hold public office. He is a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Coleman also belongs. He belongs to the Farmers' Alliance.

A. H. Colgrove, of the Van Buren Planing Mills, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement and all kinds of Building Material. A full stock always kept on hand of Sash, Doors and Blinds. Stair work, Moldings, Brackets, Pickets, Turning, Dry Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Finished Lumber a Specialty.

Samuel Collins, retail liquor dealer, of Van Buren, was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1829, and is a son of John and Mary (Peery) Collins. The father was born in Lynchburgh, Va., in 1810, where he passed his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was killed in 1878, by the falling of a tree. The mother survived her husband but one year; she was a native of Virginia. Samuel Collins is the oldest of a family of eight children, and at the age of eighteen began to work at blacksmithing, at which he continued many years. In 1848 he moved to Searcy, White Co., Ark., and in 1851 went to Lewisburg, Conway Co., Ark. In 1860 he married Miss Lizzie L. Green, who was born in New Albany, Ind., in 1845, and is the mother of eight children: Pomp Lafayette, Mary M. (wife of Henry Whitaker, engineer on Fort Smith & Little Rock Railway), Willie Lee (wife of Louis Vogle, groceryman at Little Rock), Samuel C., Frederick D., Ernest C., Precious J. and Bennie E. During the late war Mr. Collins spent three years in New Albany, Ind. In 1876 Mrs. Collins started a boarding-house in Lewisburg, and in 1877 moved to Atkins, Ark., and established the Atkins Hotel. In 1882 they moved to Van Buren, where Mrs. Collins keeps a first-class hotel, known as the "Collins Hotel," and enjoys a liberal patronage. In January, 1887, Mr. Collins started the retail liquor business, in which he is now engaged. In politics Mr. Collins is a staunch Democrat, and he is a member of the K. of H.

Tom Comstock was born in Perry County, Tenn., and is a son of Ephraim and Nancy (Goodman) Comstock. His father was reared in Breckenridge County, Ky., and the mother in Graves County, Ky. Tom was born in 1838, and immigrated to McDonald County, Mo., in 1853, where he remained until nearly grown. When twenty years old he was married to Miranda Brown, daughter of Murphey and Rebecca P. Brown, of McDonald County, Mo. There he remained until the Rebellion, at which time he took his stand with the South, and became a noted element in the cause, not for cruelties or barbarity, but for the noble ambition of maintaining what he believed to be justice toward his people in the South. He was a private in Shelby's brigade of Missouri troops until the last year of the war, when he was transferred to an Indian special service regiment in the Indian Territory. Mr. Comstock during the war was always tender and merciful toward prisoners, women and children. At the close of the war he was disbanded in the Chickasaw Nation, near a place called Oichita; he then went to Lamar County, Tex., where he bought a small farm, on which he lived for

over two years, then returning to his old neighborhood in Missouri, but not being satisfied there, he immigrated to where he now resides, in Crawford County, Ark., where has lived for about twenty years, most of which time he has been farming. He has now added the mercantile trade to his business, his qualifications for which are only a common-school education, with a reasonable degree of natural wit, humor and sociability. He has no desire to gamble, but being mixed with Indian blood he has a natural feeling for intoxicating beverages, but is not rude or quarrelsome when he is drinking, but full of love and kindness to his wife and children. He is in easy circumstances, and has a fine residence and a beautiful home on Lee's Creek, one and one-fourth miles from the Cherokee Nation line. He is well known in the country by the old familiar name of Uncle Tom. He delights very much in the comforts of the chase, and frequently he and his old associates, Att Ewing, Bob Lowe, Old Hardy Mattax, Jack Morton and others, go out in the Indian country on a camp hunt, which is a pride in the life of Uncle Tom, and the numerous stories and anecdotes he can tell of the wild forest, the beautiful grass, the rough hills, the jaggy rocks, the howling of wolves, the gobbling of turkeys, the lovely crack of the rifle, the hunter's equipage, the lonesome camp, the opportunity for contemplating the glory of nature, carries with them a love too extensive for utterance. Uncle Tom at times appears to be a little skeptical on the authenticity of the Bible doctrines, but he firmly believes in the power that rules, which he calls God; he does not believe that the devil, or all the devils in hell or on the earth, has ever changed God's course or interfered with His will or Divine planning. In following Uncle Tom's career we find in 1882 he engaged in politics for the first and only time, not solicited by friends, and seemingly no motive in view only curiosity, bringing his claims before the people as an independent Democrat. There were four newspapers published in his county, and they all opposed him; he asked his people to support him as their representative in the State Legislature; he was ably opposed by a statesman, who was the regular Democratic nominee and an able lawyer, and also an independent Republican, who was a lawyer, but, as events proved, he was the choice of his people by an overwhelming majority. While a member of the Legislature he did more for his county than any previous member, placing four leading measures into a law that was stubbornly opposed in the General Assembly, and which his county so strongly favored; these things alone make him a noted and popular man in his county. Uncle Tom is a devoted Mason, seeming to think Masonry gave him his best lessons; he has been several times master of subordinate lodges and often a member of the Grand Lodge of his State. He seems to give the Masonic business too much attention; he is often found in melancholy reflection, when apparently he should be lively and jubilant; he seems to believe in dreams at times and other times appears to be thinking about imaginary pursuits, and even brought to tears over these foolish persuasions.

James M. Comstock was born February 23, 1860, in McDonald County, Mo., and is a son of Thomas and Miranda J. (Brown) Comstock, natives of Perry County, Tenn., and McDonald County, Mo., respectively. After becoming of age the father immigrated to Missouri, living in McDonald County until after his marriage. He next engaged in farming in Texas three years, returned to McDonald County a year, and then came to Crawford County, renting land on Lee's Creek a year, and then buying his present place. To himself and wife nine children have been born, six now living: James M., Randolph; Minnie, wife of Edwin McCoy, of Sebastian County; Clinden, Cornelia and Hardy, living, and T. G. and Piney, deceased. James M. worked upon his father's farm during his youth, as his father needed his services, and thus received a very limited education. When twenty-three he began life for himself, and went to Kansas as agent for a washing machine. In a short time he went on to McDonald County, and six months later returned to Crawford County. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Uniontown, with Mr. Wood, for four years, and then, selling his interest, went into partnership with his brother. They now have an extensive stock of goods and enjoy a good patronage. Mr. Comstock married Lucretia E. Wood, daughter of Joseph O. and Letitia Wood, by whom he has had two children, Kennie M., and an infant, who died unnamed. Mr. Comstock has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is a school director.

Barnett C. Conley is a son of Mason S. and Rhoda (Cheatem) Conley, na-

tives of Georgia and Virginia, respectively. When young they both went to Alabama, where they were married, in Jackson County, and lived until 1830. They then settled in what is now Carroll County, where the father was killed about 1837. The mother died in this county, when about sixty years of age. The father was a good blacksmith, by which trade he earned his living. The mother was a Presbyterian, and the mother of three sons and three daughters. Barnett C. is the third child, and was born July 20, 1828. He was reared on a farm, and received no literary education, as he was troubled with weak eyes, which prevented study. In 1850 he married Catherine Shepard, a native of Crawford County, who bore him the following children: William M., Serilda, Julia A., Mason S. Mrs. Conley died in 1857, and two years later he wedded Ann E. Mullen, who was born in Tennessee, December 8, 1838, and reared in Washington County, Ark. She is the mother of eight children: Henry J., James B., John F., Francis C., Mary C., George M., Lydia B. and Edie E. Mr. Conley's first wife was a Methodist, but he and his present wife belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Conley has lived in this county nearly forty years, and although he began life with nothing, he now has eighty acres of land, sixty of which he has cultivated. He is a Republican and Master Mason.

Nicholas F. Cornelius, dealer in merchandise and clothing, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1838, and is a son of Gerhardt D. and Margeret D. (Jontzen) Cornelius, natives of Hanover, born in 1818 and 1811, respectively. The father was a merchant and farmer, and died in 1851, his wife surviving him but eight years. She had three children, two of whom are living: Augustus D., dealer in agricultural implements at Rochester, Ind., and our subject. He lived upon the home farm until fourteen years of age, and then worked in a dry goods store at Bremen until 1854 as an apprentice. He then immigrated to the United States, and for three months clerked in New York. He then went to Indiana and clerked in a dry goods store until 1857, and then went to St. Louis and from there to New Orleans. After a three months' visit to Hanover in 1858 he returned to America, and for one year dealt exclusively in clothing at Buffalo. He then went to New Orleans, and in 1861 established himself in business in Van Buren. During war times he passed twelve months in Rochester, Ind., but with that exception has since been a resident of Van Buren, where he is held in high esteem, and ranked among its prosperous business men. In 1865 he visited Germany again for six months. In 1868 he married Miss Annie Hodges, daughter of John Hodges, and who was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius have five living children: Frederick Marion, Rosena, Benjamin Augustus, Augustus Claude and Edna Daugherty. Mr. Cornelius is a Master Mason and a Democrat. In religion he is a believer of the German Lutheran creed, and his wife is a Presbyterian.

Daniel R. Coryell, M. D., of Van Buren, was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1857, and is a son of Charles J. and Jane (Johnson) Coryell. His great-grandfather was a native of Grand Duchy, Germany, his grandfather, Michael, of New York, and his father, Charles, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1824. In 1839 the latter went to Jennings County, Ind., with his parents, where he was married and now resides, engaged in farming, although he learned the carpenter's trade when young. The grandfather was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and died in 1865. The mother of our subject was born in South Carolina in 1826, and had nine children, of whom Daniel is the fifth. He was reared on a farm, and received his early education at Vernon Academy. When twenty he began to study medicine with Dr. J. F. Mitchell, of Vernon, and in 1880 entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the spring of 1883. The same year he established himself in Van Buren, and with the exception of the year 1887, spent in the drug business at Hackett City, has made this place his home. He is now enjoying the good patronage his skill as a physician deserves. In 1885 he married Miss Josie Winters, daughter of Joseph Winters, of this county. Mrs. Coryell was born in Texas in 1866, and has one child, Ruby. Dr. and Mrs. Coryell belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Crawford County Medical Society and of the K. of P.

Henry Clay Craddock was born February 16, 1847, in Crawford County, Ark., and is a son of Presley M. and Sarilda (Lamb) Craddock. The father was born in Callaway County, Ky., and there grew to manhood, married and engaged in farming. The mother was also born in Kentucky, where she was

educated, and married when about eighteen years old. She bore thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Mary McCaslin, wife of John McCaslin, farmer; Elizabeth, wife of William T. Coatney; Henry C.; Emily, wife of Thomas Dotson; John W., James P.; Delphia P., wife of William S. Morrison; James Nathan B.; Josie E., wife of G. D. Gilstrap. Moses M., Elbert T., Ann A. and William are deceased. Mr. Cradduck came to this county over forty-six years ago, and died here in 1862, and was survived by his widow but four years. The grandparents were natives of Kentucky, who came here also about forty-six years ago. While in Kentucky the grandfather served as deputy sheriff. Our subject was principally reared upon a farm in this county, and until his parents' death remained at home, receiving in the meantime a good common-school education. He then, having the care of his younger brothers and sisters, worked as a farm hand a year, and in 1868 married Rachel E. McCurdy, daughter of William K. and Mary McCurdy, early settlers of Washington County, who, however, came to this county before the war. Mrs. Cradduck was principally reared in Crawford County, where she received her education. During the war Mr. Cradduck drove a team for the Government, but has now lived upon his present farm eleven years. He owns a nice little farm of eighty acres, half of which is well cultivated. He is a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also officiates as class-leader, steward and trustee, and although he refused to accept a license to teach he is an active worker in the church, as is also his wife. In politics he is a strong Republican.

John W. Cradduck, farmer, is a son of Presley M. and Sarilda (Lamb) Cradduck, who came from Kentucky to this county about 1840. The father died in Fayetteville, while looking after his stock interests, when about fifty-six years of age, and the mother died four years later, in 1865, aged fifty. The father was a Whig during the days of that party, but afterward became a Republican, and as such held the office of constable in Kentucky. Both himself and wife belonged to the Methodist Church. John W. Cradduck is the ninth of a family of thirteen children, and was born November 10, 1852, in this county. He lost his parents when but a boy, and from the age of thirteen has been dependent upon his own resources. With the exception of four years spent in Missouri, his entire life has been passed in this county. Although he received a meager education during his youth, he is a prosperous farmer of 160 acres, fifty of which he has under cultivation. In March, 1873, he married Penelope Phillips, a native of this county, and the mother of the following children: Charles B., Ira (deceased), James N., Rosa A., Fred and Dovie J. Since his marriage Mr. Cradduck has resided upon his present farm.

Philip R. Craven, retail liquor dealer of Van Buren, was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1851, and is a son of Isaiah K. and Mary (Snider) Craven. The father was born in the same county in 1830, and his father, also, in 1793. The latter was a farmer and distiller, named John R., and his wife, Charity (Lambert) Craven, was born in 1791 and died in 1834. John R. died in 1858. Isaiah K. Craven married the mother of our subject in 1850, and that marriage was blessed with ten children, seven of whom are living: Philip R.; Sarah J., wife of Henry Yeager; Charity, wife of George Bly; Ida, wife of John Bly; Levi, Solomon and Lydia A. In 1869 Mr. Craven moved to Oregon County, Mo., and in 1870 to Randolph County, Ark. Having been left a widower in 1873, he was married in 1875 to Miss Lucinda A. Bly. He died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1876. Philip R. was reared upon the farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Randolph County until 1876, and from that time until 1881 resided in McDonald County, Mo. From 1880 until 1882 he sold goods in Indian Springs, and then went to Washington County, Ark. In January, 1883, he came to Van Buren, and in 1886 established his present retail liquor business. In 1872 he married Miss Tennessee C. Cooper, who was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Craven have seven children: Dahlia, Eli H., Serena, Almedia C., Margeret E., Isaiah N. (deceased), Grover A. and Joseph L. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden in 1876. He is a member of the K. of P., and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Hon. David H. Creekmore was born in Abingdon, Va., in 1817, and is the fifth child of three sons and five daughters born to Ballantine and Mary (Brown) Creekmore. They were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, and after their marriage settled in Abingdon, where they lived until 1819, then

removing to Whitley County, Ky. After our subject had grown to manhood they crossed the line into Tennessee, settling in Scott County, where the mother died during the war. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and died some time after in Kentucky. The Creekmore family, which is now scattered over the United States, is directly descended from two brothers, Robert and Ballantine, who came to America from Scotland prior to the Revolution, and served throughout that war. After the surrender at Yorktown they went to North Carolina, and afterward removed to Whitley County, Ky. Our subject is a grandson of Robert Creekmore. During his youth he attended school but three months, but having a desire for knowledge, and being of a studious mind, he became a well-informed man, often studying by the light of a blazing pine. In 1848 he was married in Whitley County to Elizabeth, daughter of John Meadors. Mrs. Creekmore died in 1866 in Crawford County, Ark., leaving one daughter and five sons, and the following year Mr. C. married Mrs. Hannah Edwards, daughter of John L. Peters, and a native of Alabama. She accompanied her parents to this county at an early day, and was here married to Silas Edwards, who was killed in the war. By his second wife Mr. Creekmore has had five children, of whom four are living. Upon the commencement of the war Mr. Creekmore was living at Huntsville, Tenn., and he immediately joined Company G, Second Tennessee Infantry, United States Army, in which he served three months and three days. After his discharge in Kentucky he returned to Huntsville, but his patriotic impulse again compelled him to join his old regiment in Kentucky. He next farmed in Parke County, Ind., for three years, and spent the following year (1865) in Allen County, Kas. In 1866 he came to this county, and the next year settled on his present farm, which he afterward purchased. He came to the county a poor man, but now owns 240 acres of good land, 140 of which are finely cultivated. In 1860 he took the census of Scott County, Tenn., in 1870 the census of Crawford County, and in 1880 of Alma and Richland Townships. In 1878 he served as one of the three men who constituted the county court, and in 1874, after the Constitution was changed, was elected county and probate judge, serving two years with great satisfaction. In 1878 he represented the county in the Lower House of the Legislature one term. While in Huntsville, Tenn., he held the office of justice of the peace for five years. Although a self-educated man, he filled the various public positions with great credit, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is an enterprising man and public-spirited citizen, and is an earnest helper of all educational projects. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and since the days of the Whig party he has voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of the G. A. R., and himself and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

Thomas L. Daniel, member of the grocery firm of Reed & Daniel, was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1850, and is a son of John S. and Mary E. (Coleman) Daniel. The father was born in Virginia in 1814, and when a young man went to Mercer County, Ky., where he married Mary E. Coleman. She was born in Kentucky and died in 1860. Soon after her death Mr. Daniel moved to Madison County, Ala., and there married Miss Kate M. Bronaugh, who was born in Alabama in 1840. About 1862 Mr. Daniel came to Van Buren, afterward resided a short time in Hempstead County, Ark., and for quite a number of years has resided ten miles north of the county seat of Crawford County. Thomas L. Daniel passed his youth upon a farm, and in 1872 married Miss Sallie C. O'Bryan, daughter of Arnold O'Bryan. Mrs. Daniel was born in Crawford County in 1857, and is the mother of four children: Arnold, Ella and Emma, twins, and John. Mr. T. L. Daniel farmed until 1885, and then engaged in street sprinkling in Van Buren two years. January 10, 1887, he went into partnership with James F. Reed and his brother, William R., in the grocery business, the firm now being known as Reed & Daniel. They are good business men and have a liberal patronage. Mr. Daniel is a stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, and is the owner of seven acres of land in Logtown and eighty acres near Van Buren. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

William R. Daniel, of the grocery firm of Reed & Daniel, was born in Hempstead County, Ark., in 1864, and is a son of John S. and Kate M. (Bronaugh) Daniel [see sketch of Thomas L. Daniel]. Mr. Daniel's early life was spent upon a farm, and he received an education which helped make him a

good business man in after life. In October, 1887, he married Miss Lulu Brown, daughter of William Brown, and a native of Illinois. Mr. Daniel is one of the enterprising young business men of Van Buren, is a stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, and is held in general esteem. In politics he is a Democrat.

John S. Daniel, father of Thomas L. and William R. Daniel, was the son of John R. Daniel, and grandson of William M. Daniel, of Orange County, Va. John S. Daniel was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., June 4, 1814, and moved to Kentucky in 1829. He attended the Catholic school at Bardstown, Ky., after leaving which he worked for Samuel P. Weisigar, at Frankfort, Ky., and afterward for John Postlethweight, at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky. After marrying he opened the Smiley House, in Bardstown, Ky., and kept it about four years. In 1860 he immigrated to Crawford County, Ark., which has been his permanent home ever since, with the exception of two years during the Rebellion, when he made his home in Hempstead County, Ark. He, like a great many other Virginians and Kentuckians, was on the losing side of the late unpleasantness between the North and South. In politics his first vote for President was for Andrew Jackson. In 1860 he voted for John C. Breckenridge, and in 1888 for Grover Cleveland.

Elisha Dean (deceased), formerly a farmer in LaFayette Township, was born in Pickens County, S. C., in 1810, and was a son of Elisha and Jemima Dean. Both parents were natives of South Carolina, where the mother died. The father was a son of English parents, who settled in South Carolina in an early day. His death took place in Mississippi. Elisha Dean, our subject, was married, about 1835, to Caroline, daughter of James and Elizabeth Parsons, and a native of Pickens County, born in 1814. In 1837 they moved to Alabama, and from there went to Mississippi about six years later, making that place their home until 1867. They then came to Polk County, but only remained there one year, removing subsequently to Crawford County, and after renting land two years purchased a large farm on the mountains five miles north of Alma, in LaFayette Township. Mr. Dean at once proceeded to improve the place, and engaged in farming there until his death in 1875. He was a successful and good citizen, and his property was the result of his own labor and good management. He had been a member of the Baptist Church many years, and in politics was a Democrat. To himself and wife ten children had been born, of whom five sons and three daughters are living: William J., James M., H. Pinckney, Frank (of Washington Territory), Elisha P., Emily C. (wife of William Davis), Sarah A. (wife of William Sutton) and Margaret (wife of C. A. Bulion). Three of his sons, William J., James M. and Thomas P., served in the Confederate army. The last was captured in Mississippi, and after being held a prisoner some months, died at his home at the close of the war from the effects of army exposure. Mrs. Dean is a member of the Baptist Church. Elisha P. Dean, a son of our subject, was married in 1879 to Jennie Hill, who died four years after. He remained a widower one year, and then married Bettie Overstreet, daughter of Mattison Overstreet, and a native of Mississippi. Mr. Overstreet served in the Confederate army, and about 1869 came to Crawford County, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have two sons. Mr. Dean's first wife was a daughter of Richard Hill, of Georgia, where she was born. Mr. Hill came to Crawford County in 1869, and lived here until his death. Mr. Dean is a successful farmer of 200 acres of good land, well improved.

James M. Dean, farmer and miller, and the son of Elisha and Caroline (Parsons) Dean, was born in Cherokee County, Ala., August 28, 1837. The great-grandfather Parsons was an Englishman, and was once shipwrecked and picked up. He was an heir to an immense inheritance, but always refused to return and make claim thereto. He was captain of a ship, and was on his first voyage as such when wrecked. Elisha Dean lived in South Carolina until his marriage, and then went to Alabama, where he conducted a farm six years, after which he lived twenty-five years in Mississippi. In 1868 he went to Polk County, Ark., and in 1869 bought land near Clear Creek, Crawford County, where he farmed until his death, May 20, 1875. He was born August 27, 1810. The mother was born November 1, 1814, in Pickens County, S. C., where she was reared, and married in her twentieth year. She is now enjoying a ripe old age, living with a son on her husband's farm in this county. She is the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living: William J., James M.,

Emily C. (wife of William Davis), Sarah (wife of William Sutton), Margaret (wife of Mr. Bullion), Hosea P., Franklin P., Preston B. Those deceased are Mary A. and Thomas P. Elisha Dean, the paternal grandfather, was born in South Carolina, and when seventy years of age went to Mississippi, where he died in his ninety-ninth year. His first wife, whose maiden name was Jones, spent her entire life in South Carolina. He afterward married a lady whose maiden name was Heard. His maternal grandparents, James Parsons and wife, were born and died in South Carolina. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. James' great-grandfather Dean was an Englishman who immigrated to America about 1700. James M. Dean was reared upon a farm in Mississippi. He remained home until twenty-four years old, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Fourth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, which was known as the "Yellow Jacket" Company, and during his engagement served in a number of important engagements, among which were the siege of Atlanta, Nashville, Franklin, siege of Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Snyder's Bluff, Duvall's Bluff and Corinth. He was captured at Vicksburg, but was exchanged. In November, 1865, Mr. Dean married Naomi Mayfield, daughter of Pearson and Jane (Young) Mayfield, natives of South Carolina, where Mrs. Dean was born, October 10, 1843. She went to Mississippi with her parents when eight years old, and is the mother of two children, Virgie L., wife of Samuel A. Miller, of Van Buren, and Bettie May. Mr. Miller is the present senator from this district. Three years after his marriage Mr. Dean farmed in Mississippi, and in 1869 immigrated to Crawford County. He rented land the first year, and then bought land, which he has since improved. He now has 240 acres, seventy-five being well cultivated. Beside his farm Mr. Dean has a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gins. He is a strong Democrat. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his daughters, Virgie and Bettie, belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Ben Decherd was born in Franklin County, Tenn., in 1828, being a son of Peter Spyker and Frances Holder Decherd. The father was of German descent, born in Abingdon, Va., in 1800, and was a son of Michael Decherd, a native of Pennsylvania, and a hatter by trade. In an early day he went to Franklin County, Tenn., where he died about 1835. Peter S. was a young man when he went to Tennessee. He was there married in 1827, and after accumulating a handsome estate he moved to McLennan County, Tex., in 1854, where he owned large landed estates and many slaves. In 1869 he came to Western Arkansas, and spent his remaining days on a farm near Van Buren. He died in 1879. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky in 1812, and died in 1868. She was the daughter of John W. Holder, and the mother of eight children, of whom Ben was the eldest. He was educated in the literary and law departments of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. In 1873 he located near Alma, Crawford Co., Ark., where he farmed on Clear Creek. In 1886 he was elected circuit clerk and *ex-officio* county clerk and recorder of Crawford County, by thirty-six majority, and in 1886 was re-elected by 160 majority, and is now filling the position satisfactorily. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Pierce in 1850. In 1852 he married Miss Mary McClain, a daughter of Josiah S. McClain, who was county clerk of Wilson County, Tenn., for forty years. Mrs. Decherd was born in Lebanon, Tenn., in 1830, and bore our subject three children, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Decherd died in 1869, and in 1873 he married Mrs. Ada S. Barbour, *nee* Alexander, who was born in Mecklenburgh County, N. C., in 1838. Mrs. Decherd had three children by her first marriage: Edward A., now city attorney at Springfield, Mo.; Mary E. and Annie. Mr. Decherd is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James A. Dibrell, M. D., was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1817, and is a son of Edwin and Martha (Shrewsbury) Dibrell. The father was a descendant of a French Huguenot family which fled from France during the reign of Louis XIV into South Carolina, and later into Virginia. His father, Anthony, was a member of the Virginia Legislature. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was wounded at Guilford, and carried off the field by a giant named Peter Francisco. He was a politician, and had some sparring tilts with John Randolph. For about twenty years Edwin Dibrell was recorder and *ex-officio* clerk of the mayor's court at Nashville. He subsequently conducted a tobacco commission house in Richmond, Va., and under President Polk was a clerk in the Federal treasury department. He was a self-educated man, and a staunch supporter of



justice. He died in Richmond. Martha Shrewsbury Dibrell was of English descent, a native of Kentucky, and the mother of nine children. Our subject was chiefly educated in the University of Nashville, under the distinguished Dr. Lindsley. He was fond of the classics, and studied medicine in Nashville three years under Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and fifteen years later reviewed his studies at that place. Since graduating he has practiced continuously in Van Buren for forty-eight years, with the exception of four years spent at Little Rock during the war, whither he went for personal safety. For some time he was assistant surgeon of both armies. Dr. Dibrell has devoted his entire attention to his profession, and has performed a large number of difficult surgical operations. His eldest son, J. A. Dibrell, Jr., is professor of anatomy in Little Rock, and president of the medical college there. He is a man of sterling integrity. His profession yields him an annual income of about \$3,000 a year, and he is one of the prominent physicians of this part of the State. In 1841 the Doctor married Miss Ann Eliza Pryor, who was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1825, and died in 1854. She was the mother of the following children: Angela Medora, wife of Dr. Elias R. Du Val, a physician of Fort Smith; James A., M. D., graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and resident of Little Rock; Ann Eliza, wife of George Sparks, of Fort Smith. In 1855 the Doctor wedded a sister of his first wife, Jane Emily Pryor, a lady of culture and beauty. This union has been blessed with four children: Sarah Susan, wife of Dr. George F. Hynes, of Fort Smith, Ark.; Edwin R., M. D., graduate of the State Industrial University of Little Rock, of the University of Pennsylvania, and post-graduate of New York, now a resident of Little Rock; Irene Griffith, wife of Albert Shibley, of Van Buren, and Matt. Shrewsbury, who is studying medicine under his father. Dr. Dibrell joined the Masonic Lodge No. 6 in 1841, has occupied all the chairs, and has been Master of the lodge several years. He is also a Knight Templar. He was medical examiner of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company for several years, and in 1886 was president of the State Medical Society, of which he is a member. He is chairman of the county examining medical board, and a member of the American Medical Association. He has been a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church since 1848.

James M. Dick was born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Foster) Dick, natives of the same county. The father is now eighty-seven years of age, and is engaged in farming in his native county in connection with stock raising. He has been twice married. John Dick, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, and in an early day went to Wayne County, where he died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject died about 1875. Her father, Fred Foster, was a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Wayne County, where he died in 1836. James M. Dick was the eldest of seven children, and during his youth received a common-school education. In 1871 he married Amelder, daughter of Cyrus and Zenovia Barrer, who came to Crawford County, Ark., from Kentucky in 1872 with Mr. Dick. He farmed on rented land in different parts of the county for some years, collecting a large herd of cattle in the meantime, and in 1888 purchased a tract of bottom land, which he proceeded to improve. He now has 220 acres of well-improved land, and is successfully engaged in farming and the lumber business, besides owning a cotton-gin. He has accumulated his property by industry and good management, and is one of the self-made men of the county. He is a law-abiding citizen, and has done good service as deputy sheriff and deputy United States Marshal in driving away lawless persons. In 1887 he was commissioned revenue detective, but on account of poor health resigned. In August, 1888, he was appointed agent of the "Lone Star Detective and Information Agency." In politics he is conservative, but cast his first presidential vote for Greeley in 1872.

Davidson Dickson was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1821, and is a son of John and Sarah (Shields) Dickson, and of English and Irish descent, respectively. The father was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1756; in 1798 removed to Washington County, and in 1800 went to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he died in 1826. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and assisted in capturing the Hessians at the battle of Trenton. In connection with farming he engaged in merchandising. His third wife was the mother of our subject.

Her birth occurred in Pennsylvania about 1792, her death in 1850, and she was the mother of nine children, of whom Davidson was the sixth. He lost his father when fifteen years old, but continued to make his home with his mother until nineteen years of age. Having received a good common-school education, at the age of twenty-one he taught school two terms, and subsequently clerked in a store at Poland three years. He afterward made a trip through the Southern States, and April 25, 1844, came to Van Buren, where he established a grocery store, and engaged in business until 1846. In that year the Whigs elected him surveyor of Crawford County, and the following term he was re-elected. From 1850 until 1853 he served as deputy surveyor. In 1874 he was again elected surveyor, and has received the re-election each succeeding term. He has one of the best surveying outfits and the most copious field notes of any surveyor in Northwestern Arkansas, and fills the position with the utmost efficiency. He is the author of the map of Crawford County, which is skillfully done and finely executed. During the war Mr. Dickson served in the Confederate commissary department, his station being in Van Buren. In 1864 he began to clerk for C. C. Powell in his general store, and in 1866 he became a partner, but a year later resumed clerking. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Newland, who was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1829. This union has been blessed with five children: George (born April 12, 1852, died August 19, 1853), Albert (born April 5, 1855, in Union County, Oreg., and a saddler by trade), Belle Dora (born April 6, 1857, died January 12, 1880), Charles (born June 3, 1863, died February 12, 1883), and Homer (born October 3, 1870, and was drowned in the Arkansas River May 12, 1880). Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is a Master Mason.

Robert L. Dillon was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1842, and is a son of Allen and Lucy (Lafton) Dillon, natives of Virginia and Rutherford County, Tenn., respectively. They were married in the last named county, and some years after went to Sumter County, Ala., where the father died when our subject was quite small. The family then lived with Mrs. Dillon's father, in Tennessee, until Robert was ten years old, when they all removed to Jackson County, Ark., the grandfather dying soon after. Mrs. Dillon survived the death of her father but a short time, and then our subject came to Crawford County, Ark., with an aunt, with whom he made his home until the war. In 1862 he joined Company I (cavalry), commanded by Capt. J. F. Winfrey, which was afterward reorganized and made an infantry company in the nine months' service. He remained until the close of the war, and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove and many minor engagements. He surrendered at Fort Washita, I. T., and then went to Texas. In 1867 he returned to Crawford County, and rented land until 1878, after which he married Phoebe, daughter of Hon. Harvey and Agnes Steward [see sketch of W. T. Steward]. To this union six children have been born, of whom four are living. Since his marriage Mr. Dillon has lived upon his present farm, which is situated two miles above Rudy Station, and contains 160 acres, all of which Mr. Dillon has become the owner of by patient industry and economy. Politically he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Seymour in 1868.

John H. Dougan, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Jefferson County, Ark., in 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Semiramis (Rogers) Dougan, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. He accompanied his parents to Saline County, where he was reared and married. The father died in Jefferson County, Ark., in 1863, and the mother is now living in Franklin County. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and her husband belonged to the Presbyterian. Being the second child and eldest son of a family of five sons and five daughters (two sons and two daughters now living), at the death of his father the main support of the family devolved upon our subject. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and lived with his mother in Crawford County until 1871, and in 1874 married Jane E., daughter of Richard M. and Nancy Thurston, and a native of Crawford County. This marriage has been blessed with three children. Mrs. Dougan's father served many years ago as justice of the peace, and was a native of Alabama. He served throughout the war in the Confederate army. His wife was born in Arkansas, and died about 1872, after which he was again married. Mr. Dougan owns 150 acres of land three miles east of Alma, and for some years has been running a sorghum mill. Himself and wife are Methodists, and in politics he is a Democrat.

M. W. Drewrey, brick manufacturer and contractor, was born in Princess Anne County, Va., in 1828, and is a son of Dr. Matthias and Frances (Wells) Drewrey. The father graduated from a medical college in Virginia, and was associated with Dr. Nash in Norfolk. He was of Scotch descent, born in 1800 and died in 1858. His father was John Drewrey, and his grandfather, Matthias Drewrey, came to the United States from Scotland at an early date. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia and died in 1830, and was the second wife of Dr. Drewrey, bearing him three children, of whom our subject was the eldest. Dr. Drewrey was three times married. M. W. Drewrey was but two years old when he lost his mother, and was educated in his native State, living in Norfolk, Va., until sixteen years of age. He then worked as an apprentice at the brick-mason's trade for five years, and in 1857 was employed in the Government navy yard at Norfolk for fourteen months. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Atlantic Guards, serving as first lieutenant for eighteen months. After the war he worked at his trade in Memphis, Tenn., and in 1869 removed to Van Buren, where he has since made his home. For the past eighteen years he has manufactured brick in Van Buren; the first year he made 600,000, and has averaged 800,000 per annum since, having made in all about 5,400,000. He has sold them for about \$7 per 1,000, thus netting him the sum of \$37,600. During these years he has erected a large number of the best buildings in town, among which may be mentioned the court-house, public school, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the business blocks of Wood & Southmayed, Creekmore & Lynch, etc. He has also erected a large college at North Fork and a public school at Paris, Ark. He is a good citizen, and has done more business in his line than any other man in the county. In 1857 he married Miss Amy Rainey, daughter of John S. Rainey, a native of Princess Anne County, Va., and this marriage has been blessed with two children, Maggie, living, and a son who died at the age of seven years. In politics Mr. Drewrey is conservative, but favors Republican principles. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Joseph Starr Dunham, editor and proprietor of the *Van Buren Press*, was born in Connecticut in 1823, and is a son of the late William H. and Frances (Starr) Dunham, he being the third of a family of five children. He was apprenticed to his uncle, William D. Starr, at the age of thirteen, thus learning the printer's trade, at Middletown, Conn. In 1859 he left Middletown and immigrated to Van Buren, where he established the *Van Buren Press* the same year, having purchased the materials for a printing office in Cincinnati. For a few years he was assisted in the management of the paper by his son, Joseph Starr Dunham (deceased), but with that exception has been the sole proprietor. He is a strong writer, a leading journalist of Northwestern Arkansas, and his paper is the oldest in the county. It contains the current news and has a weekly circulation of 550 copies. In 1846 he married Miss Mary C. Ward, who was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1825, and bore him four children: Frank Augustus (deceased), Mary Starr (deceased), Fanny Ingersoll, (wife of Phillip D. Scott, superintendent of ice factory at Van Buren), and Joseph Starr, Jr., who died June 23, 1888, in Van Buren, aged twenty-five. Mr. Dunham is a Democrat, and at the commencement of hostilities was for the Union, but afterward seceded with the State of Arkansas. He conducts the paper on strictly Democratic principles, and is a firm advocate of the nominees of that party. He supported Douglas in 1860, George B. McClellan in 1864, and all of the Democratic candidates in succession, to the present date. He also supported Baxter in the famous Brooks and Baxter quarrel, in Arkansas. He is a prosperous man, a stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, and a citizen of high standing.

Benjamin Dyer, farmer and stock raiser, was born in East Tennessee, near the Tennessee River, February 29, 1832, and when but a few weeks old was brought by his parents to Crawford County, which was then a vast wilderness inhabited by wild animals, game and Indians. He naturally had no educational opportunities when young, and his literary knowledge has all been obtained since by personal effort. He was married December 16, 1851, to Mary Ann Etherly, a native of Tennessee, who had just come to this county. She died in 1858, leaving two sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living near home. In 1859 Mr. Dyer married Sirviller, daughter of Sudeth D. and Sarah Turner,

natives of Kentucky, who came to Arkansas in 1842, when Mrs. Dyer was but a year old. They first located in Washington County, but afterward went to Franklin County, where the father died in 1855. The mother died in 1873 in Crawford County. Mr. Turner served for some time as justice of the peace, and was surveyor of what is now Floyd County, Ky. To Mr. Dyer and his second wife ten children have been born, of whom four sons and five daughters are living. After his first marriage Mr. Dyer lived a year in Washington County. He then moved to Frog Bayou, but for twenty-nine years has lived on Little Mulberry, where he has a nice farm of 180 acres. For three years after his first marriage he engaged in blacksmithing, but since 1860 he has been engaged in fruit distilling. Before the war he was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, but since then has been a Republican. He is a public-spirited citizen, and from 1864 until 1866 served as justice of the peace. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for nineteen years, and was formerly a member of the Pleasant Hill and Clear Creek Lodges; now, however, he is a member of the Graphic Lodge, No. 454. Himself and wife have been identified with the Baptist Church since 1855, to which church his first wife also belonged. During the late war Mr. Dyer served in 1864 in the Thirteenth Kansas as quartermaster, being stationed at Van Buren and Fort Smith, under Sidney Smith, in the quartermaster's department. Mr. Dyer's parents, Benjamin and Martha (Pogue) Dyer, were born in North Carolina in 1798 and 1806, respectively. They were married in their native State, and soon after went to Tennessee. In 1832 they came to this county, where the father died in 1835. He was a farmer, blacksmith and distiller, and it is thought he served in one of the early wars. The mother was a Baptist and a devoted Christian. Caleb Dyer, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina, and died in the East. His wife, Rebecca, came to this county in 1833, where she died in 1836.

Stephen M. Dyer was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1842, and is a son of Joel and Sarah Ann (Talkington) Dyer, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. In 1836 Mr. Dyer's mother and nine children started for Arkansas, some traveling up the Arkansas River in a flat-boat and some crossing the plains with stock. They located where Mountainburg now is, when the country was a wilderness but sparsely settled. Joel soon after married, and lived in Washington County until 1850, when he removed to Dyer Station, in this county. He was of English descent, a well-to-do farmer, a stock raiser and blacksmith, and died in 1864. The mother died in 1881, and both belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Caleb Dyer, our subject's grandfather, was born in North Carolina, where he died when Joel was a boy. He was a soldier in one of the early wars. Stephen M. Dyer is the third child of a family of thirteen, six sons and six daughters living. He attended the log house subscription school-house of the neighborhood until seventeen, then attended a higher school in Washington County, and afterward went one term to Cane Hill College. Soon after the war began he joined a company of State troops, and afterward served in the First Arkansas Mounted Infantry under Col. Churchill. In June, 1862, he was transferred to the Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry, operating in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was in active service during the entire time, and was never wounded or captured. He surrendered at Fort Smith. He accompanied Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. In 1872 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Alsobrook, a native of South Carolina, who accompanied her father to this county in 1851. Mr. A. was a brigadier-general, and commanded the Crawford County militia at the battle of Elkhorn in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have seven children, and since 1874 have lived adjoining the old homestead at Dyer Station, which was named in honor of the family. Mr. Dyer began life a poor boy, but is now comfortably fixed, and owns and operates a good cotton-gin by steam. He is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868, and has served as justice of the peace of Alma Township. He belongs to the Alma Masonic Lodge No. 43, and is a member of the new order "Palm and Shell." He is a Presbyterian and his wife is a Methodist.

Thomas R. Early was born in Whitley County, Ky., June 29, 1843, and is a son of Dr. James H. and Fannie F. (Hammond) Early. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather in the War of 1812. The father and mother were born in Whitley County in 1808 and 1809, respectively. Dr. Early represented his county in the State Legislature in 1844, and for forty years practiced his profession in his native county. In politics he was

a Whig, and both himself and wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Having lost his wife in 1859 he was wedded to Rebecca Sammons, *nee* Cummings, who had four daughters by her first husband. Mr. Early had six sons and two daughters by his first marriage, and three sons by his second. Thomas R. was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools and Williamsburg Academy. At eighteen he began to teach in connection with farming, and has followed that profession since. January 12, 1871, he married Tempy Sammons, daughter of his step-mother. She was born November 21, 1851, in Whitley County, Ky., and is the mother of ten children: Randolph, James H., George W., William H., Willis, Samuel F., John F., Jacob, Fannie F. and Thomas S. Mrs. Early is a Methodist and her husband a Missionary Baptist. After living in Kentucky until 1880 they moved to Lamar County, Texas, and three years later came to this county. In 1863 Mr. Early enlisted in Company F, Thirty-second Kentucky Infantry, United States army, serving three months. On the day of his discharge he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Kentucky Infantry, and served until December, 1864. Three brothers also served in the Union army. He is a Republican, served as justice of the peace in Kentucky, and holds the same office here. In 1888 he was the Republican nominee for representative, and ran ahead of his ticket, but was beaten sixty-nine votes. He owns 200 acres of land, 100 being cultivated, and has made his property by personal effort.

T. W. Edmondson, of the firm of Wood, Edmondson & Britt, Star Grocery House, was born in Fort Smith in 1857, and is a son of Samuel and Ann (Manning), Edmondson. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Tennessee in 1803, and when small went with his father, Thomas, to Macon, Ga. He was a lawyer, and when a young man located in Crawford County, at old Crawford Court House, but later moved to Fort Smith, where he was one of the first settlers. He devoted his attention to his profession and political affairs, and represented Sebastian County in the State Legislature two terms. He was one of the leading lights of the Fort Smith bar for a number of years. His death occurred in 1868. The mother of T. W. was Mr. Edmondson's second wife, who was born in Ireland in 1819. She came to the United States when about twelve, and is now a resident of Fort Smith. Two of her children are living: Samuel M., born in Fort Smith in 1853, and now justice of the peace, and our subject. His early education was received at the last named place, and when thirteen he clerked in a restaurant one year, and afterward in a bakery. In 1876 he came to Van Buren, and established a bakery and restaurant. In 1882 W. O. Girard became his partner, and in 1884 Mr. Edmondson sold his interest. In 1885 he worked for Shibley & Wood, and the following year Harry Wood and himself established a grocery, which they ran a year. He then sold out to Mr. Wood and started for himself, and in 1887 sold out to James Wood and Frederick Britt, but in March, 1888, bought a third interest in the firm. They have one of the finest and best stocks in Van Buren, and enjoy a large patronage. In 1879 Mr. Edmondson married Annie Wood, daughter of James M. and Sophronia Wood, and a native of this town, born in 1860. She is a member of the Christian Church, but he is a Catholic. He is a director and stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, and is treasurer of the same. Politically he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Hancock in 1880.

Leander Elkins, farmer, was born November 9, 1845, in Wayne County, W. Va., and is a son of D. K. and Lydia E. (Adkins) Elkins, also natives of the same State. The father moved to Vernon County, Mo., in 1856, and died the same year. In connection with farming he was a mechanic and cabinet maker, and worked at those trades. Eight of his eleven children are still living: Furbin, of Washington County; J. K., of California; Mrs. Nancy E. Kimes, of this county; Mrs. Phoebe Kimes, of this county; Mrs. Lucinda Reed, of Barry County, Mo.; Mrs. Louisa A. Kimes, of this county; Leander and L. W. Elkins, of Livingston, Ill. The grandparents, Jacob and Phoebe Adkins, were of English descent. The former was born in Jamestown Colony, Va., in 1758, and died in 1862, and the latter was born about 1768. They moved from Jamestown Colony to New River, and lastly to Wayne County, Va., where they engaged in farming. Our subject lived upon the farm in West Virginia until eleven years of age, receiving but a meager education, and then went to Missouri, and from Missouri to Arkansas in 1857, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself by farming. In 1868 he married Marilda J. Kimes, who was born in Wayne

County, Mo., in 1848, and is a daughter of Valentine and Martha (Stell) Kimes, natives of Virginia and Georgia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Kimes moved from Virginia to Wayne County, Mo., and in 1850 came to Crawford County. Seven of their children live in this county, and one resides in California. They are: Mrs. Louisa A. Lester, of California; F. M. Kimes, D. G. Kimes, James M., Mrs. Elkins, Hiram N. Kimes, Thomas H. Kimes, Mrs. Martha Tribble and Mrs. Mary Snell. Mr. Elkins enlisted May 14, 1864, in Company A, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, serving under Capt. J. S. Dudley and Col. M. L. Harrison until discharged August 23, 1865. He operated in Northwestern Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Territory, participating in two battles at Fayetteville and nine guerrilla fights in Northwestern Arkansas. In politics Mr. Elkins is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant in 1868.

J. A. Farris, farmer of Alma, was born in Newton County, Mo., in 1840. His father, Jasper, was born near Chattanooga, Tenn., and after his marriage removed to Missouri, where he died, and his widow continued to live. Our subject and his brother were adopted by William Marrs, who came to Crawford County when Mr. Farris was about six years of age. He received but a limited education, and lived with Mr. Marrs until June, 1862, when he joined Capt. Carroll's company, and after the reorganization of the same served in Company C, Second Arkansas Cavalry, until the close of the war. He was on active duty nearly the entire time, and operated in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas until the company was disbanded at Marshall, Tex., in May, 1865. In 1859 he married Mahala Couch, who died in 1883, leaving six children. In 1885 he wedded Minda Warfield, a resident of Crawford County, but a native of Tennessee. Mr. Farris settled in Grayson County, Tex., after his first marriage, making that place his home until 1870, when he returned to Crawford County. He has since made his home near Alma, and by patient industry has become the owner of a nice farm of 240 acres. Politically Mr. Farris is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Greeley, in 1872. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Farris has no brother or sister living.

John Flanagan was born December 4, 1848, in Putnam County, Mo., and is a son of John and Ruth (Triplett) Flanagan. The father was born in Russell County, Ky., in 1810, and there learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed about twenty years, part of the time in Jonestown, Ky. He immigrated to Missouri about 1845, and in 1868 came to Crawford County, Ark., where he died in September, of the following year. The mother was born in the same county as her husband, and bore him fifteen children, ten of whom are living: Elizabeth (wife of R. E. Spoon), William (of Montana), Millie (wife of Daniel Johns), Nathan, Anthony (of Sullivan County), John, Mary (also married), Nancy (wife of John Reed), Benjamin, Phoebe A. (wife of Clements Morton), Bryant, Lloyd and Charles died in prison at Alton, Ill., and Martha and Sarah are deceased. The paternal grandparents were natives of Ireland, and after their marriage immigrated to the United States, settling in Russell County, Ky., where they died. The maternal grandparents moved from North Carolina to Kentucky after their marriage, and subsequently went to Putnam County, Mo., where the grandmother died. The grandfather came to this county in 1866, returned again to Missouri, and died in Arkansas in 1880, aged eighty. Our subject's mother is now making her home with her son, Daniel, aged seventy-two, and in good health. John Flanagan lived upon the home farm until his marriage, and received but a limited education during his youth. December 16, 1869, he married Martha E. Bogg, daughter of William T., a native of North Carolina, who went to Tennessee, from there to Texas, and then to Crawford County, Ark. Mrs. Bogg was born, married and died in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan have had nine children, eight now living: Julia, Minnie, Emma, John, Robert, Katie D., Thomas Hendricks and Ruth. One child died unnamed. Mr. Flanagan continued to live with his mother one year after his marriage, and six years later bought his present place on Webber Creek, which contains eighty acres, sixty-five being cultivated. Mr. Flanagan is a Democrat, an admirer of Cleveland, and has served the community as justice of the peace, although he has never sought office. Himself and wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for many years.

R. M. Fliinn, farmer, was born on Mountain Fork, Crawford Co., Ark., in 1844, and is the oldest son of Hugh and Martha (Cottrell) Fliinn. The mother was born in Virginia in 1806. The father was born in Ireland in 1802, and when

young learned the stone-mason's trade. After coming to America, in 1837, he worked at his trade several years in Arkansas, Indian Nation and Missouri, and finally, in 1841, settled in Crawford County, Ark., with Alexander Graham and James Gregg. In 1875 he removed to Washington County, where he died February 14, 1881. Of his children, but two are living: our subject and J. R. Flinn (merchant and postmaster, of Evansville). R. N. Flinn received a common-school education during his youth, while living under the paternal roof. In 1869 he married Sarah Barker, daughter of John and Sarah (McFarland) Barker. Mr. Barker was reared in Missouri, where he afterward practiced medicine. In 1847 he came to Crawford County, and here died the same year; the mother survived him but four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Flinn four sons and four daughters have been born. In March, 1862, Mr. Flinn enlisted in Company B, Third Missouri Regiment, under Capt. Clark, Gen. Sterling Price's regiment, and participated in the battles of Elkhorn, Mo., Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Charleston, siege of Petersburg, Va., and others. He was wounded seven times: at Elkhorn, through the bowels; at Corinth, in the limb; at Grand Gulf, Miss., in the knee; at Vicksburg, had his thigh broken; at Charleston, in 1864, had his arm broken; and subsequently his thigh was again broken in the same place. He was taken prisoner first at Elkhorn, but was soon released; at Corinth he was captured, and taken to Alton, Ill., where he was kept until exchanged in 1864, and the third time was taken prisoner, and held until paroled at the close of the war. He then returned to Crawford County, where he has since lived engaged in farming. In politics he is a Democrat.

James A. Floyd, farmer and proprietor of cotton-gin, was born in Bedford, County, Tenn., in 1848, a son of James H. and Martha L. Lawrence, natives of Williamson and Rutherford Counties, Tenn., respectively. The father died in the last named county about 1849, and the mother in Bedford County in 1860. The grandfather, James Floyd, was born in Virginia, and died in Williamson County, Tenn., prior to the war. The grandmother was a native of North Carolina. James A. is the youngest of a family of three children, and receiving but a limited education during his youth, when of age he began life for himself by farming. In 1874 he married Maggie, daughter of J. G. Harrison, a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., where Mr. Floyd farmed until 1880. Since that time he has resided three miles from Alma, having now 160 acres of good land as the result of his labor and good management. Mrs. Floyd's father served as deputy sheriff of Lincoln County, Tenn., and in 1880 came to Crawford County, locating near Alma. Mr. Floyd is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley, in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Alma Lodge No. 43, and belongs to the K. of H. He has one son and three daughters, and is united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Eugene N. Formby, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Newton County, Ga., in 1833, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Harvell) Formby, natives of Virginia, who went to Georgia when young and there passed their lives. The grandfather of our subject, Nathan, and his brother, Aaron, were the only ancestors who ever came to America. They came to fight in the Revolution under Gen. LaFayette, in which war Nathan was an officer. From these two men have descended the many families by the name of Formby which are now scattered over the United States. Both men were well-to-do planters and stock dealers and reared large families. Our subject lost his father when but seven years old, and his mother died in 1874. The maternal grandfather, Jackson Harvell, was of Irish descent and a native of Virginia. Eugene is the third of a family of six children, and having lost his father when so young his educational advantages were necessarily limited. His brother James enlisted in the Confederate army, and after a year's service died at Richmond, Va. Eugene served three years in the "Chatham Artillery," the first artillery company organized in the United States, which operated on the coast from Florida to North Carolina. During his entire service he never missed a roll-call, and the last year and a half served as wagon master. He was with Gen. Johnson at the time of the surrender at Greensboro, N. C. In 1855 he married Phoebe Ann, daughter of Jesse Birch, a native of North Carolina, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He removed to Georgia in 1836, and died during the late war. Mrs. Formby was born in Georgia in 1837, and is the mother of eleven children, all of whom reside near home. After his marriage Mr. Formby lived near Rome, Ga., until 1870, and then rented land in this county until 1872. He then began

to clear his present farm in the wilderness, and he now has 500 acres of well-improved bottom land. He is one of the best farmers in the county and has a good steam cotton-gin. He had \$600 when he came here and paid \$1,200 for the home farm. The remainder of his property he has accumulated since. He is a Democrat, and in 1874 was elected justice of the peace, continuing to hold that office eight years. His first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan. He is a member of the Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge No. 233, and himself and wife are Methodists.

Sterling Price Foster is a son of Josiah and Julia C. (Stewart) Foster. The father was born March 13, 1796, in Georgia, and when a young man went to Missouri, where he chose his first wife, by whom he had sixteen children, fourteen sons and two daughters. After her death he married the mother of our subject, who was born in Tennessee in 1824, and came with her parents to this county in 1840. Ten children, four sons and six daughters, were the result of this marriage. He first followed the plow when six years old, and beginning life with nothing became one of the largest land-holders in this county. He could neither read nor write, and his success was due to natural business sagacity and good management. He was by occupation a farmer, and was a successful trader in land and stock. He was a Democrat, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. He died December 21, 1870. The mother is still living. Sterling Foster, the youngest son, was born on the farm where he now lives on January 22, 1862. He lived upon the home place with his mother until 1887, and September 23, of that year, married Mary S. Alfred, who was born in Jackson County, Ala., April 22, 1862, and is a daughter of William and Jemima (Murray) Alfred, natives of East Tennessee and Georgia, respectively. When young the parents moved to Alabama, which was the State in which they were married. Mrs. Alfred died in 1862, and Mr. Alfred then married Jane Highfield. Five children were born of his first and eight of his second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred came to this county in 1880, where they are now living, both members of the church, as was the first Mrs. Alfred. Mr. Foster has always been engaged in farming, and has 220 acres, of which 180 are under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Church, South.

Gillead J. B. Gideon, farmer and deputy sheriff of Whitley Township, was born in what is now Bartow County, Ga., in 1836, and is a son of Dr. Berry W. and Lillie (Park) Gideon, natives of Hall and Jackson Counties, Ga., respectively. They were married in Jackson County and died in their native State, where they had passed their lives. The father's death occurred in February, 1884, when he was eighty-two, and the mother died the following August aged seventy-two. He was a successful physician, and held a license which was given by the Legislature. During the Indian troubles in Georgia he commanded a company of volunteers. His father was a native of England. Our subject is the fourth child in a family composed of two sons and nine daughters. During his youth he received a common-school education while under the paternal roof. During the Civil War he served almost the entire time in Company K, First Georgia Infantry, State troops, known as "Joe Brown's Pets," guarding the bridges and railroads until the army entered Georgia, when he joined the regular service. He was discharged at Atlanta shortly before the close of the war, whereupon he returned home. In 1858 he married Margaret, daughter of William Mobley, who until 1870 lived in Georgia, and is now a resident of Johnson County, Ark. Of Mr. Gideon's ten children one son is in Tennessee and the remainder in Arkansas. Since 1870, with the exception of one year, Mr. Gideon has been a resident of Crawford County. In the meantime he spent a short time in both Franklin County and New Mexico, but finally located permanently upon his present farm in 1877. From a small piece of ground composed of forty acres, upon which he erected a log cabin sixteen feet square, he has been increasing his landed possessions until he now has 100 acres of cleared land, and is the owner of 240 acres of land in all in different tracts. He has given his children a good education, and for two years has been sheriff of the county. He has always been a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Breckenridge in 1860.

Alexander Gooding was born July 4, 1822, in Cocke County, Tenn., near Newport, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Gooding, natives of South Carolina. Of their five children our subject is the only one living. Those deceased are William, Francis, Andrew J. and Martin. Mr. Gooding immigrated to



Tennessee shortly after his marriage, and there died in 1823. The mother died in Crawford County in 1859, advanced in years. Alexander, when young, was left to care for his mother, and during his youth worked upon a farm, receiving a common-school education. When twenty-two years old he came to Crawford County, landing in Van Buren in 1844 \$6 in debt. The first year he worked upon a farm, and then rented land for about six years. In 1844 he bought land near Dripping Springs, and in 1862 went to Texas. There he did frontier duty in the Confederate States army, under Capt. Toddie, for a few years, or till the surrender of Victoria Peak, in Texas. He once drove a government team as far as San Antonio, but participated in but one battle, Brushy Creek, Montague Co., Texas. In 1867 he left Denton County, Texas, and located upon his present place in Crawford County. He then bought 180 acres of land, to which he has added until he now owns 840 acres; 125 he has cultivated and devotes to farming and stock raising. January 9, 1851, he married Martha E. Collins, daughter of Dr. Dixon P. and Melvina (Cotterel) Collins, and a native of Alabama. To them eight children have been born, five of whom are living: James F., Alexander, Alice, Albert and Abbie. Those deceased are John D., Lee and an infant. Alice is now the wife of Richard J. Miller, of this county. Mr. Gooding, with four other citizens, founded a school at South Grove, paying the expenses thereof themselves, thus illustrating the interest he takes in educational matters. He is a Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace. He is a Mason, and himself and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James Greig (deceased) was born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1814. When a lad he was apprenticed to learn the stone-cutter's trade, which he afterward followed, and was considered a finished workman. When about twenty-one years of age he set sail for America, and, landing in New York, spent some years in the Eastern States. Working his way westward, in 1844 he came to Crawford County, Ark., and two years later married Lucinda Morton. This lady is a daughter of Andrew Morton, was born in Illinois in 1826, and came to this county with her parents in 1831. After his marriage Mr. Greig turned his attention to farming, in which he was reasonably successful. Although he enjoyed but very limited educational advantages during his youth, his fondness for books caused him to become a well-informed man, and in 1874-75 he was elected by the Democrats to represent Crawford County in the Legislature. He was a Methodist in religion, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred in 1878. His wife also belonged to the Methodist Church, and to them the following children were born: Agnes, wife of W. S. Williams, a farmer of this county; Elizabeth (deceased), wife of D. E. C. Williams, farmer; J. Howard and William W., who now live at home; Martha A., wife of A. E. Lewis, a blacksmith; Hamlet, a farmer, husband of Julia Hainey. All of Mr. Greig's sons are staunch Democrats, like their father.

Judge Harrison B. Hale, a prominent citizen of Cedar Creek Township, was born in Washington County, Tenn., in 1840, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Longmire) Hale, also natives of that State, born August 15, 1809, and April 8, 1806, respectively. Leaving their native State the parents first went to Barren County, Ky., then to Red River County, Texas. In 1859 they came to Cane Hill, Ark., in 1860 located in Crawford County, in 1874 went to Washington Territory, and in 1875 went to Oregon. In politics the father was a Whig, and in religion a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was a farmer by occupation, and while in Tennessee served as justice of the peace. He was twice married, and by his first wife had two children, one, Mesheck Hale, living near Warsaw, Mo. By his second marriage he had seven children, viz.: Our subject; Mrs. Hannah Martin, of Van Buren; Mrs. Mary J. Montgomery, of Barker Township, this county; Landon Taylor, of Montana; Joseph, Noah B. (deceased) and John (deceased). The grandparents, Joseph and Susannah (Hollin) Hale, were natives of Maryland, who immigrated to Tennessee. The paternal forefathers of our subject came to America from England with Lord Baltimore, settling in his colony, and the great-grandfather, George Hale, was a native of Maryland, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandparents were of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania. Judge Hale passed his early youth in Tennessee, and attended the Fall Branch Seminary, in Washington County, of that State. He afterward went to Columbia College, Adair County, Ky., but his education was interrupted by the war. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, and served under Capt. J. Winfrey. After being in Gen. Buster's

cavalry, and participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, he was dismounted and joined Col. Clark's Ninth Missouri Infantry. He was present at the battles of Prairie Grove, La., Pleasant Hill, La., and Jenkins' Ferry. He received a slight wound in the head while in the Indian Nation, but served until the close of the war, being paroled at Van Buren in 1865. He was in an engagement at New-tonia, Mo., and in the northwest corner of this State, near old Fort Wayne, in the fall before the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., being then under Gen. Cooper, of the Choctaw Nation. After the war he engaged in teaching, which he still continues to do, as he holds a first grade certificate. He made his home with his father until 1869, and October 17, of that year, married Ruth C. London, who was born in this county April 29, 1853, and is a daughter of John J. and Judith (Burnett) London. By this marriage Judge Hale has one child, Mollie J. Hale, born August 21, 1870. Mr. Hale is one of the successful and enterprising men of the county, and in September, 1878, was elected justice of the peace of the township, which office he held two years. In 1880 he was elected county and probate judge, and in 1886 was re-elected to the same office. This fall he was elected county surveyor, and he is now fulfilling the duties of his public offices with fidelity and zeal. He is a member of the Church of God, and is a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Seymour in 1868.

Moses Hall was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 13, 1826, where he lived upon his father's farm and received a common-school education. When twenty-six years old his father gave him a plantation, and in 1853 he married Mary E. Robison, daughter of William and Rebecca (Cunningham) Robison, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Hall was born in Jefferson County, of that State, May 18, 1833. Mr. Hall came to Monroe County, Mo., in 1857, but returning to Kentucky in 1865, lived there until 1881. Coming to Arkansas he first located in Woodruff County, and in 1883 came to Crawford County, where he now farms upon 120 acres of land, ninety of which he has cultivated. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living: Benjamin L., William R., Elizabeth R. (deceased), Mary B., Virginia L., James T., George W. and Ella R. Mr. Hall is a Democrat in politics. He is a successful man, his property being the result of his own labor, and the property given him by his father was all lost during the war. Moses Hall, Sr., the father of our subject, was also a native of Shelby County, Ky., and his mother, Elizabeth P. (Crawford), was born in Greenbrier County, Va., but went to Shelby County with her parents when sixteen years old. The family on both sides have been Old School Presbyterians, and were of Irish descent. Mr. Hall was an extensive planter, a soldier in the War of 1812, and a Democrat.

Harrison D. Hammack, M. D., of Van Buren, was born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1837, and is a son of James D. and Martha Louisa (Richardson) Hammack. The father was born in Virginia in 1800, and was of Anglo-Saxon descent. Soon after his marriage, in 1824, he immigrated to Dixon Springs, Smith Co., Tenn. In 1858 he left for Madison County, Mo., and the last few years of his life were spent in Van Buren, Ark., where he died in 1887. His grandfather was with Gen. Jackson in the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia in 1806, and died in Madison County, Mo., in 1871. Harrison D. is the fifth of a family of eight children, and during his youth attended Arcadia College, in Missouri. After becoming nineteen he taught four years, and in 1861 went to Union County, Ill., where he taught one term. He next taught in Ramsey, Fayette County, and in 1863 began to study medicine under Dr. Alonzo Clark at that place. In 1867 he began to practice at Prairie du Rocher, Ill. In 1876, '77 and '78, he attended Bellevue College, in New York City, and graduated from that institution in 1878. During these years he studied surgery under Prof. Alexander B. Mott, from whom he received a surgeon's certificate, and in 1878 returned to Illinois and resumed his practice. In 1881 he came to Van Buren, where he is now well known and enjoying a lucrative practice, which is well merited. He has been married three times, his present wife having been Miss Jennie Parale Hurst, and a native of Texas. The Doctor has nine children: William A., Jacob W., Susan L., Aloysius, Rosalie, Olive, Regina, Stephen and Bessie. The Doctor and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to the Independent Order of Good Templars. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor; is inde-

pendent in politics, and a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association.

J. R. Harden, merchant and farmer, was born in Tennessee, near the eastern part of the Virginia line, September 1, 1826, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Straup) Harden. The father was born in Virginia, of German parents, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1824 he immigrated to Eastern Tennessee, and nine years later went to Greene County, where he died. The mother was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and also born in Virginia, where she married Mr. Harden. Of their seven children, three are now living: Samuel, Sarah and Josiah R. Those deceased are Jonathan, Polly, Lemuel and an infant. The mother died in Tennessee. Our subject lived with his parents in Tennessee until seven years of age, and then ran away. He started to join a brother who was attending school at Richmond, Va., but was stopped by an uncle, and changing his course went to Bull's Gap, Greene Co., Tenn., where he lived with a man named F. W. Etter until grown, engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He then went to McMinn County, Tenn., and enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Trousdale, and served through the Mexican War. He served in every battle fought in the valley of Mexico, and was discharged at New Orleans. In August, 1848, he married Elizabeth Cox, in McMinn County, Tenn., of which she was a native. Her parents, William and Sarah Cox, were born and reared in Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Harden five children have been born: Sarah, wife of J. H. Lowry, of this county; Harden, now a citizen of Chickasaw Nation; Andrew J. and Josephine, widow of R. E. Taylor, still living, and William C. and Emily J. (deceased). In 1849 Mr. Harden went to Greene County, Mo., and two years later went to Benton County, Ark. In the time of the war he took his family to Texas, but returned himself, and although he was opposed to secession, when the State seceded he took up arms in her defense, enlisting in the Home Guards. He then raised a company of which he was captain under Stan Watie. He afterward became a major, and served until the close of the war, participating in the fights at Wilson's Creek, Spring River, Newtonia and others. The company was disbanded in 1865, and he then passed two years in Texas and seven in Chickasaw Nation, where he erected the first mill. Two years after he came to Crawford County, where he is now engaged in the mercantile business, and has 160 acres of land, seventy-five being under cultivation. Since July 16, 1887, he has been an ordained minister in the Christian Church, to which his wife also belongs. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Robert G. Harrison was born in Overton County, Tenn., June 24, 1828, and is a son of Richard H. and Elizabeth (Coons) Harrison. The father was born in Randolph County, Va., and when sixteen immigrated by wagon to Virginia, settled in Overton County, and worked upon a farm until a young man. He then practiced medicine, having devoted a large share of his leisure to study. During his latter life he farmed and taught school in Montgomery County, Ind., where he died. The mother was born in Roane County, Tenn., and was the mother of ten children, all, save one, now living: Harriet A. Woods, wife of Samuel Woods, of Darke County, Ohio; Rebecca J., wife of Jonathan Hale, of Mercer County, Ohio; Richard P.; James H., banker in Farmer City, Ill.; Richard W., Tuscola, Ill.; John C., M. D.; Benjamin F., of Evansville, Ind.; Sarah C., wife of Mark Harding, of Hillsdale, Ind., and Susan E., wife of James C. Weaver, of Fort Wayne. Thomas J. is deceased. Mrs. Harrison died at the age of seventy-eight, in Darke County, Ohio. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Randolph County, Va., from there went to Overton County, Tenn., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Montgomery County, Ind., at an advanced age. His wife, Martha (Blair) Harrison, was born in Virginia, where she was married. She afterward accompanied her husband West, and died in Montgomery County, Ind. She was related to Gen. Blair. The maternal grandfather of our subject immigrated to the United States from Saxony when a young man, settling first in Overton County, Tenn., and died in Montgomery County, Ind. He was a man of fine education, having served in the German army before coming to America. His wife, Catherine, was born in Scotland, of German parents, was married in the United States, whither she had immigrated, and also died in Montgomery County. James Harrison, our subject's great-grandfather, was born near Richmond, Va., was a general in the Revolution, and died in Overton County, Tenn. His father

was a Virginian, and lived and died in his native State. Benjamin Harrison our subject's great-great-grandfather, was born in Manchester, England, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, Maj.-Gen. Harrison, was hung in Manchester for treason. Our subject, Dr. Harrison, passed his youth in his native county, where he received a common-school education. He subsequently studied under Prof. Thomas, and attended the Wabash College. He began the study of medicine in Crawfordsville, Ind., under Drs. Currie and McKey, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1854. He then practiced a few years in Montgomery County, Ind.; then in Montgomery County, Ill., and in 1856 went to Clinton County, Mo. He returned to Indiana in 1861, and in 1863 served as surgeon of the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served until discharged at the close of the war, at Raleigh, N. C., and had charge of the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Scofield. He next went to De Kalb County, Mo., and in 1867 settled in Johnson County, Kas., but in 1880 came to Crawford County, Ark. He is a successful physician, and owns eighty acres of land, thirty-five being cultivated. February 23, 1868, he married Margaret Quinlin, a native of St. Louis County, and daughter of Patrick N. and Rachel Quinlin, natives of Ireland. Mr. Quinlin died in St. Louis County, and the mother is now living with her second husband in Iowa. Dr. Harrison is a strong Democrat, is now mayor of Cedarville, notary public, school director, and is in the United States signal service.

Charles F. Harvey, insurance and claim agent, and attorney at law, at Van Buren, Ark., was born in Prussian Saxony, Germany, in 1825, and is the son of William Harvey, a native of Saxony before its cession to Prussia. He served in the army of Napoleon I, and was with him in his disastrous Russian campaign, being present when Moscow was burned, and present in two of his great three-day battles. He immigrated to the United States in 1833, landing at Baltimore, Md., and crossing the Alleghany Mountains settled at Pittsburg, Penn. Six weeks after he lost his wife, she dying of cholera, which raged there at that time. About 1840 he moved to Harrison County, Ind., and died in Clark County, of that State, in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation and the father of seven children. Two died in Germany, two in this country, and three are still living, our subject being the fourth. He was brought to America when about eight years old, and his early education was confined to about nine months' attendance at a public night school. He lived with his father until he was twelve years old, when he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of window blinds at Pittsburg, and after serving out his apprenticeship he went to Nashville, Tenn., in 1843, and was a clerk in a store while there. In the fall of 1844 he went to St. Louis, and finding no steady employment at his trade, learned house and sign painting, and worked at that business there until 1846, when he enlisted in Col. Easton's regiment of volunteers to go to the relief of Gen. Taylor in Mexico, and served under his command until discharged. On his return to St. Louis he and his partner, Alexander McGrew, fitted up a flat-boat to find work during the winter along the lower river, and about twenty-five miles above Vicksburg their boat was wrecked in a great storm, and they barely saved themselves with their trunk. In 1849 he came to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in painting, and in 1854 lost his health, and the following year engaged in photography, traveling in the hope of regaining his health. In 1860 he came to Van Buren, where he has since lived. In 1866 he conducted a general store in connection with his photograph gallery, until 1881, and since 1868 has been interested in the insurance business, representing the Hartford, of Hartford, until they withdrew from the State at the beginning of the Brooks and Baxter war. Since then he has represented the Phoenix, of Hartford; New Orleans, of New Orleans; Pelican, of New Orleans, and Dakota, of Mitchell. He has served as justice of the peace for eight years or more, with credit, and since 1886 has been prosecuting claims against the Government. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1873 he married Miss Sallie M. Davidson, of Fayetteville, Ark., who was born at Monmouth, Ill., and died in Van Buren in October, 1878. In 1879 he wedded Mrs. Mattie G. Malone, a native of Alabama, who with himself is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Van Buren, of which church he is a steward and trustee. In 1869 Mr. Harvey was elected by the Arkansas Annual Conference a lay delegate to represent it at the General Conference that met at

Memphis, Tenn., in 1870, and was again elected a lay delegate by the same conference in 1877 to represent it at the General Conference held at Atlanta, Ga., in 1878. Mr. Harvey is a Mason of the Council degree.

James D. Hawkins, sheriff, is a native of this county, and was born September 1, 1843. His father, Isaac, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and for many years was a steamboat clerk. When a young man he came to Van Buren, and he married Susan M. Wasson, at Palmyra, Mo., where she was born. For some time he served as constable of Van Buren. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1881. They had five children, of whom four are living: James D., Josephine (wife of G. W. Wines), Harry and Holdena White. James D. was reared and educated in Van Buren, and was an apprentice at the harness and saddler's trade, at which he worked until the war. In 1861 he enlisted as private in Carroll's company, under Gen. Pierce, and after the company disbanded, subsequent to the battle of Oak Hill, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Arkansas Infantry. He was wounded at Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, and was disabled until the following March, but afterward was in the battles at Helena, Little Rock and Camden. June 9, 1865, he was paroled at Shreveport. Until 1868 he drove cattle in the Indian Territory, and then returned to his birth-place. In 1870 he married Sarah Mooney, daughter of W. B. and Nancy (MaLoy) Mooney. She was born in Texas in 1854, and bore him seven children: William, James, Gertrude, Maurice, Ella, Philip and George. From 1882 until 1886 he sold groceries in Van Buren, and was then elected sheriff of the county by a majority of 267. In September, 1888, he was re-elected by a majority of 327, which fully illustrates his capabilities as an officer. In April, 1888, he was elected mayor of Van Buren, and filled that position of trust in a faithful manner. He was elected sheriff in the following September, and resigned the office of mayor. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley. His wife and children belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. He belongs to the K. of P., A. O. U. W. and American Legion of Honor. He is a prosperous business man, and a stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company.

Henry Clay Hayman was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1827, and is a son of Sampson and Elizabeth (Reeder) Hayman. The father was of German descent, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1787. He was a machinist and engineer by trade, and when young went to Kentucky, where he afterward married. He then went to Brown County, and his death occurred in 1837. The mother was born in Kentucky about 1800. She was the daughter of Simeon Reeder, who married Elizabeth Boone, daughter of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone. Mrs. Elizabeth Hayman died in 1885, and was the mother of five children, of whom two are living: John Q. A., a wealthy miller of Lexington, Ky., and our subject. He lost his mother when eight years old, and his father when he was ten years of age, after which he was cared for by his maternal grandmother until he was twelve. He then accompanied his uncle near Flemingsburg, Ky., and there worked with his uncle, who was a miller by trade. When nineteen he left his uncle, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and with his twin brother, John Q. A., worked in a mill until 1852, when he came to Van Buren, where he has since resided, and has engaged in the milling business, more or less, ever since. In 1847 he married Miss Jane Casner, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1827, and has borne him three children, all born in Cincinnati, Ohio; Simeon, engineer; Ella, deceased, and William, chief engineer of the Van Buren Ice Factory. In politics Mr. Hayman is a Republican, and after the cessation of the late hostilities, during the reconstruction was United States Military Registrar of Crawford County. He has served in the city council, at different times, thirteen years, and was a member of the school board a number of years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Past D. D. G. M. of the I. O. O. F. of Arkansas. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

William Henry, superintendent of round-house at Chester, is a son of Thomas and Honoria (Morgan) Henry, natives of Ireland, who came to this country when young. For many years the father engaged in railroadng, and having made his way to Franklin County, Mo., he bought land there and interested himself in farm life. He and his wife were members of the Catholic Church, and of their family our subject and a sister are the only children now living. William Henry was born in Franklin County, Mo., September 17, 1861, and attended school in Pacific, Franklin County, and the Washington Univer-

sity at St. Louis. In 1879 he was apprenticed in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad shops at Springfield, Mo., and after learning his trade served in the capacities of fireman, machinist, etc. In March, 1887, he took charge of the shops at Springfield, and in July of the same year became the superintendent at Chester, and has since filled that position with credit, to the complete satisfaction of his employers. June 5, 1887, he married Miss Bertha Duff, a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and is now the father of a son, James W. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henry are Catholics, and he is a member of the order of Catholic Knights. In politics he is conservative.

Wesley Hinson was born in Union County, N. C., September 3, 1843, and is a son of Jeremiah J. and Elizabeth Hinson. The father lived in his native State, North Carolina, until 1853, from that time until 1859 living in Saline County, Ark. He finally located upon a farm at the foot of the mountains, in Vine Prairie Township, Crawford County, and there farmed until his death in 1877, aged sixty-two years, with the exception of some time spent during the war in Texas. He was of Irish and Spanish descent, and for twelve years was an ordained minister in the Methodist Church. His father was also named Jeremiah J. Wesley Hinson was the oldest of three children, and when but a boy lost his mother. He came to Crawford County when nine, and at the age of eighteen joined the Second Arkansas Battalion. He operated in Virginia with Lee's army, and participated in the Seven Days Fight, the Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and at Gettysburg was captured. He was taken to Columbus, Ohio, and after taking the oath of allegiance went to Bedford County, Penn., and worked some time in a machine shop. In September, 1863, he joined Company D, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being mustered in at Harrisburg. After Lincoln's proclamation ordering all who had fought in the Confederate army to the Northwest, he went first to Minnesota and then to Ft. Wadsworth, Dak., remaining until September, 1865. He then went to Pennsylvania, and was discharged the following year, since which time he has lived in Crawford County. In December, 1866, he married Johanna, daughter of George and Hester Ann Ragsdale, who came here with her parents in an early day. She lost her mother when but a girl, but her father is now living in Washington County. He served two years in the Confederate army. Mr. Hinson first homesteaded forty acres of land upon coming here, but by patient economy and good management is now the owner of 160 acres of good land, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He is now serving his fourth term as justice of the peace, and has had but two cases appealed, which were both confirmed. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which he has belonged since 1863, and of which his wife has been a member since 1867. He does a good work as Sunday-school superintendent. He belongs to the Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge, No. 238; has served as Senior Deacon and Senior Warden, and is now Worshipful Master. He is also Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star Chapter No. 63, and Organizing Deputy of that order in the thirteenth district, which comprises Sebastian and Crawford Counties and the northern part of Franklin. In politics he is a Democrat.

Jeremiah J. Henson, farmer and stock raiser, was born in North Carolina in 1849, and is a son of Jeremiah J. and Elizabeth Henson [see sketch of Wesley Hinson]. He was their youngest child, and when young attended the neighboring subscription school, but his studies were interrupted by the Civil War, the last two years of which he spent in Texas with his father. In 1870 he left the paternal roof and married Mary, daughter of Jesse W. and Elizabeth Wallace, who were then residents of Lee's Creek, but now live in Texas, where Mrs. Henson was born. This union has been blessed with eleven children, of whom four sons and three daughters are living. Since his marriage, Mr. Henson has lived in Vine Prairie Township, with the exception of the year 1883, which he spent in Texas. His home farm contains 160 acres, which is well improved, with good buildings and a nice house. He also owns 200 acres of bottom land, sixty-five of which are improved, and all of which is the result of his industry and management. He began life owning but a horse, saddle and bridle, and has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a public-spirited man and advocates all enterprises for the public good. He has given his children the benefits of good educations, and is well known as a respected and honest citizen. During the war he was a Union man, but not an abolitionist, and in politics he is a Democrat, his first presidential vote having been cast for Greeley. Himself and

wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he belongs to Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge No. 233.

John Henson, farmer, of Vine Prairie Township, was born in Saline County, Ark., in 1853, and is a son of the Rev. Jeremiah J. and Margaret (Hopper) Henson, natives of North Carolina, where they were reared and married. In 1858 they came to Arkansas, living first in Saline and Garland Counties, and in 1859 came to Crawford, their deaths occurring here in January, 1877, and 1882, respectively. Both belonged to the Methodist Church, in which for many years Mr. Henson was engaged as a local preacher. He was twice married, his last wife being the mother of our subject. He was captain of a company of militia at the commencement of the war. He was of Irish-Spanish and Scotch descent. John Henson was the eldest of four children, and his education was received in the common schools of Crawford County and at Cane Hill College, which he attended five months; he afterward taught several months. In 1875 he married Eliza J., daughter of Richard R. Wigley, who came here from Georgia soon after the war. This marriage has been blessed with eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Henson has lived upon his present farm since 1881. This contains 160 acres of land, and the upper strata of earth seems to be underlaid with a fine quality of coal, which has been found in several places only a few feet from the surface. Mr. Henson began life a poor man, but is now comfortably fixed, and is one of the enterprising and worthy citizens of the township. He is a Democrat, cast his first presidential vote for Tilden in 1876, and for two years served his township as constable. Himself and wife are Methodists, and he is a member of the Producers' Trade Union. He has some Cherokee Indian blood in his veins.

Ben F. Hodges, of the firm of Meyer, Hodges & Co., of Van Buren, was born December 2, 1852, on a boat on the Ohio River, near Cannelton, Ind., and is a son of John and Ann (Medlicot) Hodges. The father was a native of England, there learned the butcher's trade, and before reaching his majority immigrated to America, locating in Louisville, Ky. He was married in 1852, soon after removing to Cannelton, Ind., and in 1852 came to Van Buren. He engaged in butchering throughout his entire life, and while in Van Buren packed and shipped pork to the southern markets. The mother was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States when a young woman. Both are deceased. Three of the children are now living: Mary, wife of Dr. Thomas Caster, of Ozark, Ark.; Harriet, wife of N. F. Cornelius, of Van Buren, and our subject. The latter was but six years of age when he was brought to Van Buren, and at the age of eleven began to clerk in a store. In 1865 he went to Rochester, Ind., to learn the baker's trade, and in 1869 returned to Van Buren, working at the business until 1871, when he again clerked. In 1879 himself, H. F. Meyer and J. W. Statler went into the general mercantile business. The last named gentlemen sold his share to the other two in 1885, and since that date the business has been owned by Messrs. Meyer & Hodges. They carry a complete and first-class line of goods and enjoy a large patronage. Mr. Hodges is a man of good business capacity, temperate habits and courteous manners. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 27, K. of P.

Richard Holcroft, farmer, was born April 13, 1835, in New Castle County, Del., and is a son of Thomas and Margeret (Beaston) Holcroft. The father came to the United States from England when about five, and learning the cotton-spinner's trade in Philadelphia, followed that all his life, managing a number of cotton factories. He is now living in Chester, Penn., aged seventy-six, and enjoying good health. The mother was born in Delaware, of Swedish parents, and there grew to maturity and married. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom still live: Richard, John, William, Mary A. and Sarah. Those deceased are George, Alfred and Edward. The mother died in Chester, Penn., in 1869. Our subject passed the principal part of his youth in Philadelphia, Penn., receiving a good education and learning the blacksmith and machinist's trade, which he followed until two years ago. After leaving home, when sixteen, he served an apprenticeship of five years, and then worked as a journeyman in Toronto, Canada, two years. He then spent one year in Philadelphia, and October 4, 1856, enlisted in the United States army, going to Florida to quell the Seminole Indians. In 1857 he went to Kansas, and then crossed the plains to assist in settling the difficulty with the Mormons. Upon the outbreaking of the Rebellion he was ordered from Fort Randall, Neb., to

Virginia, arriving there the day John Brown was hung. He served as United States artillery sergeant, and after his discharge re-enlisted as sergeant of ordnance, and served for three years, being engaged in but a few minor battles with the Indians. He next worked for the Government two years in the ammunition department, and some time later ran the engine in the *Public Ledger* paper-mills of George W. Childs for five years. After running an engine in Philadelphia thirteen years he engaged in the queensware business three years, and then bought eighty acres of land in Crawford County, Ark., which he now owns, and forty of which he has cultivated. October 10, 1861, he married Jane Stewart, a native of London, Canada, but a resident of New York City at the time of her marriage. Seven of their ten children are living: Ida, William, Sarah, Edward, Eliza, Samuel and Mattie. John, Charles and an infant are deceased. Mrs. Holcroft is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. H. is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., U. A. M. and G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Catherine Hollis. James Little (deceased) was born in Georgia in 1801. When a young man he immigrated to Clark County, Ark., and there married Nancy Gentry, a native of Nashville, Tenn., born in 1803, who came with her parents to Clark County. After his marriage Mr. Little moved to Washington County, in 1828, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He was left a widower in 1840, with four sons and three daughters. He then married Elizabeth Franklin, who bore him two sons. He was a Democrat, and in religion was a Primitive Baptist, as was his first wife. Mrs. Little is still living, and is a Methodist. The death of Mr. Little occurred in 1844, and was much mourned by his friends and acquaintances. Catherine, the fourth child, one of his first wife's children, and the widow of the highly esteemed Luther N. Hollis, was born October 10, 1825, in Clark County, Ark. She was there united in marriage, in 1848, to Alex. A. Steward, who was born in Indiana in 1820. Mr. Steward came to Arkansas when a boy, and had been previously wedded to Esther Hinds, who lived but a short time. Mr. Steward was a shrewd business man, second lieutenant in the Mexican War, and a Democrat. He died in 1853. The following year his widow married Luther N. Hollis, who was born in Indiana in 1826. Having learned the tanner's trade when a boy he worked at that business in Cincinnati, Ohio, Cassville, Mo., and Fayetteville, Ark. Later in life he turned his attention to farming. He also served in the Mexican War, and upon the outbreaking of the Rebellion enlisted in the first Confederate company—Capt. Carroll's—that left Crawford County, serving as first lieutenant until the close of the war. He was twice taken prisoner and twice released. He died in 1877, lamented as a kind-hearted neighbor, loving father and faithful friend. Mrs. Hollis has but one living child, Miss Luther Maud Lee, who was born June 14, 1865, but she has cared for an orphan boy, Dick Hollis, who lives upon the farm. Mrs. Hollis owns 357 acres of land besides town property.

James K. P. Howell was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1844, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Cheneault) Howell, natives of Arkansas and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a farmer, and died in 1844. The mother was born in 1819, and died in January, 1870. Of her two children, our subject is the only one living. He grew to manhood upon a farm, and lived with his mother during her lifetime. During the latter part of the war he served nine months in Capt. Miles' company, Col. Wallace's regiment. In 1868 he married Mary C. Wilson, who was born in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1851, and now has six children: Emma, Henry F., Minnie, Tennessee, Mary Willie, and an infant daughter. Mr. Howell owns 287 acres of land on Lee's Creek, seven miles northwest of Van Buren, and until recently lived upon his farm. He then purchased a restaurant in Van Buren of Mr. Kronk, of which he has since been the proprietor. He keeps a first-class restaurant in every respect, setting a good table and having everything neat and comfortable. He is a Mason, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henry Howell was born December 20, 1847, in Greene County, Tenn., and is a son of Henry and Martha (Lowe) Howell. The parents were born in Tennessee, where they received a subscription school education and were reared and married. To them nine children were born, seven of whom are living: Andrew, Adam, Thomas, Henry, Margaret (wife of J. T. Morton), Catherine (wife of John Burchfield) and Emily (wife of Z. T. Waters). In 1850 Mr.



Howell immigrated to Arkansas on a flat-boat, settling first on Lee's Creek near Van Buren, where he lived five years. He was the founder of Uniontown, where he farmed until his death in 1884, aged seventy-two. He was constable and deputy sheriff. The mother is now eighty-one years old and enjoying good health. Philip Howell, the grandfather, was born in Tennessee, and a soldier in the Mexican War. His wife was also a native of Tennessee. Hugh Lowe, the maternal grandfather, was of Irish parentage, and died in Tennessee. Our subject received a common-school education, and lived with his father until after coming to this county. When sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate army, served under Capt. Brooks about one year, and participated in the battle of Fayetteville. After returning home and farming ten years, he engaged in the mercantile business, and is now doing a flourishing business in connection with his farming. He owns 160 acres, eighty of which he cultivates, and has also a cotton-gin, grist and saw-mill. In 1862 he married Sarah Jackson, a native of Illinois, and daughter of William Jackson. To them six children have been born, all save one now living: Rosa, Manta, William H. and Martha. Lillie is deceased. Mr. Howell is a Democrat and Royal Arch Mason. He is a public-spirited man, and interests himself in the educational advancement of the county.

Hon. James H. Huckleberry, attorney at law, was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1840, and is a son of Silas D. and Lettice (Prather) Huckleberry. His great-grandfather, George Huckleberry, immigrated to the United States and located in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. About 1800 he located in what is now Clark County, Ind. He fought in the Revolutionary War. His son, David Huckleberry, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Indiana about 1844. Silas D. Huckleberry was born in Clark County, Ind., in 1814, and was a farmer by occupation. About 1837 he moved to Jennings County, Ind., and there served as constable several years. In 1854 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served the full time allowed by the State law. He belonged to Company I, Sixth Indiana Regiment, and served as captain of the same two and a half years. He fought in several skirmishes besides the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Ky., and Chickamauga. While in the army he contracted disease, from which he died in Jennings County in 1870. He was of Welsh-German descent. Mrs. Lettice (Prather) Huckleberry was of Scotch-Irish and English descent, and was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1817. Her father was William Prather, who was born in Maryland in 1768. He was a descendant of two brothers who came to America before the Revolution, and about 1800, with nine brothers and two sisters, he settled near Utica, Clark Co., Ind., where they took up a large tract called Clark's Grant. Mrs. Huckleberry is still living. James H. is the oldest of eight children, and when young attended the Vernon public school, and spent two terms at Asbury University at Greencastle. In April, 1861, he left the freshman class to enlist in Company G, Fifth Indiana Regiment, for three months, and at the close of the Western Virginia campaign returned home and enlisted in Company I, of the same regiment, for three years. He was present at the fights at Shiloh, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, and was seriously wounded in the last named battle. He was discharged with his regiment at Indianapolis in September, 1864. In 1865 he entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated the following year. He began to practice in Vernon, Ind., and in 1868 located in Fayetteville, Ark. In 1869 he was appointed United States attorney of the Western District of Arkansas, by President Johnson, and, as the Federal court was held at Van Buren, he came here, and held the office until 1872. April 6, of that year, he was made circuit judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and resided at Huntsville until 1874. Since 1876 he has resided in Van Buren, and from 1879 until 1883 was post-master. In 1884 he represented Crawford County in the House of Representatives, and served on the railroad and judicial committees. In politics he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln. In 1864 Mr. Huckleberry married Laura Barnum, who was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1842 and died in 1866. October 21, 1870, he married Mattie L. Jarvis, who was born in 1844 near Williamsburg. Her great-grandmother was of Indian origin. Mr. and Mrs. Huckleberry have four children: James H., Jr., Malcomb L., Silas I. and Bessie L. M. Mr. Huckleberry is a Royal Arch Mason, an I. O. O. F., and has been a G. A. R. since 1866. He is a Methodist and his wife a Congregationalist. He is a prosperous business man and a director in the Crawford County Bank.

Andrew H. Huckleberry, M. D., was born in Clark County, Ind., October 5, 1844, and when three years old was taken by his parents to Jennings County, Ind., where he grew up on a farm, and received a common-school education. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served 100 days. Soon after his return he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. H. Green, of North Vernon, Ind., and in 1870 attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. The same year he came to this county, and has since been engaged in trading, farming and the practice of his profession. He is one of the energetic and enterprising men of the place, having accumulated his property by the exercise of industry and good management, and in his home place has 194 acres of land, of which some 140 are highly cultivated. December 25, 1873, he married Emily Mobly, daughter of Charles Mobly, an early settler of the county. Mrs. Huckleberry was born in Crawford County, July 4, 1853, and is the mother of the following named children: James A., Eva W., David, Jesse W. and Lettice M. Mrs. Huckleberry is a member of the Methodist Church, South. Dr. Huckleberry is a Republican in politics, and has served as magistrate. He belongs to the G. A. R., American Legion of Honor, Knights of Labor and Arkansas State Wheel.

Mrs. Lucinda (Meek) Hutchins was born in Henry County, Ky., October 6, 1824, and is a daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Newhouse) Meek. The father was born in 1797 in Henry County, Ky., passed his life engaged in farming, and died in 1852. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1801, in 1850 moved to Illinois, and died in 1881. Her grandparents were Basil and Elizabeth Meek, and the former died in 1829. Our subject passed her youth in Henry County, Ky., with but few educational advantages, and in 1844 married A. C. Burgess. In 1849 they went to Illinois, and there engaged in farming until 1869. January 7, 1870, having made the journey by land, they arrived in Crawford County, where Mr. Burgess died, in 1882, aged fifty-nine. He was a Democrat, and while in Illinois served eight years as justice of the peace and four years as constable. He was a member of the Methodist Church, to which Mrs. Hutchins still belongs. In 1884 our subject was united in marriage to Henry B. Hutchins, who was born in Orange County, N. C., June 3, 1799, and died December 18, 1886. After leaving his native State he went to Tennessee, and in 1836 went to Texas, finally coming to Crawford County, Ark., in 1866. He served his township in the capacities of justice of the peace and constable for one term each, and by occupation was a farmer and stock raiser. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to him, by his first wife, eleven children were born, of whom three are deceased. John E., of Texas; James C., of Texas; Mrs. Samantha E. Felton, of Texas; Mrs. Nancy C. Stokes, of Texas; H. M. [see sketch]; W. M., of Washington County, Ark.; M. E., of this county, and G. B., also of this county, are the children still living. Those deceased are H. L., Samuel and Martha.

H. M. Hutchins, farmer, of Crawford County, was born in Texas in 1855, and is a son of H. B. and Julia A. (Bell) Hutchins. [For life of father, see sketch of Mrs. Lucinda Hutchins.] His mother was born in 1824, in Washington County, Ark., and died in 1882. Our subject lived in Texas until eleven years old, and then came to Arkansas. His educational advantages were limited, and at the age of twenty he began life for himself by farming. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Nelson, who was born in Mississippi in 1858, and is a daughter of J. H. and Nancy (Lawhon) Nelson. Mr. Nelson was born in Georgia in 1811, and Mrs. Nelson in Alabama in 1819. The latter died in 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins four children have been born, three of whom are living: Lena B., Zeluka D., Wiley Walker and Jimmie L. (deceased). Mr. Hutchins is a well-to-do farmer, owning 135 acres, which he has obtained by industry and good management. Eleven acres are devoted to farming. In politics Mr. Hutchins is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Samuel J. Tilden, in 1876.

Robert S. Hynes is a son of William M. and Mary (Russell) Hynes, and was born in Canada in 1845. The father was born in Dublin in 1793, and received a classical education in England. In 1820 he immigrated to Canada, where he taught in the Lower Canada College at Montreal, and was superintendent of public schools for many years in Leeds County. He died in 1866. The mother was born at Old Johnston, N. Y., in 1812, and died in 1880. She was the mother

of ten children, six of whom grew to maturity and four of whom are living. Robert S. was educated at Lower Canada College, and in 1864 came to the United States, passing the years until 1871 in various cities, and then locating in Bentonville, Ark. He then started the *Advance*, a successful paper, which he sold in 1877. He then bought the Reynolds Tobacco Factory. In 1879 he came to Van Buren, continuing the same business, but in 1884 sold his business and purchased the Crawford County Bank. In 1886 Hon. Jesse Turner and D. W. Moore joined him in making the bank a stock company with a capital of \$50,000, and he was elected cashier. He was one of the original incorporators of the Van Buren Canning Company and the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, is a stockholder in each and treasurer of the former. Mr. Hynes is an enterprising man, and has been closely identified with many of the chief movements which have made Van Buren what it is. He was one of the active spirits in securing the San Francisco Railroad to this town. In 1878 he married Kate Riley, daughter of Dr. Willshire Riley, a senator from Little Rock District and a man of prominence. She is also the granddaughter of Capt. James Riley, author and traveler. Her place of nativity was Toledo, Ohio, and she has three children: Willshire, Linzee and Robert S., Jr. Mr. Hynes owns a plantation of 800 acres of bottom land on the Arkansas River, which is considered one of the best in the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a ruling elder eight years.

William M. James was born on the farm where he now lives, in Rudy Township, Crawford Co., Ark., in May, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Freeman) James, natives of Warren and Cannon Counties, Middle Tenn., respectively. In 1842 they immigrated to Crawford County, locating at Van Buren, and two years later moved upon the farm our subject now owns, which formerly belonged to Mr. James' brother, John. Robert and John were both carpenters, and built three of the first gins erected in the county. In 1849 Robert went to California, and mined for seven years, after which he was never heard of. The grandfather, William James, was of English descent, born in Carolina, and early settled in Warren County, Tenn., where he died. The mother of our subject was married a second time, in 1854, to Moses Ford, and died in November, 1885, aged sixty. She belonged to the Methodist Church. William M. is the third of five children. One of his brothers, Romulus, died in the Little Rock hospital of measles during the war while in the Confederate service. William remained at home until sixteen, and then began farming on his own account. Two years later he joined Company G, of the Sixth Kansas Battery, and a month later went to Texas, where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned home, and in December, 1866, married Millie, daughter of Jonathan and Rachel Fine, who were born in Tennessee, in 1814, and Kentucky, in 1819, respectively. They were reared and married in Washington County, Ark., and in 1858 came to Crawford County, settling at Fine Springs, where the father died in 1875, and the mother still lives. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. James was a pioneer of Washington County, Ark., where he died, and the maternal grandfather, Peter Mankins, was also an early settler of that county. He outlived four wives, and died a few years ago at the advanced age of one hundred and thirteen. Mrs. James was born in Washington County, Ark., and has borne our subject ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living in the neighborhood of their birth-place. Mr. James is a self-made man, and has 356 acres of land, 125 being in bottom land. He is a successful stock raiser, owns seven fine jacks, and spares no pains in the cultivation of his stock. He has a large number of Poland China hogs, and is one of the well-to-do men of the county. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley. He has given his children good educations, and one son is now attending school at Pea Ridge. Mrs. James belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church.

John D. James, general merchant, planter and stock dealer, was born near Alma in 1848, and is a son of Robert S. and M. E. (Freeman) James, natives of Cannon and Warren Counties, Tenn., respectively. In 1842 they came to Arkansas, and about 1849 Mr. James went to California, and has never since been heard of. He was of English descent, his grandfather having come to America with Lord Baltimore. Robert was a mechanic, and served in the war with Mexico. The mother died in 1885. John D. is the fourth child of a family of three sons and two daughters, and, after receiving a common-school educa-

tion, began life for himself at the age of fourteen by farming and stock trading. During the latter part of the war he served about two years in Company A, with the Cherokees, in the Indian department, in the Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas. In 1869 he wedded M. L., daughter of Harvey Steward, who was a native of Vermont. Mrs. James was born in this county, and is the mother of seven children. After his marriage Mr. James engaged in farming and trading until the foundation of Alma, when he built a hotel and livery stable, the first in the place, which he conducted several years. He is now one of the wealthiest and most prominent business men in the place, his stock being valued at from \$25,000 to \$40,000, and his annual sales amounting to about \$100,000. He employs about eight clerks constantly, and his success is due to his business ability, as he has twice been burned out. About ten years ago he was shot in the street by a desperado, and for a long time was disabled. He owns 900 acres of land near Alma, and was one of the leading men in the upbuilding of that town. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee. His first presidential vote was cast for Tilden. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and his wife is an earnest worker in the Christian Church.

J. M. Kerens was born in Ireland in 1839, of Irish parents. His father, Thomas, was born in 1812, and his mother, Elizabeth Gegerty, was born in 1819. After their marriage they left their native land, and sailing for America, landed at Montreal, Canada. They remained there but a few years, and then went to Rochester, N. Y., but the following year went to Chicago. In 1851 they left the latter place for Jackson County, Iowa, where they remained eleven years. They next removed to Kansas, where Mr. Kerens died August 10, 1862, the mother afterward coming to Fort Smith, Ark., where she now lives. Mr. Kerens was by trade a tailor. The grandfather, James Kerens, passed his life in Ireland, but the grandmother, Margeret Kerens, accompanied her son to America, and died at Rochester, N. Y., aged eighty-seven. J. M. Kerens received a good education, and in 1857 began life for himself. During the war he was stationed at Fort Smith in the quartermaster's employ, and he participated in the battle at Cabin Creek. In 1875 he married M. J. Simpson, daughter of H. W. and Harriet (Hunter) Simpson. The father was born in Kentucky in 1802, and was married in 1832. The mother was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1823, and in 1836 came to Washington County, Ark., where she is now living, having married S. F. Gray after the death of Mr. Simpson in 1862. He was killed by Indians. Our subject came to Crawford County several years ago, locating upon his present farm in 1884. This contains 280 acres of valley land, fifty of which are under cultivation. He has a family of three daughters and one son, and is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is non-partisan.

John B. Kibler, farmer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1817, and is a son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Miller) Kibler. The father was a baker, and died when our subject was but six years old. The mother afterward married, and coming to the United States, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. John, who was the youngest of three children, attended school until fourteen years of age, and then spent three years' apprenticeship with a lock and gunsmith. He worked at that trade until 1839, when he came to the United States, landing at Baltimore. He then went to Philadelphia, where he soon after enlisted as a recruit, and served five years in the Sixth Infantry, in Florida, in the Seminole War. He was discharged as a member of Company E, in 1844, at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and enlisted again for five years, at the close of which time, being discharged, he came to Van Buren, Ark. In 1845 he married Melinda Burk, who was born in Germany, and who was brought to the United States when two years old by her parents. She died in 1870, leaving a family of four children, three of whom are living. In 1872 Mr. Kibler married Mrs. Diana Bingham, *nee* Shaber, who died in 1880. His third marriage occurred in 1882, when he wedded Nellie Atkins, a native of Illinois, whose parents now reside in Joplin, Mo. In 1847 Mr. Kibler settled upon his present farm, which was then in the wilderness, with but two houses between it and Van Buren, a distance of seven miles. Mr. Kibler is the owner of a nice farm, which at one time contained 160 acres. During the latter part of the Rebellion he served nearly two years in Company I, First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, operating in Arkansas. He and twenty-seven others were once attacked by about 2,000 Confederates, and after fighting bravely three hours they were captured, two men having been killed

and two wounded. The enemy paroled them before daybreak for fear of being attacked by Unionists, but three men were missing and never heard from. The remainder rejoined their command at Fort Smith, and the rebels fled to Missouri. Mr. Kibler cast his first presidential vote for Polk. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the respected citizens of the township.

A. J. Kimbler was born in Texas in 1859, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Orey) Kimbler, natives of Virginia, born in 1818 and 1819, respectively. From Virginia they moved to Wisconsin, from there to Texas, and in 1866 came to Crawford County, Ark. The father was a farmer, and was a soldier in the Rebellion. His death occurred October 12, 1886, and that of his wife October 12, 1884. Of their eleven children, the following five are living: William Kimbler, Crawford County; Mrs. Rebecca Wheeler, Dardanelle, Ark.; Franklin, Chickasaw Nation; Mrs. Matilda Frances Bird, Washington County, Ark., and our subject. Mr. Kimbler's early ancestors were German. He passed his youth in Crawford County, attending school but little, but becoming a successful tiller of the soil. As a consequence he now owns 176 acres of good bottom land, eighty acres of which are in the home place and finely cultivated. He is a member of the Christian Church, as were his parents. In politics he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for James A. Garfield.

Francis M. Kimes, proprietor of the Van Buren Carding Mills, was born in St. Francis County, Ark., January 14, 1842, and is a son of Valentine and Martha (Stell) Kimes. The father was of German descent, born in Virginia in 1811, and when fifteen went to Overton County, Tenn., with his father, Valentine. In 1831 he moved to Wayne County, Mo., where the father died, and in 1839 went to St. Francis County, where the following year he married the mother of our subject, who was born in South Carolina in 1821. In 1843 he returned to Wayne County, Mo., and in 1851 located in the northern part of Crawford County, where he and his wife still live. They have nine children living: Francis M., David G., James M.; Jane, wife of L. Elkins; Hiram N., Thomas H.; Louisa A., wife of Mr. Lester; Martha, wife of Thomas Tribble, and Mary, wife of James Snell. Our subject came to Crawford County with his parents when nine years old, and here grew to manhood. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Volunteers. Among others he was present at the fights at Fayetteville and Perry Grove, and was captured near Bentonville in October, 1864, being retained at Tyler, Tex., until the surrender, and was discharged August 28, 1865. September 15, 1865, he married Miss Louisa A. Elkins, who was born in Virginia in 1844. This marriage has been blessed with eight children: Ulysses S., Abraham L., John W., William S., Virginia, Francis M., Lizzie and Thomas. Mr. Kimes farmed until 1877, and then moved to Van Buren, and established the wool carding mills, which he has since operated with success, running them about eight months during the year. He received the patent of the Kimes Cotton Planter in 1881, and has since been interested in the manufacture of that article, having made about 300 machines, which give general satisfaction. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served as treasurer of Crawford County two years. He is a Mason, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. P. King, general merchant, was born in 1837, in Tennessee, and is a son of Johnson and Minerva King, natives of the same State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1838 immigrated to Southwestern Missouri. He died at Mount Vernon in 1862, being attacked and killed by bushwhackers. The grandfather, William King, was born in America. Our subject received but a limited education during his youth, and in 1850 began life for himself, and in 1853 immigrated West, crossing the plains with an ox team. He spent nearly six months on the road to the then Territory of Oregon, where he remained two years, then engaging passage on a sailing brig for San Francisco, Cal., where he arrived in March, 1855. He stopped in California with varying success until October, 1866, when he crossed the Pacific Ocean and returned via the Isthmus, Nicaragua, Central America and the Atlantic to Charleston, S. C., thence through the almost depopulated South, arriving at Van Buren about the 15th of December, 1866. In 1867 he was married in Crawford County, Ark., to Miss R. A. Howell, daughter of Philip and Eliza Howell. He was left a widower in 1876, and the following year married Miss R. E. Pendergrass, daughter of John and Jane Pendergrass, formerly of Tennessee. Mr. King

engaged in farming from 1866 until 1876, since which time he has engaged in mercantile life, meeting with good success, and has since accumulated considerable property. In politics Mr. King is a strong Democrat, and greatly in favor of a reduction of the tariff. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M., and himself and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James Kenner, farmer, was born January 27, 1834, in Hawkins County, Tenn., and is a son of Wiley B. and Elizabeth (Shanks) Kenner. The father was a native of Virginia, who in an early day started for Tennessee by wagon, where he engaged in farming in an unsettled country. He had but a limited education, and it was in Tennessee that he died in 1861. The mother was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., where she passed her entire life, dying upon the old homestead in 1887. She had ten children, seven of whom are now living: William, Hanson, Mark, Dock, Newton, Polly A. and James. Those deceased are Lucinda, Marian and Wiley R. Hanson Kenner, the grandfather, was a resident of Virginia, and engaged in trading with the Indians. The maternal grandparents were both natives of North Carolina, born of German parents, and in an early day went to Tennessee. Our subject passed his youth upon the farm in Tennessee, receiving only a common-school education, but learned the blacksmith's trade. When twenty-four years of age he left home and married Adeline Wells, daughter of Newton and Susan (Brewer) Wells. Mr. Wells was a soldier in the Mexican War. Mrs. Kenner was born and reared in Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Kenner six children have been born, all save one living: Susan, Sallie, Miverva, Wiley and John. Polly Ann is the one deceased. During the late war Mr. Kenner enlisted in Company H, Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division, and served until the close, being mustered out in North Carolina. He was in the battles at Burnt Hickory, Atlanta Crossing and others, and, besides being on the raid through Georgia, participated in a number of other engagements. After the war he returned to Tennessee, and twelve years ago came to Crawford County, buying land on Cedar Creek, where he lived eight years. He then removed to his present farm, which contains 160 acres, forty of which he has finely cultivated. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Peter Kuykendall was born in Buncombe County, N. C., June 7, 1814, and when about ten years old was taken by his parents to Georgia, and from there to McMinn County, Tenn. Four years later they went to Knox County, Ind., and in 1833 the family located opposite Memphis, Tenn., in what is now Arkansas, spending about two years in the southeastern part of the State, during which time Peter carried mail on horseback from the Mississippi River to Little Rock, then but a village. In 1835 the family moved to what is now Crawford County, where the father died in 1846, aged fifty-two, the mother living until her death after the war. Their names were James and Rebecca (Norton) Kuykendall, and they were both natives of Buncombe County, N. C. Mr. Kuykendall was of Dutch descent, and a successful farmer. For some years he served as justice of the peace. His father, James, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in Georgia. The parents of our subject were for many years connected with the Baptist Church. Peter is the eldest of a family of eight children, only four of whom survive. He was given but a limited education during his youth, and in 1833 was married in Knox County, Ind., to Martha Tague, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1871, leaving seven children, all of whom have since died. In 1873 Mr. Kuykendall was united in marriage to Mrs. Frances Harris, daughter of Cader Woodard. Mr. Woodard was born in North Carolina, and after his marriage went to Alabama, living there until after the war, and then going to Texas, where he died. He served as justice of the peace in Alabama. Mrs. Kuykendall was first married, in Georgia, to Charles P. Harris, in 1856. Her husband served in the Confederate army under J. P. King, and, coming to Crawford County in 1861, died in 1872, leaving a widow and four children. Our subject has no living children, but has about sixteen grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. He has been a resident of the county over fifty-three years, having settled upon his present farm on Frog Bayou in 1836. He has accumulated his property since coming here, and now owns 880 acres, and is considered one of the substantial men of the county. He remembers when there was but one store in Van Buren, and when the few settlers were obliged to protect their property and lives against the wild animals which inhabited the forests. He endured all the hardships of pioneer life, and earned the money to

buy the first horse he owned by making rails. For many years his corn was ground by hand in a stone mill, and rather than borrow his neighbor's horse Mr. Kuykendall used to take his chickens to Van Buren, walking the distance of ten miles. He is a Democrat, and has voted for every presidential candidate on that ticket since 1836, with the exception of war times. Mr. Kuykendall would never accept public office. He was a Southern sympathizer during the war. One son, James, was a private soldier in the war, and was captured at Helena, Ark., and was kept a prisoner at Alton, Ill., for two years. He served under Col. Wallace. His other son, Andrew J., served two years during the latter part of the war. Mr. Kuykendall's first wife belonged to the Baptist Church, and his present wife is a member of the Christian. When the family first came here from Knox County, Ind., they rowed in a flat-boat down the White River into the Wabash and Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi, landing opposite Memphis, where Mr. Kuykendall ran a ferry across the Mississippi River.

Samuel L. Larue was born in Kentucky in 1830. His grandparents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Waters) Larue, were natives of Virginia and of French and German descent, respectively. In 1806 they moved from Virginia to Kentucky. They were wealthy farmers and slave-holders, and died in 1840 and 1858. The maternal grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Waters) Castleman, were also natives of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky when young, and lived until their respective deaths in 1842 and 1854. They were also wealthy people, and owned a large number of slaves. The parents of our subject, Josiah and Mary (Castleman) Larue, were born in Virginia, in 1804, and in Kentucky, in 1810, respectively. When young the father moved to Kentucky, where he married and engaged in farming the remainder of his life. To himself and wife thirteen children were born, nine of whom are living, and two are residents of this county, viz., our subject and James Larue. Mr. Samuel Larue received but a limited education during his youth, and began life for himself when twenty-one years of age. He left Kentucky when forty-one years old and came to Arkansas. Since then he has by industry and good management become the owner of 300 acres of land, 110 acres being well cultivated and improved, with a good residence and out-buildings. There are three tenement houses upon the home place, and his fruit farm contains 1,000 apple trees besides a large number of peach and plum trees. In 1851 Mr. Larue married Mary Burdine, who was born in Kentucky in 1830, and is the mother of seven children, all, with the exception of Mrs. Letitia Hubbs, of Texas, being residents of this county. The other children of our subject are Mrs. Elvira Lowett, Mrs. Frances Rainey, Mrs. Grace Swearingen, Christopher C., Mrs. Elizabeth Cluck and Mrs. Martha Johns. Mrs. Larue's father, John Burdine, was born in 1802 and died in 1878, having been a farmer all his life. His wife, Rebecca Burdine, was born in 1812 and died in 1834. Of their fifteen children but two survive, viz.: Mrs. Larue and Mrs. Sarah Larue. Our subject, wife and four children are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Larue belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Democratic principles were instilled in his mind when a youth, and he has always voted the Democratic ticket, his first presidential vote having been cast for Taylor in 1848.

James C. Larue was born in Hardin County, Ky., October 2, 1881, and is a son of Josiah and Mary (Castleman) Larue. The father was born in Virginia in 1805, and was an infant when taken by his parents to Hardin County, Ky., in an early day. Hardin County was afterward divided, one portion being named "Larue," in honor of his family. He received a collegiate education, but was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1857. The mother was born in Hardin County, and bore Mr. Larue thirteen children, Samuel, James C., William, Jacob, David, Hardin, Thomas, Lydia and John still living. Those deceased are John, Squire, Sarah, Elizabeth and an infant. Samuel Larue, the grandfather, was born in France, and immigrated to Kentucky in 1810 from Virginia, in a wagon, with 100 horses and ninety negroes, he having been a man of means. Himself and wife died in Kentucky. James Castleman, the maternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania about 1810, of French parentage, and he also immigrated to Kentucky from Virginia. Elizabeth (Walters) Castleman was his second wife, and died in Kentucky. James C. Larue, our subject, lived with his parents during his youth, passing a large portion of his time upon the river. In 1858 he married and began life for himself by farming a year. He then went on the river again, and after teaming three years in Henderson,

Ky., resumed his farming. Seven years after he sold out and went to Kansas, where he remained a short time before going to Texas. In 1866 he settled in Crawford County, where he now has 368 acres of land, 160 being under cultivation. August 19, 1853, he married Sarah M. Burdine, a native of Hardin County, Ky., and daughter of John and Rebecca Burdine, also natives of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Larue twelve children have been born: William, Benjamin F., Jacob, Thomas, Robert E. L., Julia, wife of L. Cluck, and Rosa V. living, and David, Mary, Joshua and two infants deceased. Mrs. Larue has been identified with the Baptist Church over twenty years. Mr. Larue is a Baptist, but not identified with the church in Arkansas. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Francis Laurent, grocer of Van Buren, was born in France in 1844, his parents being Lewis and Mary (Gongon) Laurent, also natives of France. He is the only child, and when two years old was taken by his parents to Montreal, Canada, where his father taught him the shoemaker's trade. In 1862 he came to the United States, and during that year enlisted in Company H, Second New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and after the cessation of hostilities worked at his trade in Abingdon, Va. Four months later he went to Knoxville, Tenn., but soon went to Kingston, where he lived one year. His next place of residence was Lebanon, Tenn., and then he spent a year in Petersburg, Ky. In 1870 he went to Memphis, Tenn., from there to Corinth, Miss.; in 1881 went to Fort Smith, Ark., and finally, in 1884, became a citizen of Van Buren. Since 1871 he has been engaged in the mercantile business, and he is now a successful business man of this place. In 1868 he married Mrs. Clementine Fox, *nee* Gaines. This lady was born in Charlotte County, Va., in 1840, her parents being Richard W. and Annie (White) Gaines, born in 1781 and 1803, respectively, in Charlotte County, Va. Mr. Gaines died in 1847, and the following year his widow and four children went to Green County, Ky., and in 1850 moved to Trigg County, where Mrs. Gaines died in 1866. In 1859 Clementine married George Fox, who died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Laurent have an adopted daughter named Pearl, aged thirteen. Mr. Laurent is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 6, of Van Buren. He is an enterprising man, a stockholder in the Van Buren Ice & Coal Company, the Van Buren Canning Factory and the Building and Loan Association.

Mrs. Nancy G. Leach was born in Greene County, Mo., in 1842, and is a daughter of Simpson and Sarah (Hicks) Breedlove, who were born in Tennessee in 1817 and 1814, respectively. When grown they moved to Missouri, and were there married in 1839, soon after their arrival. In 1856 they removed to Johnson County, Tex., and in 1860 went to Washington County, Ark. The father served in the Mexican War, and afterward engaged in farming until the commencement of the Civil War, when he went away with the militia, and has not been heard of since. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Leach, viz., John and Nancy (Haggard) Hicks, were born in Tennessee, and in 1838 removed to Greene County, Mo., where they engaged in farming the remainder of their lives, and reared a family of thirteen children. Mrs. Leach has three brothers and two sisters. She was married November 22, 1860, to Mr. Nathan W. Leach, son of Richard and Eliza (Hewitt) Leach, of Washington County, Ark., of which Richard Leach was a pioneer settler. Mr. Nathan Leach was a farmer and merchant, and held the office of postmaster. His widow's present farm is located upon the mountain, and contains 180 acres, half being cleared and well cultivated, with a good orchard and nice buildings. Mr. Leach departed this life April 14, 1897, leaving a family of five children, all, with the exception of Mrs. Alice Garrison, still living with their mother. Mrs. Leach is an active member in the Methodist Church, to which her husband also belonged.

Edward Lee, grocer, was born in South Carolina in 1822, and is a son of Henry and Lucy (Furlow) Lee, natives of the same State. From South Carolina they moved to Cherokee Nation, or what is now Alabama, in 1836, and in 1859 the father came to Crawford County, Ark., where he died in 1862, his wife having died in 1838. The father was a successful farmer, and the father of ten children, of whom but our subject and one sister are living. The grandmother of Mr. Lee, Sarah Lee, was a native of Ireland. When Edward was about thirteen, he accompanied his parents to Cherokee Nation, and on November 26, 1858, landed upon the present site



of Chester, Ark., having made the journey hither by wagon. In 1848 he married Miss Sabrey Rankin, who was born in Tennessee in 1821, and bore him seven children: Martha, now Mrs. Clark, of Newton County, Ark.; Emeline, now Mrs. Simms, of this county; Mary, now Mrs. McClendon, of this county; Frances, now Mrs. Osborn, of this county; Decatur, Lucinda and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Lee died in 1875. Her parents were Moses and Sallie (Tombs) Rankin, who in an early day moved from Tennessee to Alabama. In 1877 Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Miller, daughter of William H. and Terracy Runolds, who came from Alabama to Arkansas. This union has been blessed with three children, only one of whom survives, Margaret Alice. Until this year, when he went into the grocery business, Mr. Lee has been exclusively engaged in farming. He is a self-made man, and owns 240 acres, twenty-five of which he has cleared, besides being the owner of a good store at Porter. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, under Col. Searle, and until the close of the war operated in Missouri and Arkansas. Among the battles in which he fought are Saline River and Prairie de Hand. Mr. Lee is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

Hugh S. Lewers, postmaster of Alma, was born in South Carolina, in Lawrence District, in 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Theresa (Sims) Lewers, natives of the same State, and born in 1817 and 1820, respectively. In 1845 they removed to De Soto County, Miss., where the father died in 1865 and the mother in 1849. Mr. Lewers was twice married. From August, 1861, until the close of the war, he was with Col. Wirt Adams' regiment of cavalry, and after commanding Company B two years, was made major. In 1864 he was made lieutenant-colonel, which position he held until the close of the war, being actively engaged, with the exception of thirty days. Among the important battles in which he participated were Shiloh, Nashville and Bowling Green. He was a staunch Douglas Democrat, and at first opposed secession, but afterward yielded. His grandfather came to America from Ireland before the Revolution. His father, Rev. Samuel B., was a Presbyterian minister, who lived in South Carolina until 1861, when he removed to Mississippi and died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow is now living in Mississippi, aged ninety-four. Hugh S. Lewers was reared upon a farm, and in 1861 joined Company K of Col. J. G. Ballantine's regiment, Confederate States Army. Early in 1863 he joined his father and served with him until the close of the war, operating in Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. He was in active service the entire time, and surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865. In December, 1862, he was captured near Holly Springs, Miss., but paroled a few days later, at which time he joined his father. In 1861 he married Martha Atkins, a native of Alabama, who died in 1865, leaving one child. In 1869 he wedded Lizzie Liles, a native of South Carolina, who bore him one child, now deceased. In 1881 Mr. Lewers came to Crawford County, and until 1885 engaged in farming, but was that year made postmaster of Alma, and has since retained that position, although he still owns a fine farm of sixty-five acres of bottom land. Himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley in 1872.

Robert M. Littlejohn, freight agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, at Van Buren, since July, 1886, is a native of Louisiana, and was born in 1840. His parents, William and Jane J. (McAlpin) Littlejohn, were born in North Carolina and Mississippi, respectively. The father was a merchant, notary public and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in Louisiana in 1849, having lived there about fifteen years. The mother was a Methodist, and coming to Little Rock, Ark., about 1869, died at that place in 1879. William Littlejohn, the grandfather, came to America from Scotland in 1760, and settled in Edenton, N. C., where he died in 1817, aged seventy-seven. For forty years he was engaged as a shipping merchant. In 1771 he married Sarah Blount, daughter of Joseph Blount, who went to North Carolina before 1760, settling in Perquimans County, on the oldest land grant in North Carolina, made by the Yeophin Indians to George Durant in 1662. Robert M. Littlejohn is the oldest of a family of two sons and two daughters, and was educated at the S. P. Helen Institute at Shreveport, La. In April, 1861, he joined Capt. Flournoy's company, Second Louisiana Regiment, serving until after the Seven Days

fight in front of Richmond, when he was transferred to Reef's cavalry, under Col. Monroe, of Arkansas, soon after being made quartermaster, which office he held until discharged at Shreveport, La., in July, 1865. He was married at Van Buren, in 1863, to Helen J., daughter of William F. and Mary A. England, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Mr. England was a furniture maker, and in an early day came to Crawford County, where he died. His wife is still living. After the war Mr. Littlejohn was engaged as a book-keeper in Van Buren a short time, and then farmed for ten years about ten miles below Van Buren. Returning to town, he then secured a position with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, and afterward became clerk with the freight agent at Little Rock. He then worked two years in Van Buren with the same company, and since that time has been with the San Francisco line. In politics he is a Democrat, although reared a Whig. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn have four daughters, one married and living in Florida, one in Little Rock and two at home.

James G. Lloyd is a son of Elder William B. and Mary E. (Hall) Lloyd. The father was born in Georgia in 1808, and when young was taken by his parents to Alabama, where he afterward married and lived until their removal to Noxubee County, Miss., where the mother died. She was a native of Alabama, and several years her husband's junior. Mr. Lloyd still lives in Mississippi, where he has engaged in farming, and preaching in the Missionary Baptist Church for over forty years. The mother of our subject was also a Missionary Baptist. Mr. Lloyd has always been a Democrat. By his first marriage he had six sons and one daughter, and by his second one son and one daughter. James G. Lloyd was the third child, and was born in Noxubee County, Miss., October 22, 1835, where he was reared upon a farm and educated in the old subscription schools. When twenty years old he began life on his own account as an overseer. In 1858 he married Elizabeth Sallis, a native of Alabama, by whom he had three children: William S. (deceased), Susan E. (deceased) and James H. Mrs. Lloyd died in 1866, and a year later he was married to Miss Mary C. Black, who was the mother of four children: Richard A., Lydia C., Durward P. and Carrie C. Having been left a widower a second time, in 1876, in 1878 Mr. Lloyd wedded Martha C. Garner, who bore him one child, Bettie L., and died in 1879. In 1880 Mrs. Fannie E. Pile, *nee* Mayfield, became his wife. She had three children by her first husband, viz.: Theodore, Wallace and Herschel. She and Mr. Lloyd are the parents of five, named as follows: Amzy B., Josie, Virgie E., Bonnie E. and Levie T. Mr. Lloyd and his four wives were all united with the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1874 Mr. Lloyd came to this county, and is now the owner of 120 acres of land, sixty being well improved and cultivated, and well fitted with good buildings. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Lloyd enlisted in Company C, Fortieth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Confederate army until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Iuka, second battle of Corinth, and at Vicksburg was surrendered to the enemy, but afterward exchanged. He also went on the Georgia campaign. He was never wounded.

Col. M. F. Locke, planter, miller and merchant, of Alma, was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1826, and is a son of William and Margeret (Bowman) Locke. The parents were natives of North Carolina, where they were probably married, soon after removing to Rutherford County, Tenn., where the father died in 1831 and the mother in 1881, respectively. Mr. Locke's grandfather was of Irish descent, and his father commanded the "Murfreesboro Blues" at the battle of the Horseshoe Bend, in the War of 1812. The mother was a daughter of Col. Sam Bowman, of near old Jefferson, Tenn. Our subject, with an elder brother, was the main support of the family during his youth, and he consequently received but a common-school education. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Buie, who died in Texas in 1864, whither Mr. Locke had gone in 1850. The following year he married Narcissa A. Montgomery. By his first wife he had six children, all of whom are living. Mr. Locke is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for J. K. Polk. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Lower House in the Texas Legislature, and served until 1859. In 1856 and 1857 he was speaker. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but in 1861 resigned, and was made colonel of the Third Texas State Regiment Cavalry, nine months after being transferred to the Tenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Confederate

States Army, which he commanded until the close of the war. At the beginning of his service he had 1,200 men under his command, and at the end only sixty-five men were paroled. He participated in the battles at Farmington, Corinth, Richmond, Ky., Mansfield, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, and was through the entire Georgia and Atlanta campaign. His command was discharged at Meridian, Miss. In the winter of 1865-66 he came to Crawford County, Ark., and in 1868 purchased land upon the present site of Alma, which town he helped to found in 1872, and where he has been a prominent citizen ever since. For some years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and for a year and a half edited the *Alma Democrat*. He is now largely engaged in farming and the milling and gin business, having several cotton-gins and a flour and corn-mill at Alma. He is also the owner of 1,000 acres of land, and is considered one of the successful citizens of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Alma Lodge, No. 48. His wife, who died in 1886, was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is also a member of that denomination. During the Mexican War he served in the First Mississippi Regiment under Jeff. Davis.

M. L. London was born in Tennessee in 1837, and is the second son of John J. and Juda (Burnett) London, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The parents were married in Tennessee, and in 1846 came to Crawford County, Ark., where they afterward resided engaged in farming. Four of their children are still living: R. H. London, of this county; Mrs. J. Barker, of Prairie Grove; Mrs. Ruth Hale, of this county, and our subject. Mr. and Mrs. London died in 1878 and 1877, respectively. The grandfather, John J., and his wife, were natives of Virginia, and wealthy farmers. The maternal grandfather, John Burnett, was born in Virginia, and in 1846 came to Crawford County, Ark., from Tennessee. He was a farmer and a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in 1872 aged one hundred and ten. The grandmother, Saldie Burnett, was born in Virginia, and died in Crawford County in 1873. Our subject received but a limited education, and when eighteen began life on his own account by stock raising. In 1855 he married Angeline R. Hargrove, who was born in this county in 1839 and died in 1858. She was the mother of two children, John Houston and Angeline Briscoe, both of whom still live in the county. She was a daughter of William and Angeline R. (Whitehall) Hargrove, natives of Mississippi. Mr. Hargrove assisted in driving the Indians into the Territory, and then came to Crawford County. Mr. London was afterward married in Denton County, Texas, to Mrs. Lucy (Tolle) Briscoe, who was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1840, and is a daughter of Nimrod and Sidney (Mallory) Tolle, natives of Virginia, who went to Texas from Missouri in 1859. Mr. Tolle was a farmer, and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, under Col. DeMoss. He was killed in Texas by bushwhackers in 1864. By his second marriage Mr. London has seven children, all of whom live in Crawford County. They are Ella Hargrove, Nathaniel W., Juda, Rose, Fanny, Samuel and Maude. In 1859 Mr. London went to Texas, but ten years after came to Crawford County, where he owns a farm of 364 acres on Cove Creek, 165 acres of which he cultivates. Cotton and corn are his principal productions. He also owns a store, grist and saw-mill, and a cotton-gin. He cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and has since voted the Democratic ticket. In 1861 Mr. London enlisted in Company E, First Choctaw Regiment, commanded by Col. Walker, and for one year served under Capt. Welch. He was then transferred to the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, commanded by Col. DeMoss, and served until discharged at Galveston in July, 1865. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned Elk Horn, Newtonia, Possahola, Saline River and Mark Mills. Mr. London belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Rufus H. London was born October 30, 1840, in McMinn County, Tenn., and is a son of John J. and Juda (Burnett) London. The father was born in Virginia December 23, 1809, and died May 28, 1876. The mother was born September 28, 1813, in Roane County, Tenn., and died August 22, 1877. In early life they went to North Carolina from Virginia, and in 1830 went to Tennessee. They were married in Crawford County, Ark., January 3, 1847, and settling on Lee's Creek engaged in farming the remainder of their lives. Of their twelve children only five are living: M. L. London, Sr., our subject, R. C. (of Oregon), Mrs. Ruth C. Hale and Mrs. Juda L. Barker (of Prairie Grove, Ark.). The

grandparents of our subject, John and Bethuna (Clarridy) London, were born in Virginia, and from there went to Burke County, N. C. The former enlisted in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, and served twenty-three months, during that time receiving a wound in the shoulder. The grandmother died in 1836 in East Tennessee. The maternal grandfather, John Burnett, was born in 1765 in Roane County, East Tenn., and died in Crawford County, Ark., November 12, 1871, aged one hundred and six. His wife, Sarah (Oliver) Burnett, was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1766, and died September 23, 1872. John Burnett accompanied John J. London to Crawford County in 1847. He was a farmer by occupation, and served throughout the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson. Rufus H. London was seven years of age when his father settled in this county, and was reared when the school advantages were of little importance. November 12, 1861, he married Buena Vista Lewis, a native of this county, born April 18, 1847, and daughter of James M. and Catherine Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, and died in 1854 and 1858, respectively. They were married in Arkansas, and their four children are residents of this county, viz.: Mrs. London, D. W. Lewis, J. B. Lewis and Mrs. Melissa Maxwell. Mr. London enlisted April 27, 1861, in Company A, Third Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the surrender, June 7, 1865. He received a flesh wound in the hip at Honey Creek, and participated in the following battles: Oak Hill, Pea Ridge, Virdigris, I. T., Rabbit Ford, I. T., Poison Springs, Ark., Prairie De Hand, Ark., Moscow, Ark., and Saline River, Ark. Mr. London is a self-made man, and has 320 acres in his home place, 160 acres being well improved. He has a comfortable frame house, and owns 120 acres in Section 18. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the parents of the following children: Marcus L., born in Denton County, Texas, in 1862; J. C., born in 1865; Ruth C., born August 20, 1867, now deceased; John J., born November 1, 1869; Mattie L., born July 29, 1871; Josephine, born October 5, 1873; Rufus H., born November 15, 1875; David B., born December 4, 1878; Lula F., born December 18, 1880; Juda B., born March 8, 1883; Jarvis L., born January 29, 1885, now deceased, and Willie P., born July 8, 1886. Mr. London is a member of the Dripping Spring Lodge No. 245 and the Farmers' Alliance, Lodge No. 1840. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen Douglas in 1860.

Rev. Dr. Elisha M. Lowrey, a Missionary Baptist minister, physician and surgeon of LaFayette Township, was born in Franklin County, Ga., in 1828, and is a son of Amos and Eliza Ann (Albrighton) Lowrey, natives of Wilkes County and Franklin County, Ga., respectively. They lived in Franklin County until 1835, and then went to what is now Gordon County, and later to Cobb County, where the mother died in 1860. Mr. Lowrey afterward married, and moved to DeKalb County, where he died in 1879, aged eighty-seven. He was a farmer by occupation, and had belonged to the Methodist Church from childhood. For several years he served as justice of the peace. The grandfather, Elisha Lowrey, was born in South Carolina, of Irish parents, and died in Georgia. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Prior to the Revolution three brothers, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego Lowrey, came to America from Ireland, and served in the above war. Meshach, the great-grandfather of our subject, settled first in South Carolina, but afterward went to Virginia. He was a minister in the Hardshell Baptist Church many years, and Dr. Lowrey remembers hearing him preach on the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Dr. Lowrey is the third of a family of seven children, and received his early education in an old log house, with a dirt floor and a fire in the center of the room. When seventeen years old he married Dorcas E., daughter of James and Rachel Stewart, of Cherokee County, Ga., who died in 1854, leaving three children, two of whom are living. In 1856 he was married a second time, Julia Ann, daughter of Moses M. and Elizabeth Ann Cantrell, becoming his wife. Her parents were born in South Carolina, but her birth-place was in Forsyth County, Ga. She has borne eight children, of whom six are living. After studying medicine four years our subject attended the Macon (Ga.) Botanic School, from which he graduated in 1859, although since 1854 he has practiced medicine with success. When ten years old he became a convert in the Methodist Church, and at the age of sixteen was licensed to preach, which he did for fourteen years. He then united with the Missionary Baptist Church, was immediately ordained, and has since been an earnest worker in that church,

preaching with good results in his various places of residence. He preached and practiced medicine in the neighborhood where he was reared until the year 1870, when he came to Crawford County, and until 1880 lived upon forty acres of his present farm, which is situated five miles south of Mountainburg. He then engaged in the drug business at Alma until 1884, after which he lived in Choctaw Nation two years for his health. Since that time he has lived on the old place, which now contains 160 acres. He is widely and favorably known as a minister and physician, and in 1887 established a drug store at Graphic, which is now in the charge of one of his sons. During the war he served six months as surgeon in the Eighth Georgia Battalion. Since 1871 he has belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and is now a member of the Graphic lodge. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, but was formerly a Methodist.

Michael Lynch, retired merchant, was born in Ireland in 1818, and came to the United States in 1840, settling in Van Buren in 1848. He followed mercantile pursuits for many years, and retired in 1882, and became identified with other enterprises, in which he is still engaged.

Thomas M. McGee was born in Van Buren in 1846, in the Collins Hotel, and is a son of Dr. Jonathan D. and Mary A. (Moore) McGee. Dr. McGee was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Kentucky in 1800. He was a graduate of the Lexington (Ky.) Medical College, and about 1818 came to Arkansas, locating about twenty miles below Van Buren, but being drowned out by an overflow, in 1833, moved upon the present homestead site. He was married in Arkansas, and visited his old home in Kentucky upon his wedding tour. He was one of the first white settlers in the county, and for a few years farmed in connection with the practice of his profession. He was a man of ability, and was for years the leading physician of the county, his practice extending as far as Fort Gibson. He died in 1862. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia in 1811, and died in 1878. She was the mother of seven children, three of whom are living: Mary (wife of H. A. Meyer), Lillie B. and Thomas M. The latter received his education in the Van Buren schools, and the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky. After his education was completed he engaged in farming until 1874, and then dealt in fresh meats for two years. In 1881 he embarked in mercantile life, which he has since followed, and is now one of the substantial business men of Van Buren. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1871 was Deputy United States Marshal. For two years he served as deputy sheriff of Crawford County, under Col. William L. Taylor, and he has been a member of the school board for a number of years. He has also been in the city council a number of terms. Mr. McGee owns about 350 acres of bottom land, and 235 acres of hill land, besides a number of town lots, and he is a stockholder in the Crawford County Bank. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, first in the Van Buren Guards, afterward becoming attached to Gen. Terry's regiment, which was stationed in Texas. He was in service during the entire war, and was present at the surrender at San Antonio, Tex. Mr. McGee belongs to the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 6, and is an ancient member of the K. of P. Himself and wife are Episcopalians.

Frank R. McKibben, of the firm of McKibben & Pape, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1843, and is a son of James and Caroline L. (McManigal) McKibben. The father was of Irish descent, and born in Center County, Penn., in 1808, where he farmed and merchandised. He was twice married, his second wife being the sister of his first wife. After the death of his first wife, in Seneca County, he returned to Pennsylvania, and after his second marriage located in Ohio, having traveled 400 miles on horseback to their destination. He was a large property owner and successful merchant, and died in Seneca County in 1856. The mother was born in 1812, and died in 1852. Frank R. McKibben was the fifth of a family of six children, and was left an orphan when a boy twelve years old, and reared by Henry Isabel, a carriage trimmer in Richland County, where he began to learn the trade at the age of fourteen. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Ohio Cavalry, and participated in fifty-two engagements. He served under Gen. Garfield in Kentucky, Gen. Burnside in Tennessee, and Gen. Sherman in Georgia. He was discharged at Nashville in March, 1865. He was twice wounded, once at Morristown, Tenn., in the breast, and once at Smoky Mountains, in the limb. After the war he worked for his brother, David A., in the mercantile business at Fort Smith, Ark., until 1870, and then superintended Shaw's plantation. The following year

he established a store in Van Buren, and in 1880 Henry T. Pape, a brother-in-law, became his partner. They have a handsome block, and carry a large line of general merchandise, hardware, clothing, furniture, etc. They carry the largest stock of general goods in Western Arkansas, and are gentlemen held in high esteem. In September, 1870, Mr. McKibben married Minnie E. Pape, daughter of Henry Pape, and a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1852. This union has been blessed with three children: Frank Pape, William Watson and Bertha Lucetta. Mr. McKibben is one of the most influential citizens of the place, and belongs to the Crawford Lodge No. 6, of the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the school board and town council, and is vice-president of the Van Buren Canning Company, and a stockholder and director in the Crawford County Bank at Van Buren. Mrs. McKibben is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he is also a believer of that creed.

James W. McKinney, of the drug firm of McKinney & Kerr, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1862, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Erwin) McKinney. Joseph was a grain and lumber dealer, born in Jersey County, Ill., in 1833. In 1863 he moved to Girard, Ill., and engaged in the lumber business. He died July 13, 1871, while in the prime of life. The mother was born in Jersey County, Ill., in 1836, and is now living in Girard, Ill. She has three children: Edward, of Greeley, Colo.; James W., and Nona, wife of F. J. Lincoln, of Chicago, Ill., ticket agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Our subject was reared in Girard, and at the age of eighteen began to clerk in a clothing store. In 1884 he came to Van Buren, where he and F. W. Langley engaged in the drug business. At the expiration of six months he purchased his partner's share, and in July, 1886, entered the firm, which has since been known as McKinney & Kerr. They have a fine trade, are careful and industrious men, and rank among our best citizens. May 27, 1885, Mr. McKinney married Miss Fannie A. Post, daughter of U. S. Post, of Girard, Ill. Mrs. McKinney was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1866. Mr. McKinney is a Democrat, a Mason and K. of P.

Frank G. Kerr, junior member of the above firm, was born in Saline County, Mo., in 1857, and is a son of John and Frances (Gault) Kerr. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in West Virginia in 1825. When young he went to Saline County, where he married and passed his life. He was a machinist, and died in 1868. The mother was born in Virginia and died in 1875. She had three children: Frank G., Mitchell D., groceryman at Gilliam, Saline County, Mo., and James W., partner of Mitchell D. Frank G. was educated in his native county, and at the age of thirteen began to clerk in a drug store at Cambridge, where he remained about four years. He then clerked in Marshall, Mo., eight years, and in 1881 and 1882 took a course of lectures in pharmacy at St. Louis. Having attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1882 and 1883, he graduated from that institution in the latter year, and in April he and P. H. Franklin started a drug store at Marshall, Mo., under the firm name of Franklin & Kerr. In 1885 Mr. Kerr sold his interest to his partner, and in 1886, came to Van Buren. In July, 1886 he became a partner of Mr. McKinney, as above stated. Mr. Kerr is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock in 1880. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Col. James A. McNeely, mayor of Alma, was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1820, and is a son of Alexander and Ann McNeely, natives of North Carolina, where they passed their entire lives. They were of Scotch descent. The father was a merchant by occupation, and served as paymaster during the War of 1812. Our subject lost his father when an infant. In 1845 he married Margaret Morrison, who died in 1855, leaving five children, only one of them now living. In 1857 he came to Arkansas, and the following year married Jane McCoy, by whom he has had two children, one of whom is living. In 1868 Col. McNeely removed to Stoddard County, Mo.; in 1876 went to Carthage, Mo., and in 1877 came to Arkansas, settling in Alma, where for some years he engaged in the drug business. During the years 1861 and 1862, and a part of 1863, he served in the Confederate army as major of the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, and after the battle of Shiloh was made colonel of the regiment. He resigned the office on account of ill health. In politics the Colonel is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Polk in 1844. Prior to the war he served several years as postmaster of Greensboro, Ark., having a drug store at that place, and after the war he served as postmaster at Lakeville, Mo., where he kept a general store. In 1860 he took the first census of Craighead County, Ark., and for

some time after the war was deputy clerk of that county. Since 1879, with the exception of two years, he has filled the office of mayor of Alma, his long term of office being sufficient proof of the satisfactory manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of the position.

Dennis Maddox (colored) was born in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., in 1839, and being the property of William Maddox was, upon the death of the latter, willed to his son, Benjamin Maddox. He accompanied his new master to Fayette County, Ala., and after having received his freedom by the general emancipation edict, remained with Mr. Maddox until 1869, when he came to Crawford County, Ark. He then rented land of William J. Neal for six years, when he purchased 160 acres of his present place, which now contains 280 acres. While with Mr. Maddox he was married, in 1865, to Maria Richards, a native of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., and owned by Robert Jamison, a wealthy man of that county. When he first came to this county Dennis Maddox was \$25 in debt and had a sick wife and a small family of children. He made the journey to Crawford County in an old wagon drawn by an ox team, and despite the fact that he had many hardships to endure never lost his courage, and from a poor man grew to be one of the best farmers of the neighborhood in which he lived. In 1887 he and James Patton built a gin near Mr. Maddox's home, which they conducted one season, since which time Mr. Maddox has been the sole proprietor. Mr. Maddox is an enterprising man, and spares no pains to keep his farm and stock in good condition. There are five families living upon his place, all of whom he has assisted when times were hard. He never attended school himself, but has given his children the benefits of a good education, besides rearing and educating three orphans. Himself and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he has been a deacon for eighteen years. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Silver Rod Lodge No. 2,041, at Van Buren.

Hardy Mattax, a companion in hunting and friend of Tom Comstock, mentioned on a previous page, was born in Coweta County, Ga., in 1839, the son of H. H. Mattax. In 1841 the latter settled near White Plains, in Benton Co., Ala., where he lived until 1846, when his wife died, after which he returned to Georgia, Morgan County, the home of Hardy's grandfather. There our subject remained until nearly grown. In 1855, becoming possessed of a desire to see something of the world, he left home, and finally reached Cohutta Springs, Murray County, where some relatives were living, and here experienced the first pleasures of hunting, a pastime to which he has since been greatly devoted. Among his early successes was the killing of an immense bear, 600 pounds in weight, whose death only occurred after an exciting encounter. Entertaining a desire to attend school, he went to Benton, Shelby Co., Tenn., remaining as a scholar in schools there for six months. In 1859 he was occupied for a time in teaching penmanship at West Plains, Howell Co., Ark., subsequently resuming his teaching in a little primary school in Fulton County, where he went in 1861. When the war broke out he went to Memphis, Tenn., obtained employment until the Federals took the city, after which he lived near there until hostilities ceased. On the last day of 1870 he landed at Van Buren, Ark., removing from this vicinity, however, in 1873, to a place sixteen miles north, on Lee's Creek, and one mile from the Cherokee line, where was a good hunting ground. Here his early desires for the sport were again cultivated, and before long an acquaintance sprang up between Mr. Comstock and Mr. Mattax, which has since continued to the pleasure of each. It is impossible to give, in the space allotted in a work of this kind, a detailed account of all the experiences undergone by them in their numerous successful expeditions, howbeit they would be full of interest. Thrilling, humorous and enjoyable excursions have been made in the pursuit of this favorite occupation, in all of which peculiar success seems to have crowned their efforts. Both are well known throughout this community.

Benjamin F. Massey was born in Greenville County, S. C., November 29, 1832, and is a son of Clement and Annie (Jones) Massey. The father was born in Raleigh County, N. C., was a farmer by occupation, and a stone-mason by trade, and when young went to South Carolina, where he married Annie Jones. Mrs. Massey was born in South Carolina, and when a girl visited Kentucky, but returning was principally reared in her native State. To her and Mr. Massey were born ten children. Those living are Louisa, wife of William Howard,

of Benton County, Ark.; Starling T., of Illinois; Lavinia, widow of Abner Kent, of Illinois; Parthenia, widow of Thomas Gray, of Illinois; Benjamin F. and Enoch J., of Texas. Those deceased are Austin, John E., Irene White and Minerva Anderson. In 1837 Mr. Massey went to Georgia, and in 1851 immigrated by wagon to Montgomery County, Ill., and five years later went to Parker County, Tex. In 1866 he located permanently in Crawford County, where he died April 19, 1874, aged seventy-two years, seven months and twenty-eight days. Mrs. Massey died here December 11, 1876, aged seventy-seven years, six months and four days. Nathan Massey, the grandfather, was born in Maryland, immigrated to North Carolina, and afterward to Georgia. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He and his wife both died in Georgia. Enoch Jones and his wife, the maternal grandparents of our subject, were born in Maryland, and died in Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. Benjamin F. Massey was reared in Georgia from the age of five to nineteen, receiving but a common-school education. He is a carpenter by trade, and in 1851 accompanied his parents to Montgomery County, Ill. In 1854 he went to California by wagon, where he engaged in mining sixteen years, besides carpentering, milling, etc. In 1870 he settled near Cedarville with his father, and since that time has farmed. He moved upon his present place in 1871, and has 138 acres, sixty of which he has finely cultivated. December 21, 1876, he married Lavinia Vincent, daughter of Isaiah and Margaret Vincent, natives of Virginia and Bedford County, Tenn., respectively. Mrs. Massey was born in this county, and is the mother of four children: Charles L., born December 12, 1877; George F., born June 8, 1879; James B., born November 29, 1881, and Thomas A., born June 9, 1883. Mr. Massey and family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Massey is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William A. Matlock, farmer, was born June 24, 1818, in Overton County, Tenn., one mile from the Kentucky line, and is a son of David C. and Martha D. (Armstrong) Matlock. The father was born in Buncombe County, N. C., April 4, 1793. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Andrew Jackson, whom he greatly admired, and participated in the battles of Talledega, Horse-shoe and Tallahoochie. When young he went to Tennessee on pack-horses, and his father buying land of John Sevira, they proceeded to make a home in the wilderness. From 1822 to 1845 he lived in Kentucky, working at the shoemaker's trade in connection with farming, and in 1846 he bought land in Crawford County, where Logtown is now situated, remaining until his death, at the age of seventy-nine. The mother was born in Surrey County, N. C., October 6, 1798, and when nine years old went to Cumberland County, Ky., by wagon. She was married in Overton County, Tenn., and died in Crawford County in 1865. Of her children these are living: William, Judah (deceased), married to Hugh McDougal, of Little Rock; Martha, widow of A. Smith, of Logtown; John, of Clarksville, Ark.; and David, Catherine, George, Jane, Harriet and Judah are deceased. When our subject's father settled in Arkansas, there were but eight houses in Jasper Township, west of the county road, and game and buffalo were abundant. William Matlock, the grandfather, was born in Henry County, Va., on Plumb Creek, from there went to North Carolina, and from there to Tennessee. He subsequently moved to Overton County, where he died. He was a soldier in the Cherokee War. Catherine Matlock, the grandmother, was reared in North Carolina and died in Overton County, Tenn. John Armstrong, the maternal grandfather, was born in North Carolina, and during the Revolution served as major, being a field officer in the battle of Saratoga, under Gen. Gates. He died in Batesville, Ark. His wife, Letitia, died in Tennessee. William A. Matlock was married in 1839 to Elizabeth Walthall, a native of Kentucky, who bore him one child, William J., now a resident of Lamar County, Tex. Mrs. Matlock died May 18, 1846, in New Orleans. Mr. Matlock came to Crawford County in 1846, and February 1, 1854, married Harriet, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Stewart [see sketch of John P. Stewart]. Mrs. Matlock has borne our subject ten children, all save one now living: Stephen T., Keturah, Martha Ellen, Edgar, Letitia, David, Hector, Lillie, Sidney and Elizabeth. Politically Mr. Matlock is a Democrat. He is the owner of a fine farm, and has been a successful agriculturist. He has now suffered with palsy for over twelve years, but was formerly the strongest man in the county, capable of lifting 950 pounds.

Nathaniel W. Matlock was born September 25, 1828, in Overton County,



Tenn., his parents being Valentine and Mary (Bassett) Matlock. The father was born in Tennessee February 27, 1786, and the mother was born in the same State January 3, 1790. In 1830 they left their native State, traveling to Franklin County, Ark., by wagon. In 1840 they immigrated to Crawford County, Ark., where they lived until their respective deaths in 1868 and 1862. Mr. Matlock served in the Creek War, and was sheriff of Overton County, Tenn., for eighteen years. By occupation he was a farmer. Of his five children but two are living. Nathaniel W. Matlock is of English descent, and was but thirteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Arkansas, which was then unpopulated and in a wild state. His educational advantages were thus meager, and at the age of twenty-two he began life on his own account. November 6, 1873, he married Miss Rachel Mooney, who was born in this county in 1842, and is a daughter of William and Mary (Crawford) Mooney. Her father was born in North Carolina, and died in 1878. Her mother died in 1844. The following are their children who are still living: Mrs. Mary Shepherd, of Oregon; Mrs. Rebecca Baker, of Crawford County; George Mooney, of this county; Joel H. Mooney, of this county, and Mrs. Rachel Matlock. To Mr. and Mrs. Matlock seven children have been born, all of whom reside with their parents: Rebecca Lee, Harriet Lacy, William H., Rufus M., Charles M., George Franklin and Mary. In 1861 Mr. Matlock enlisted in the Frontier Guards, Confederate Army, under Col. Grashett and Capt. Brown, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following battles: Oak Hill, Honey Springs, Ind. T., Prairieville, Ind. T. Mr. Matlock is a successful farmer, owning 160 acres of land, forty of which he cultivates, and is also interested in stock raising. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Pierce in 1852.

Joseph W. Matlock was born in Grainger County, Tenn., February 24, 1829, and is a son of George W. and Margaret (Bassett) Matlock. The father was born in Knox County, Tenn., and from there moved to Overton County, going thence after marriage to Grainger County, where he lived until 1847, enduring the hardships of pioneer life. He then located near Dripping Springs, in Crawford County, Ark., and improved land upon which he lived until his death May 18, 1875. The mother was born in Virginia, moved with her husband to Tennessee, and was the mother of six children: Joseph W., and Margaret E., wife of Sandy E. Winfrey, of this county, still living, and Valentine, Sterling, John and Martha, deceased. Joseph W. immigrated to Crawford County from Tennessee in 1847, journeying by water to Memphis, and thence up the Arkansas to Van Buren. He lived upon the home farm until of age, and October 10, 1850, married Martha J. Lester, daughter of William and Margaret E. Lester, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively, who immigrated to Hempstead County, Ark., and from there to Washington County. The father died in Crawford County March 14, 1859, and the mother is now residing in California. Of their twelve children ten are living: Martha J., Sarah C., Mary S., Lavinia B., Nancy E., Cynthia E., Luvenia T., William S., Mark B. and Joseph P. Those deceased are Elizabeth and Thomas. To Mr. Matlock and wife nine children have been born: Margaret J., Sterling P., Henry P., Harriet S., Sarah A., William G., Joseph H., Andrew J. and Virginia P. (deceased). After his marriage Mr. Matlock farmed until 1857, then lived on Cedar Creek two years, and next rented land on Dripping Springs one year, or until the commencement of the war, during which time he lived in various places, and afterward returned to his present place. He owns 160 acres, about sixty being finely cultivated. Mr. Matlock is a Democrat, and in 1882 was elected county and probate judge, serving two years. Mr. and Mrs. Matlock are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and among the respected citizens of the county.

John R. Meadors was born in Whitley County, Ky., October 7, 1826, and is a son of Jacob M. and Jane W. (Harman) Meadors. The former died in 1871 aged seventy-three, and the latter at the age of seventy-one. [See sketch of G. W. B. Meadors.] Jacob M. was a son of John Meadors, whose father was Jason Meadors. The latter married a Miss Mobley. John Meadors' wife was Delila Jones, and Jacob M. married Jane W. Harman, a daughter of Valentine and Sarah (Baken) Harman. The father of the latter, Thomas Baken, was a captain in Washington's army, and was killed in a duel with John Brown in South Carolina. In 1845 John R. Meadors married Susanna, daughter of Nathan

Moore, who was the son of Thomas and Delila (Williams) Moore, natives of South Carolina, who went to Tennessee in 1825, and the same year settled in Whitley County, Ky. In 1856 they moved to Crawford County, Ark., where the father died in 1865 aged eighty-eight, the mother in 1877 aged seventy-three. Mr. Moore has been a class leader in the Methodist Church sixty years, and his wife had been a member for a long time. To the union of our subject and wife sixteen children were born, five sons and three daughters now living, and all married and residing in this neighborhood. In 1851 Mr. Meadors came to this county and purchased of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway a portion of his present farm, his deed, dated September 8, 1859, being the first issued by them. He has since added to his possessions until now he is one the largest land-holders in the county, owning 500 acres of good land, which is the result of his industry and business ability. He is a Republican now, but previous to the war was a Democrat. He is a leader of his party in this vicinity, and with the exception of six years has served continuously as justice of the peace since 1864. Since 1866 he has been postmaster of Belmont Post-office, and for nearly six years after 1868 was associate judge of the county court. He has never served on a petit jury, but has probably been on more grand juries, in both the federal and circuit courts, than any other man in the county. In May, 1878, a mercantile store, which he had been running, was burned, but in 1887 he again started a store on his farm, and is now doing business upon the old site. He is a public-spirited man, a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

George W. B. Meadors was born in Whitley County, Ky., in 1830, and is a son of Jacob M. and Jane W. (Harman) Meadors, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, and born in 1799 and 1803, respectively. They accompanied their parents to Whitley County, Ky., where they afterward married and lived until 1851. They then came to Crawford County, where their respective deaths occurred in 1871 and 1872. For many years they were Missionary Baptists. The grandfather, John Meadors, was born in North Carolina, was a Revolutionary soldier, and in 1811 went to Whitley County, where he died. The great-grandfather came to America from Scotland when a young man, and lived in North Carolina until his death. The maternal grandfather, Valentine Harman, was born in North Carolina, served in the Indian wars and died in Whitley County, Ky. He was of Dutch origin. Mr. Meadors' great-grandfather, Capt. Thomas Baken, came to America from England, served in the Revolution, and afterward settled in South Carolina, and became a wealthy citizen. He was a member of the State Legislature, and met his death while fighting a duel with John Brown, a fellow colleague, friend and neighbor. George W. B. Meadors is the fifth of a family of thirteen children, and passed his boyhood near the Cumberland River among the Kentucky hills. His education was limited, as he attended school but a few months. From 1847 until discharged at Louisville in July, 1848, he served under Gen. Scott, in Company K, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, going from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He was run over by a wagon at the last place and severely hurt. In 1848 he married Lucy C., daughter of Nathan Moore, a native of Whitley County, Ky. Her parents came from South Carolina, and were early settlers of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Meadors seven children have been born, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. In 1851 Mr. Meadors came to this county and homesteaded forty acres, to which he has added until he now has 120 acres of well-improved land, upon which, since 1875, he has operated a good gin and corn-mill, all his property being the result of his own personal effort. He was formerly a Democrat, but since the war has been a Republican, and after 1868 served as deputy sheriff of the county for ten years. For five years after the war he held a captain's commission in the militia. Mr. and Mrs. Meadors are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. There are in this county eighty-three voters directly members of the Meadors family, and of these eighty-one are Republicans.

Hon. Samuel A. Miller, attorney at law and senator of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District of Arkansas, was born in Van Buren, Ark., on November 28, 1857, and is a son of George E. and Mary A. (Shannon) Miller. The father was born in Powhatan, Va., in 1811, and in 1832 located two miles north of Van Buren, in Crawford County. He was a large land owner, having 1,000 acres in all, and for several years during the last part of his life was engaged in the mercantile business in Van Buren. He was assassinated by unknown parties in 1865. The

mother was born in Batesville, Ark., in 1822, and was a daughter of William Shannon, whose brother Isaac introduced the "Shannon apple." Isaac was one of the first white settlers in Washington County, Ark., and there produced the apple. Mrs. Miller died in 1880, and of her thirteen children nine are now living: Maria J., widow of Gideon Lichlyter; Harriet E., wife of Hugh Morrow; Isabella, wife of Mariman P. Kilgore; William G., butcher; Alice, wife of James B. Johnson; Richard J., merchant; Lenora, wife of John Kilgore; Samuel A. and Lillie E. Samuel first attended the Van Buren schools, and later studied in the State University two years. He taught school two terms in 1875, and in 1879 began to study law under Hon. B. J. Brown, of Van Buren. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, and he afterward became the partner of Judge William Walker, of Fort Smith, and subsequently of J. R. Reeves, but for the past year has practiced alone. In the fall of 1888 he was elected to represent Crawford and Franklin Counties in the State Senate, by a majority of 1,106. October 12, 1887, he married Miss Virgie Lee Dean, daughter of James M. Dean, and a native of Mississippi. They have one child, Dean M., and are active members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Miller is one of the rising young attorneys of the county, and has the promise of a bright future before him. He is a member of the K. of P.

Thomas M. Mitchell was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1857, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stewart) Mitchell. The father was born in Middle Tennessee in 1813, when young immigrated to Jefferson County, Ark., there married, and afterward moved to Crawford County, locating six miles east of the county seat. About 1878 he moved to Johnson County, Ark. He served as justice of the peace for many years previous to the Rebellion, and died in 1881. His wife was born in Virginia in 1822, and died in 1873. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom are living: Robert M.; Mary, wife of W. L. Couch; Thomas M.; Nancy, widow of P. M. Huston, and J. Newton, operator in the Little Rock Railway office. Thomas M. lived upon the farm until seventeen, and then attended school at Hindsville, Ark. In 1876 he began to learn the marble cutter's trade at Bentonville, Ark., and worked as an apprentice three years. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Mitchell commenced business upon his own responsibility at Ozark, Ark., and in 1883 went to Bentonville, where he remained until March, 1886. He then returned to his native county, locating in Van Buren, where he is the only marble cutter of the town. He is a skillful workman, and has the monopoly of the trade of Van Buren. November 11, 1883, he married Miss Alice Mitchell, daughter of Zacharia Mitchell, and a native of Missouri. To them three children have been born: Claude, Annie and Charles. Mr. Mitchell is a Master Mason and a Democrat. Mrs. Mitchell belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Kindred Montgomery was born August 13, 1838, in Greene County, Tenn., and is a son of John and Nancy (Malone) Montgomery, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born in 1810, and in an early day went to Tennessee, and from there went to Washington County, Ark., in 1858. In 1861 he came to Crawford County, where he died in 1877, and Kindred came with his father to this county. Our subject never attended school, all his learning being received while at the plow. When eighteen he began life for himself, and in 1868 was united in marriage to Mary Hale, who was born in Tennessee in 1844, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Longmeyer) Hale, of this county. Mr. Hale was born in Tennessee in 1809, and died in Oregon, and Mrs. Hale was born in the same State, and died in 1865. Kindred Montgomery has 400 acres of land in Crawford County, 280 on Lee's Creek and the remainder on Cove Creek, all of which he has accumulated by his own industry. In 1863 Mr. Montgomery enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Col. Haynes and Capt. Charles Harris, and served until discharged in 1865. In politics Mr. Montgomery is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Bell in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have had seven sons and three daughters.

D. W. Moore. Among the early settlers of Crawford County, Ark., should be mentioned the Moore family. Grandfather Benjamin Moore, a native of Virginia, came here with his family at an early day, and settled on the Sebastian County side of the Arkansas River, at what is known as Moore's Rock. His son, Benjamin L., was also born in Virginia, and came to this State with his parents. Upon arriving at man's estate he married Mary Walker, sister of

Judge C. W. Walker, and soon after settled in Crawford County, where he farmed for a time, and merchandised in Van Buren. The mother was a Methodist, and died when her only child, David W., was an infant. The father afterward married Emily H. Erwin, who became the mother of Benjamin L. Moore. The father was a Whig in politics. His death occurred when our subject was ten years old. David W. was born October 2, 1839, at Fayetteville, where his mother was visiting. He received as good an education as the times afforded during his younger days, his first teacher being Rev. Townsend, an Episcopal clergyman of culture, and his second the Rev. C. K. Marshall, a Presbyterian minister who taught in Van Buren. After his father's death he went to live with the family of Judge David Walker, of Fayetteville, remaining with them for ten years. At the age of sixteen, having nearly completed the course of the Arkansas College, he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, but left in eighteen months on account of ill health, returning to Fayetteville and living upon his uncle's farm. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Brown's company of Van Buren Frontier Guards for three months, and was appointed sergeant-major of Col. Gratiot's regiment. He was present during the fight at Wilson's Creek, and at the expiration of his service re-enlisted in Company G, of King's regiment of infantry, Confederate army, remaining until the close of the war. He participated in the engagement at Helena, and several others of minor importance. In 1863 he was adjutant of Stirman's battalion four months. He also served as quartermaster-sergeant. His command was disbanded at Marshall, Tex., and he then went to Little Rock from Shreveport on horseback. Arriving there he was made clerk of the quartermaster's office for nine months, and then for eight months held the clerkship on the steamer Argus, under Capt. Ed Noland. Then for a number of years he farmed in Crawford County, and subsequently secured an interest in the business of D. C. Williams, for whom he had kept books two years. Later the business was conducted by H. H. Shibley, George Wood and himself, under the firm name of Shibley, Moore & Co. Ill health, however, caused his return to farm life, which has since been his chief occupation. He is a staunch Democrat, and in 1873 was the Democratic nominee for representative of Franklin, Crawford and Sebastian Counties. May 27, 1875, he married Emma T. Johnson, a native of this county, and the mother of four children: David W., Thomas J., Benjamin L. and Mary W. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Moore owns 1,000 acres of land, and is a director of the Crawford County Bank.

Ex-Judge William T. Morgan, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1843, and is a son of John and Susan (Basinger) Morgan, natives of Tennessee. The father was reared principally in North Carolina, but when grown returned to his native State. When our subject was about two years old his parents removed to Yell County, Ark., and when he was about eleven they went to Texas, where they lived until 1860. They then returned to Yell County, Ark., and afterward went to Missouri and Kansas. The father died in Crawford County in 1879. He served about eighteen months in Company E, Third Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, in Arkansas, and participated in the battle at Prairie de Hand. The grandfather was of Dutch descent, a native of North Carolina, and a soldier in one of the early wars. Mrs. Morgan died in Yell County, Ark., and Mr. Morgan was afterward again married. William T. is the fifth of a family of eight children, and during his youth attended school but about eight months. When eighteen he joined the First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, and a few months later joined the First Arkansas Infantry, serving a year. He then served five months in the First Arkansas Cavalry, and in 1863 joined the Third Arkansas Cavalry, with which he remained until the close of the war, serving as sergeant. He operated in Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Territory, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove and Pea Ridge, and a great many skirmishes. He was discharged at Louisburg in May, 1865. In 1869 he was married in Newton County, Mo., to Elizabeth, daughter of James Coats, and in 1886 married Mrs. Margaret Rance, daughter of A. B. Hudson, a native of Indiana, who died in Texas when Mrs. Morgan was a girl. Mr. Morgan has four living children by his first wife, and one by his second. In 1869 he settled upon his present farm, which was then in the midst of the wilderness, but which, with patience and industry, has become a fine farm of 560 acres of finely cultivated land. Mr. Morgan had but a team and \$150 when coming to this county, and his property is the result of his own

labor and management. From 1872 he served as justice of the peace of Richland Township about twelve years, and although several of his judgments were appealed, they were never reversed. In 1884 he was elected county and probate judge, and served two years. He is an active worker in the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is greatly interested in the educational advancement of the country, and has been school director many years. He is District Master Workman of the K. of L., and President of the K. of H. and F. A.

Jackson T. Morton was born May 4, 1835, in Madison County, Ky., and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Burris) Morton. The father was born in Clark County, Ky., and was a farmer by occupation. Before coming of age he went to Madison County, having previously married Nancy Burris, a native of Clark County, and of one of the wealthy families. To them nine children were born, five of whom are living: Mary J., James W., Jackson T., Joseph and Samuel E. Those deceased are Elizabeth, Terrinda, Margaret and Dollie. Mr. Morton went to Adair County, Mo., in 1838, where he engaged in farming. Himself and wife died there in 1855 and 1859, respectively. Richard Morton, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, and when young immigrated to Kentucky, and was one of the pioneers of Tennessee. His wife, Mary (Nolon) Morton, died in Schuyler County, Mo., aged one hundred and twenty-five. Thomas Burris, the maternal grandfather, was an early settler in Kentucky, where he died, as did his wife, Elizabeth. John Burris, an uncle of our subject, served in the Mexican War, dying in Old Mexico. His brother-in-law, Frank Condon, also served, but survived the war and returned home. Jackson T. Morton was brought to Missouri when three years old, and there lived upon his father's farm, receiving but a common-school education. After his mother's death his father married Eliza Richardson, by whom he had one child, Nancy, who was noted for her beauty, and married a wealthy doctor of New Mexico. For some time after his father's death Jackson had the care of the family, but in 1863 he married Margaret Howell, daughter of Henry and Martha Howell. This union has been blessed with seven children: Martha E., wife of Cyrus Hindman; Mary E., wife of H. E. Miller; Lucy A., Armelia, Louana, Joe, Aggie and Thomas. In 1858 Mr. Morton came to Crawford County, Ark., living in various places. During the war he served one year in Company A, under Capt. Clarkson, and then went to Douglas County, serving in the State militia for some time. In 1867 he settled upon his present farm, which contains 120 acres, sixty being under cultivation. Mr. Morton is a staunch Republican, and has served as school director. He is a Mason, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

John W. Moss, general merchant at Dyer Station, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1848, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Moss. The mother was a native of North Carolina, who came to Randolph County, Ark., in 1868, and in 1870 removed to Crawford County, where she died in 1879, a believer in the Christian faith. John W. Moss made his home with his mother until his marriage, and has no living relatives to his knowledge outside of his wife and children. He had a sister who was burned to death when a child. His mother was twice married. He attended school but about six months during his youth, and at the age of fifteen began to work as a farm hand, after which he rented land until 1873. He then homesteaded forty acres in Alma Township, and by the practice of industry and economy is now the owner of 240 acres, 100 being bottom land, and all of it well situated. He farmed exclusively until two years ago, and then started a general merchandise store in the spring of 1886. He handles farm implements, and has a stock valued at \$1,800, his annual sales averaging \$6,000. He served during the war about eight months in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and being captured while at home in Carroll County, Tenn., was held a prisoner at Camp Chase until the close of the war, when he took the oath of allegiance. In 1867 he married Lucy C. James, who died in 1880, leaving three children. The same year he wedded Ursula Whittington, a native of Arkansas, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Moss' father was a native of Alabama. Mr. Moss is a Democrat, and for one year was postmaster at Dyer. He now fills the position of assistant postmaster.

Henry C. Mueller, shoemaker, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1848, and is the son of Conrad and Anna Mueller. The father died in 1876, aged

seventy-five. The mother died in 1878, aged seventy. Henry is the next youngest of eight children, five of whom reached maturity. At the age of fifteen he immigrated to America, and located at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he served three years as an apprentice at the shoemaker trade. In the winters of 1867 and 1868 he worked in Wheelersburg, Ohio. In January, 1868, he moved to Danville, Tenn., and worked there and at Erin, Tenn., until 1882, when he moved to Van Buren, Ark., and commenced raising fruit and vegetables. In 1884 he opened a shoe-shop, and works at his trade during the fall and winter months, giving attention to fruit farming in the spring and summer. He owns fifteen acres of land near the city, on which he lives, and has fourteen acres in strawberries, 2,100 peach trees, 400 plum, apple, pear and cherry trees and 1,000 grape vines. He owns 185 acres in all, in the vicinity of Van Buren. In 1868 he married Caroline M. Winkler, who was born in Wheelersburg, Ohio, in 1853, and is the mother of five children: Charles, Lillie, Nina, Arthur and Katie. In politics Mr. Mueller is a Democrat, and in religion he and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Charles J. Murta, general merchant, was born in Ireland in 1855, and is a son of John and Catherine (Ward) Murta, natives of Ireland, born in 1828 and 1835, respectively. In 1865 they immigrated to the United States, and located at St. Louis, Mo. John served an apprenticeship at civil engineering in his native country, and afterward worked in England, Spain and Germany. After coming to the United States he was employed by the Iron Mountain Railway Company, and worked on the railroad from De Soto south through Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Afterward he was on the Ft. Smith & Little Rock Railway from Clarksville, Ark., to Ft. Smith, and at present is working from Ft. Smith to Greenwood, being employed for the past twelve years by McCarty & Kerrigan. He is well known as one of the most skillful mechanics in his line in the country. Mrs. Murta died in 1865, and had three children: John, employe in the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad; Bryan, agent at Traskwood on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Charles J. The latter was ten years old when brought to America, and was educated at St. Louis. When eighteen he began to engineer on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and afterward learned telegraphy, and from 1875 to 1885 was agent at Alma, Ark. In 1882 he bought 660 acres eight miles southeast of Alma, on the Arkansas River, had 550 under cultivation, and twenty-two tenement houses. It is one of the finest plantations in the county, and is now owned by Robert S. Hynes, to whom he sold it. In 1887 Mr. Murta began to merchandise in Van Buren, and in July, 1888, bought the hardware stock of Reynolds Bros., which he added to his former large stock. He is an energetic business man, and has one of the largest stocks of general goods in Van Buren. At one time he was engaged as book-keeper in the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, and he is now a stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, and the Van Buren Canning Factory. In 1882 Mr. Murta married Miss Abbie Powe, a native of Alabama, and the mother of two children, John and Maggie. In politics Mr. Murta votes a national Democratic ticket, but in local affairs is independent.

Lee Neal was born August 30, 1847, in Van Buren County, Ark., and is a son of Joseph and Rosana (Robinson) Neal. The father was born in Chatham County, N. C., spent his youth in Tennessee, was married in Crawford County, Ark., and shortly afterward removed to Van Buren County, Ark. In 1859 he went to Texas; in 1861 he joined the Eleventh Texas Volunteer Cavalry, and served until discharged. He then re-entered the Confederate service, remaining until the close of the war, and participating in thirty-six different engagements, among which were Poison Spring, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and others. Since the war he has lived in Crawford County, and is now sixty years old, and engaged in farming. The mother is a native of Tennessee, is sixty-two years of age, and is the mother of the following children: Lee, Melinda (wife of W. S. Lester), Seldon R., Dillis Neal, America, Laurana (wife of Marcus Lamb), Sarah J. and William E. The paternal grandfather of our subject spent his entire life in North Carolina. His parents were French, and left their native land on account of the religious intolerance there. Laurana (Arrington) Neal, subject's grandmother, was also born in North Carolina, and after her husband's death immigrated to Tennessee. She died in Crawford County, Ark. James R. Robinson, Lee's maternal grandfather, was born in Tennessee, when six-

teen enlisted in the War of 1812, and about 1840 came to Arkansas. He died in Texas. His wife was born of German parentage, and was reared in Pennsylvania. Lee Neal accompanied his parents to Texas when ten years of age, received a good education there, and when seventeen served on post duty in the McGinnis regiment of Texas reserved corps. He afterward completed his education in Crawford County, Ark., and has since served the county six years as examiner of common free schools. For the past eight years he has been an ordained minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, and has charge of two churches. February 6, 1868, he married Serena T. Lester, daughter of William and Margaret Lester, and a native of this county. Her parents were both born in Hempstead County, Ky., and came to Arkansas in an early day. The father died here, but the mother is now a resident of California. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have three children: Edward J., born March 29, 1868; William A., born March 2, 1873, and Rosana Maud, born January 14, 1888. After his marriage Mr. Neal farmed and taught school until 1876, and has since that time been in the mercantile business in Cedarville, in connection with his farming. Mr. Neal is a public-spirited man, and has represented his county in the Lower House of the Legislature at Little Rock. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a large land owner in the township, and one of its best citizens. Mrs. Neal belongs to the Methodist Protestant Church.

Berkeley Neal, attorney at law of Fort Smith, was born in Crawford County, Ark., January 23, 1851, and is a son of William J. and Mouncey (Robinson) Neal. The father was born January 9, 1817, in Chatham County, N. C., and was a son of Younger and Susanna (Harrington) Neal, natives of the same county, born in 1778 and 1790, respectively. They moved to Hickman County, Tenn., in 1826, where he died in 1843 and she in 1867. Younger Neal served some time as sheriff of Chatham County. William J. was the third child, and when the Creek Indians came west in 1836 he was employed as cook for the officers, and went with them to Fort Gibson, Ind. T. After roughing it for some time he came to Van Buren, Ark., and in 1838 married Miss Mouncey Robinson, in Dickson County, Tenn., who was born in 1817. The following year he returned to Arkansas, and has since passed the remainder of his life in Crawford County. He has been a successful man, at one time owning a large tract of land, and still has in his possession 440 acres. He has seven children, all of whom are living and grown: Jonathan, probate and real estate agent; Francis M., justice of the peace; Elizabeth, Young, James, Berkeley and Willis H., attorney at law. Berkeley lived upon the farm until eighteen, and then clerked in a general store in Van Buren until 1872. He then began to study law under Benton J. Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, subsequently practicing two years in partnership with his former preceptor. Mr. Neal soon became one of the leading members of the bar in the county, and about 1882 began to practice in the Federal court at Fort Smith, where he met with such success that January 2, 1888, he moved his office to Fort Smith, although he still retains an office in Van Buren, and spends two days a week in that place. In politics Mr. Neal is a Democrat, and although he has never sought office he was superintendent of the school board of Crawford County for two years. December 14, 1882, he married Miss Mary Edwards, daughter of Jesse Edwards, and a native of Crawford County. To Mr. and Mrs. Neal one child, Ollie May, has been born.

John Franklin Neal was born August 1, 1855, in Crawford County, Ark., and is a son of Palmer and Elmina (Neal) Neal, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The mother was born in Tennessee, and while on a visit to North Carolina was married to Mr. Neal, who was her cousin. They afterward spent about two years in Tennessee, and then immigrated to Crawford County, Ark., about three miles east of Cedarville. They had nine children, four of whom are living: Mary E., widow of John L. London; Miriam M., wife of William H. Maxey; John F. and Palmer H. Those deceased are James, Demarius, Julia A. (wife of William Larue), Cornelius W. and Virginia A. Mr. Neal farmed in this county from 1843 until 1875, and about 1877 went into the mercantile business, which he continued until his death in 1885, aged sixty-three. The mother survived him but a few days, and was sixty-two years old at her death. Mr. Neal was very poor when he came to this county, but succeeded in amassing property, and defended his possessions during the war by enlisting in the Confederate army, serving until the close of

the war. He was one of the early settlers here, and with his wife endured many hardships during the pioneer days. He became the owner of large tracts of land, and was an extensive stock raiser. Our subject remained at home working upon the farm until of age, and received but a common-school education. He then went into the mercantile business with his father, and although he now owns considerable land and farms extensively he is still interested in mercantile life, owning a large stock of general goods, besides being a partner in the drug firm of Neal & Purcell. In October, 1878, he married Miss Naomi T. Crowell, daughter of Charles and Lavina Crowell, and a native of Benton County, Ark. This union has been blessed with four children: Princess Deborah and Rosa Belle, living, and William W. and Bertha G., deceased. Mrs. Neal is a Methodist, and Mr. Neal belongs to the Presbyterian Church, being superintendent of a Sunday-school. He is a very strong Democrat, and always votes a straight Democratic ticket. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

A. J. Nordin, merchant and minister, was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1852, and is a son of Alexander and Betsey E. (Dodd) Nordin, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, who died in 1863 and 1887, respectively. They were married in Tennessee, and in 1835 came to Crawford County and engaged in farming. Five of their children are now living: Mrs. Mary J. Townswell, Mrs. Arabella Seratt, Mrs. Ann L. Swinford, Mrs. Drucilla Furlow, of Barry County, Mo., and our subject, all save one being residents of this county. A. J. Nordin attended school in this county six months during his youth, and at the age of nineteen began life on his own account. January 22, 1871, he married Louisa Lane, daughter of Samuel P. and Nancy (Seratt) Lane. Mrs. Nordin was born in Illinois in 1849, and died in 1881, having borne five children: Francis Marion, Nancy Emeline, George Wesley, Mary J. (deceased) and William (deceased). December 22, 1881, Mr. Nordin was married to Miss Hannah Alice Arnold, daughter of Manuel and Mary (Anderson) Arnold, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were born and reared in the same State, and from there went to Iowa, and afterward to Kansas, then to Benton County, Ark., then to Texas, then to Washington County, Ark., and finally located in Crawford County, where Mr. Arnold engaged in farming, blacksmithing and carpentering. He served in the war as a blacksmith. Four of his six children are living: Joseph Warren, Samuel Wayne, Mrs. Nordin and Mrs. Elizabeth Kimes, all residents of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Nordin are the parents of the following children: Obedience, Medy, Arthur, and Arrema (deceased). Mr. Nordin, although he began life poor, has accumulated a comfortable property, the most of which he has made by merchandising. He owns a one-half interest in a mercantile store, valued at about \$3,000, and has 240 acres of land, seventy-five of which he has under cultivation. Since 1876 he has preached in the Methodist Protestant Church, his labors having extended over Missouri and Arkansas. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders.

William and John Obar have farmed in River Township since 1869, and own a large tract of land, situated in Crawford, Franklin and Sebastian Counties. In 1859 they located in the last named county, and there lived ten years, running a ferry across the Arkansas River. They then came to this county, and are now two of its wealthy citizens. William joined the New Mexico and Arizona brigade in Texas, and served two years in the army. In 1875 he married Mrs. Frances J. Mangram, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are living. In politics he is a Democrat. John was drafted in the Confederate army, but after a few months' service joined the First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, and served until the close of the war. He was married in 1862 the first time, and is now living with his second wife. Our subjects, William and John Obar, were born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1825 and 1828, respectively, their parents being Constance and Elizabeth (Tedford) Obar. In 1836 the family went to Hamilton County, Tenn., and in 1852 to Dade County, Ga., where they lived until 1858, at which time the mother, with our two subjects, came to Sebastian County, Ark., where the former died in 1865. The father had previously died while in Hamilton County. The grandfather came to America from Germany prior to the Revolution, and was killed in that war.

Richard T. O'Bryan, was born in Smith County, Tex., in 1848, and is a son of Arnold and Mary (Shepherd) O'Bryan. The father was born in Chatham



County, N. C., in 1807, and was a son of William O'Bryan, a native of North Carolina, born about 1773. In 1810 he went to Wilson County, Tenn., and he died in Hickman County in 1828. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father, William O'Bryan, was a brother of Daniel Boone's wife, Rebecca. Our subject's grandmother, Sophia Thomason O'Bryan, was born in North Carolina, and died in Maury County, Tenn., in 1816. She was the mother of six children, of whom Arnold O'Bryan was the second. He went with his parents to Tennessee when three years old, and was reared in Maury County, ten miles south of Columbia. In 1833 he left Tennessee, and came to Arkansas by boat and on horseback. He located in Crawford County, and was engaged by the Government to deal corn and beef to the Indians the first winter, and in the winter of 1834 to deal rations to the Cherokee and Creek Indians. July 6, 1837, he married Elizabeth Shepherd, who was born in Fluvanna County, Va., in 1820, and bore him eight children: Elizabeth Ann, died in 1855, aged seventeen; William D., accidentally drowned in Lee's Creek in 1858, aged eighteen; James A.; Mary Ellen, wife of George Yount; Richard T., John C., Robert S., and Sarah C., wife of Thomas R. Daniel, of Van Buren. After his marriage he farmed for seven years near Rudy Station, and then went to Fannin County, Tex. In 1846 he moved to Smith County, and in 1851 located near Sugar Loaf Mountain, Sebastian County. In 1853 he settled near the county seat of Crawford County, where he owned about 500 acres. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the county; for two years served as deputy sheriff, and in 1837 as constable. He lost his wife January 12, 1886, and now lives in Logtown. August 14, 1834, he was commissioned by Gov. John Pope captain of the militia of a Crawford County regiment, being the first man appointed to that position. He is a Republican, cast his first presidential vote for Jackson, and his wife was a member of the Christian Church thirty years. Our subject made his home with his father upon the farm until of age. In June, 1870, he married Miss Ann E. Williams, a native of Texas, who died in 1872. The next year he married Addie T. Hanson, who was born in this county, and is the mother of two children: Nettie and Bulila. Mr. O'Bryan is a well-to-do citizen of Van Buren Township. He has eighty acres of land, and is engaged in the grocery and liquor business in Logtown, which business he has conducted three years. He is a Republican, and for two years was marshal of Van Buren. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

John C. O'Bryan, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Smith County, Tex., September 7, 1850, and is a son of Arnold O'Bryan. When about five years old his parents came to this county, he accompanying them, and it is here that his childhood was passed and his education received at the common schools of the neighborhood. June 9, 1870, he left the parental roof, having taken Harriet A. Young to wife. She was born in Washington County, Ark., January 21, 1858, but reared in Crawford County, and is the mother of five children: Renah I., Effie F., Wallace, Lela O., Eula B. After his marriage Mr. O'Bryan settled upon the place he still occupies, which contains 335 acres of land, 200 cultivated and improved. His success in life is largely due to his own personal efforts, and he is a good neighbor and citizen. In politics he is a Republican, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Hon. John B. Ogden, Sr., was born in Cumberland County, N. J., July 3, 1812, his parents being Col. John B. and Sarah (Buck) Ogden, also natives of New Jersey. The father died in 1813, from the effects of a wound received at the battle on Jones Island, during the War of 1812. He was a speculator and trader interested in the products of the West Indies. The Ogden family is of English descent, and their original coat of arms represents a lion up a tree. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Ogden, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was at the battle of Yorktown, under Gen. LaFayette. The mother of our subject was again married after Mr. Ogden's death, and lived until 1873. Her father, Joseph Buck, was also present at the battle of Yorktown, and commanded two brigades under Gen. LaFayette. Hon. J. B. Ogden was the only child, and was left fatherless when an infant. He received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen began to study law with Gov. Elias P. Seeley, of New Jersey, a cousin of his mother. A few years later he began to practice, and in 1834 started westward. He located in Louisville, Ky., afterward going to Charleston, Ind. In 1843 he came to Van Buren, Ark., where he has since practiced his profession with great success. He has also done the largest

collecting business of any one west of the Mississippi. In 1856 he was appointed United States Commissioner of the District Court, Western District of Arkansas, which also comprised all of the Indian Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and held that office until the war, when he withdrew. In 1863 the Confederate States organized the Trans-Mississippi Department, and going to Shreveport to assist in the organization, he was given charge of the pay department, and served until August, 1864, when he resigned. He was then employed by private individuals in the removal of cotton and the collection of debts, and after peace was declared was tendered the position of clerk of the United States Court at Van Buren, but declined, as he could not conscientiously take the oath. In 1866 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Western District of the State, and held the position six years. He has been identified with a large number of public enterprises, and is a stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company. For the past four years, however, he has led a retired life. In 1835 he married Jane Sibley, daughter of Gen. John Sibley, of New Jersey. Mrs. Ogden was born in 1817, and died in February, 1866. The following four children were born to her: Charles (deceased), who was assistant secretary of State of Arkansas after the war; John B. Henry (deceased, October, 1886), Annie, wife of C. C. Colburn, editor of the *Ozark Democrat*, and Emma. In 1868 Mr. Ogden married Mrs. Susan H. Wing, *nee* Barron, of St. Charles, Mo. Mr. Ogden is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternities.

R. C. Oliver, merchant and farmer, was born October 17, 1825, in Roane County, Tenn., and is a son of Eli and Aspasia (Ellis) Oliver, natives of the same State. In 1832 the parents removed from Tennessee to Washington County, Ark., and in 1842 came to Crawford County, where they died in 1846 and 1855, respectively. They reared a family of twelve children, two of whom now farm in Crawford County. The grandfather was John Oliver, and his wife, Julia, died in 1840. Our subject picked up what education he could, considering there were no public schools in those days, and at the age of twenty-one began to farm on his own account. In 1857 he married Mrs. Ellen (Redman) Behethland, a daughter of Hosea and Catherine (Barker) Redman. This lady died in 1864, and the following year Mr. Oliver married Mrs. Narcissa (Foster) Hargrove, daughter of Hocket and Zelika (Turner) Foster, and a native of Missouri, born in 1838. Mr. Oliver has three children, two sons and one daughter. Although he began life a poor young man, he has been successful in his farming and mercantile investments, until he now owns 800 acres of land, about half of which is under cultivation. He also has a grist and saw-mill and cotton-gin, and deals some in stock. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848.

Rev. Francis Marion Paine, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born in Giles County, Tenn., July 4, 1822, and is a son of Gabriel Wilson and Mary (Hanners) Paine. The father was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1801, and the mother in North Carolina in 1804. They were married in 1819, in Giles County, Tenn., where they had been brought up by their parents from early youth. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Hardin County, Tenn., in 1829, and in 1834 to Union County, Ill., where he grew up to manhood; and June 25, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Susanah Rich, youngest daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Noah) Rich. The grandfather of our subject, John Paine, was a native of North Carolina, a relative and great admirer of the noted skeptical writer, Thomas Paine. He was bold and adventurous, fond of the western wilds. In company with many of his relatives and personal friends, he crossed the Cumberland Mountains and made settlements at an early day on the rich lands of Elk River—now a part of Middle Tennessee. Having the advantage of a fair education for his day, he engaged in the service of capitalists as surveyor in locating Revolutionary soldier land warrants on the rich lands of the yet newer territory of West Tennessee, where he made his home later in life, and died at an advanced age. He and his wife were both of English descent. Mrs. Paine, wife of our subject, is of German extraction on her father's side; was born in Jackson County, Ala., February 24, 1824, and is the mother of eleven children, eight daughters and three sons, of whom four daughters and one son only are now living. Our subject, the eldest of nine children, had in early life only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools, first of Tennessee and later of Southern

Illinois. He engaged when quite young in teaching, and while teaching, in 1844, became a student of medicine. Through much self-denial and dint of energy and perseverance, he became a respectable scholar in the higher branches of the English classics. In 1854 he gave up his private school (Franklin Academy) in Sebastian County, Ark., to take charge of the Fort Coffee Academy, a mission school in the Indian Territory, under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He continued his connection with the missionary work among the Indians, teaching and preaching—sometimes acting as general superintendent of a school and mission station. When the war came up, in 1861, he was superintendent of Fort Coffee and Newhope Academy, and had the pastoral charge of Fort Coffee and Newhope District as presiding elder. In 1863, on account of the desolations of the country from the war, he was necessitated to go to Texas with his family for safety and subsistence. He settled his family at Paris, Lamar Co., Tex., and engaged in the practice of medicine to support himself and family; in the meantime he became pastor of the Paris Station, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At the close of the war, his father having died at Clarksville, Ark., it became necessary that he should take care of his aged mother. This eventuated in his removal back to Arkansas, which was consummated in 1867. This change, and the additional care of his mother, together with his large and expensive family, made it somewhat necessary for him to give up for a time the active pastorate, and become secular in his calling. His mother having died in 1871, he again entered the active pastorate of his church in 1872. In 1878 he was elected by the Arkansas Annual Conference one of the delegates to the General Conference, which met in the city of Louisville, Ky., in May, 1874. He was at that time presiding elder of the Dardanelle District. He served in this capacity for three terms, and then as station preacher in several charges. Finally, however, from the increasing infirmities of age, together with the effects of long and continued hard labor, he felt it his duty to ask the conference to permit him to retire from the activities of a Methodist itinerant minister, and occupy the less laborious position of a local elder in the church, which was granted him cheerfully by his conference. This was done at Ozark, Ark., in November, 1886. Our subject having homesteaded 160 acres of the Government, besides some other lands bought of private individuals, has settled on the Frisco line (St. Louis and Fort Smith branch) of railway, seven miles north of Van Buren, at Little Station, where he is now devoting his time and energies in the culture of fruits generally, but more especially that of strawberries, grapes and peaches; and having made the culture of these remunerative, and having considerable quantities of apples, pears, plums and cherries in young orchards coming on, it is but reasonable to conclude that, with the continuance of his present health and vigor of body and mind a few years longer, he will have a handsome yearly income from these to support comfortably himself and wife in their old age.

John E. Palmer was born in Jefferson County, Mo., November 28, 1827, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Weidman) Palmer. Of German parents, the father was born in Pennsylvania, and when eighteen immigrated to Jefferson County, Mo., where he married, and farmed a number of years. He then went to Lamar County, Tex., and two years later went to Anderson County, where he died in 1867. The mother was born in Jefferson County, Mo., and had thirteen children, five now living, viz.: Catherine, wife of Henry Snow; John; Levi, of Anderson County, Tex.; Napoleon, of Brown County, Tex., and Sarah, of Anderson County. Mary, Samuel, Jane, and five smaller ones died. The paternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania, and there died. The maternal grandfather was an early settler of Jefferson County, Mo., and lived six miles west of Hillsboro. Our subject lived in his native county until fourteen, and as his father's attention was given to his mill, John was obliged to work a great deal upon the farm, but in leisure attended school. After becoming fourteen, he lived in Lamar County, Tex., two years, and then engaged in tanning and farming in Anderson County until the war. He then enlisted in Company I, Texas Infantry, for eight months, and afterward served two years and four months, or until the surrender at Hempstead, Tex., in 1865. Among others he was in the battle at Prairie Grove and Elk Creek, and while on picket duty at Fayetteville went three days without food. Returning to Texas, he settled in Lamar County, and then immigrated to Crawford County, where he has since

lived. He has 160 acres of land, and has cultivated fifty acres. In 1848 he married Sarah Rooker, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Ransom Rooker. This marriage resulted in three children, two now living, Elizabeth and Ransom. After his first wife's death, Mr. Palmer was married, in 1872, to Polly Fears, of this county, who has borne him six children: Clarissa, Flora, Stella, Tommie, Frank, and an infant who died unnamed. Mr. Palmer is a Republican and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. Himself and wife belong to the Northern Methodist Church.

Henry Frederick Pape, junior member of the firm of McKibben & Pape, was born in Fort Smith, Ark., in 1854, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ziegenbein) Pape. The father was a contractor and builder of Hanover, Germany, and after his marriage immigrated to the United States in 1849, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1852 he moved to Fort Smith, where he died in 1866. He was a skillful workman, and erected a large number of buildings in that city. The wife was born in Germany in 1827, and is yet living and the mother of seven children: Minnie, wife of Mr. McKibben; Henry F.; Charles A.; Frank P., died in 1867, aged nine; William B.; and Annie M. and Ada D. (twins.) Henry received his education in Fort Smith and at the State University at Fayetteville. When his father died his partner in the mercantile business was A. Haglan, and Jacob Ziegenbein, his brother-in-law, then took charge. Four years later Mr. Z. died, and Charles A. Pape became the manager. In 1876 our subject took charge of the business, and held that position until 1880, when he became a partner of Mr. McKibben at Van Buren [see sketch of F. R. McKibben]. Mr. Pape is a prosperous business man, and is a stockholder in the Van Buren Canning Co. October 1, 1884, Miss Lucy S. Southmayd, daughter of L. C. Southmayd, became his wife. She was born in Van Buren in 1857, and is the mother of one child, Charles A. Mrs. Pape is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Pape is a Republican in politics.

Jesse Perkins was born December 28, 1828, in Warren County, Tenn., and is a son of Robert B. and Sarah (Norris) Perkins. The father was born in South Carolina in 1790, and after becoming of age went to Warren County, Tenn., traveling through unbroken country with a one horse and ox team. About twenty years later he went to Lafayette County, Mo., and farmed thirteen years. He had some nine negroes, two wagons and teams, besides other good property, which he sold for \$35,000, and then spent a year in Washington County, where he made a crop, going in 1841 to Barry County, Mo., where he died in 1863. The mother was born in Warren County, Tenn., and had twelve children, half the number now living: Polly, widow of Robert Logan, of Missouri; Lavinia, widow of M. Logan; Martha, widow of James Mayfield; John B., Jesse and Robert. Those deceased are James, William, Jaida McWilliams, Jemima, Sarah Lee and Prudence A. The mother of these children was born in 1792 and died in Crawford County, Ark., June 11, 1884. Uto Perkins, the grandfather, immigrated to this country from England. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and his wife, Sarah, was a native of South Carolina. David Norris, the maternal grandfather, was born of Irish parentage in the United States, and settled in Tennessee in an early day. His wife, Betsey, was a native of that State, and after her marriage moved to Lafayette County, Mo., where both she and her husband died. Jesse Perkins was brought to Missouri by his parents when an infant, and when fourteen went to Washington County, a year later going to Barry County. During the war he went to Texas, being in the Confederate service, but was discharged on account of disability. After living two years in Grayson County, he came to Crawford County, where he now has twenty-five acres under cultivation. In 1854 he wedded Lourena Hartley, daughter of Andrew and Lourena Hartley, of Benton County. Both parents were natives of Bedford County, where the mother died in 1837. Lourena then lived with her grandfather, Louis Heath. He originally came from North Carolina, and died in Benton County November 22, 1872. His wife, Elizabeth (Ray) Heath, was born in Tennessee in 1808 and died in Benton County in 1882. Louis Heath was a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church forty years, and for twenty-eight years had charge of a church in Bedford County. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins also belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics the former is a Democrat.

H. L. Pesterfield was born in East Tennessee in 1827, and is a son of David and Esther (Dunham) Pesterfield, both natives of East Tennessee, also. The

father was by trade a cabinet-maker. The mother died in Washington County, Ark., in 1887. The grandfather, Henry Pesterfield, was born in Germany, and after coming to America passed his life in Illinois. He was a mechanic. Our subject obtained his education while working in the field, and in 1857 married Nancy Gant, daughter of John and Adeline (Dowsey) Gant. The marriage took place in Nashville, Tenn., while, with her parents, Mrs. Pesterfield was journeying from Tennessee to Texas. In 1866 they moved from Texas to Arkansas, where Mr. Pesterfield has since lived. To them four children were born: Esther A. Irwin, Sarah Ann Burgess, Mary Frances McAllister and Josephine Bacon, all of whom live near home. Mrs. Pesterfield died August 16, 1866, and in 1871 Mr. Pesterfield married Miss Susan McMaster, daughter of W. J. and Margaret (Harris) McMaster, who was born in North Carolina in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. McMaster were born in North Carolina in 1818 and 1827, respectively. In 1854 they left their native State and went to Missouri; in 1860 went to Texas, and in 1863 came to Arkansas. Mr. McMaster was a minister in the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Pesterfield have seven children, three being boys and four girls. During the days of the Whig party Mr. Pesterfield always voted that ticket, being strongly partisan, even at the tender age of ten, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been a staunch Republican.

Henry C. Pernot, proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable and wagon yard, at Van Buren, was born in 1855, and is a son of Dr. Henry C. and Elizabeth A. (Sergeant) Pernot. Dr. Pernot was born in Thonars, France, August 1, 1820, his father being Denis Etienne Pernot, a professor of rhetoric and philosophy, and for many years inspector of colleges of the Royal University of France. Dr. Henry Pernot was educated at the Royal College of Poitiers, and at the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, from 1837 until 1847. In 1848 he published an important treatise entitled "Del 'Ipecacuanna dans le Fievre Pauperale." In 1847 he immigrated to America, and in 1851 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He then practiced two years in Prairie du Rocher, Ill., and three years in Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In 1851 he married Miss E. A., daughter of Dr. Ichabod Sargeant, of the latter place. This lady was born in Baton Rouge, La., is still living, and is the mother of three children: Minnie, wife of Rev. James Matthews, Episcopal minister in Mexico, Mo.; Henry C., and Sidney A., assistant cashier in Crawford County Bank. In 1852 Dr. Pernot came to Van Buren, where he passed the remainder of his days. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon in the Confederate army, being detailed for hospital duty until the close of the war. As a physician he ranked among the first, and as a public officer enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community. He was a public-spirited citizen, philanthropic, and interested in art. He died in 1881, and had been a member of the city council of Van Buren many years. He also belonged to the school board, Masons and Odd Fellows, and was senior warden of Trinity Church. Our subject was educated in Van Buren, and in 1876 established a broom factory, which he conducted eighteen months. He then interested himself in photography, and in the spring of 1887 started his present livery business. He has a first-class stable, twenty-two horses and twelve vehicles, and is a well-to-do business man. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

John H. Polly was born in Mississippi County, Mo., in 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (Hall) Polly, natives of Pennsylvania County, Va., where they were reared and married. About 1834 the father crossed the Blue Mountains in an ox-cart with his wife and family and located in Mississippi County, Mo. He then immigrated to Madison County, where his wife died when our subject was a small boy, after which he went to Wayne County, settling in Greenville, and again married. After running a hotel and blacksmith store some years at that place he moved upon a farm ten miles distant, and lived until his death. John H. is the youngest and only living child of a family of eight, and losing his father when he was about nine he was reared by his brother-in-law, Zedekiah Bedwell, in Greenville, receiving but little schooling. When he was twelve years of age his brother-in-law gave him a horse, which he sold, and with the money purchased an interest in a grocery house at Marble Hill. Two years later he started a general mercantile store in Wayne County, and two years after that engaged in the mercantile business at Poplar Bluff with increasing success until the war. He then sold out, and returning to Greenville, farmed one season, and then in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate army, in Capt. Holmes company of

infantry. A few months later he was transferred to Company C, of Col. Reeves' regiment of Missouri cavalry, serving as sergeant-major, and being paroled as quartermaster at Jacksonport, Ark., at the close of the war, under Jeff. Thompson. He participated in a number of skirmishes, and did duty in Missouri and Arkansas. He then passed a year at Poplar Bluff engaged in blacksmithing, and also a year in Greenville. In 1869 he removed to Washington County, Ark., and since 1871 has been a resident of Prairie Township, Crawford County. He farmed exclusively until 1877, but since that time has been employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company as agent and collector of Crawford and Franklin Counties. He is a man of good business ability, and although he began life for himself a poor boy now owns eighty acres of land and is a well-to-do man. He is a Democrat, and from 1882 until 1886 served as deputy sheriff. In 1860 he married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Hopkins, natives of North Carolina, who were married in Missouri. The father died when Mrs. Polly was but a girl, but the mother resides upon the old homestead in Wayne County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Polly are Methodists and the parents of six children, all save one now living. Mr. Polly is a member of the Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 233, A. F. & A. M. His first presidential vote was cast for Seymour in 1868.

P. M. Rains was born April 19, 1851, and is a son of Philip and Sarah (Webb) Rains. The father was born in North Carolina, and when a young man made an overland trip to Tennessee, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1851. The mother was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., and when twelve years old accompanied her parents to Sequatchie Valley, Tenn., living there five years. She then moved across the mountains, and finally came to this section of the country, where she married Mr. Rains. She is now living with her only child, our subject. The grandfather of P. M. Rains was born in North Carolina, and died in that State. The grandmother went to Tennessee at an early date, and after the death of her husband married John Nelson and settled near Batesville, Ark., where she died. The maternal grandfather of our subject was born in North Carolina, and about 1790 removed to Tennessee after a long and dangerous journey in a two-horse wagon. By his first marriage he had two children, Rhoda and Reggy, and his second wife, Sallie Flynn, was born in North Carolina, and was the mother of eight children: Matilda, Thomas, Mattie, Nora, Litt, Benjamin, Lucinda and Sarah A. He was an early settler of Tennessee, had to go eight miles to mill, and the nearest neighbor was about five miles distant. Our subject was born in Hamilton County, N. C., and having lost his father when an infant was obliged to support his mother, and thus was deprived of an education, his knowledge of books being acquired by personal effort. May 1, 1870, he married Martha Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, and the mother of five children, four of whom are living: Electra, Annie, Willie and Harry C. Ora is deceased. After farming two years in Tennessee, subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Rains settled in Independence County, Ark., and a year later came to Crawford County. He rented land for seven years, and then purchased his present farm, which contains 207 acres, 106 being finely cultivated. Mr. Rains always contributes to educational projects and anything which is for the advancement of the county. He is a staunch Democrat, and one of the best citizens of Cedarville Township. Mrs. Rains belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church.

Joseph L. Rea was born in McLean County, Ill., in 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Rea, natives of Bedford County, Penn., and born in 1818 and 1822, respectively. The grandfather, Thomas Rea, came to the United States from Scotland about 1772, and located in Bedford County, Penn. Thomas Rea, Jr., lived in that county until 1848, and then moved to McLean County, Ill. In 1869 he went to Houston County, Tenn., and his death occurred in Gibson County, of that State, in 1880. He served in the latter part of the Civil War, on the Union side, and for a living followed farming in connection with blacksmithing. William Ramsey, our subject's maternal grandfather, came to the United States from Ireland previous to the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Rea died in 1876, and was the mother of five children: Lemuel R., of Van Buren; William, of Humboldt, Tenn.; Thomas L., of California; Nannie and Joseph L. The latter was educated at Urbana, Ill., and after leaving school clerked in a general store. In 1869 he opened a dry goods store in Humboldt, Tenn., sold goods for twelve years, and in 1882 came to Van Buren, being em-

ployed by the Adams Express Company, and afterward by the Pacific Railroad and Southern Companies. He is now one of the young substantial business men of the place. In 1877 he married Miss Emma Hudson, daughter of William Hudson, of Humboldt, Tenn. Mrs. Rea was born in Alabama, and has one child, named Josie. She is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of fine character. In politics Mr. Rea is independent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arch degree, the A. O. U. W. and a K. of H.

Capt. David Reed was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1823, and is a son of Elias and Polly (Newjent) Reed, natives of North Carolina and Virginia. When five years old the father accompanied his parents to the Cumberland River country, Kentucky. After his first marriage he lived some time in White County, Tenn., and his father having previously moved from Kentucky to Orange County, Ind., he immigrated hither in 1815, on a pack-horse. There he lost his first wife, and married Polly Newjent about 1821. In the fall of 1831 he started for Missouri, with two wagons, one six-horse and the other a four-horse vehicle, and the following spring located in Wayne County, Mo., when the country was a vast wilderness. He was a farmer, and a soldier in the War of 1812, and several of the Indian wars, although he did no active service. He departed this life in 1836, and his wife in 1851. The grandfather, Robert Reed, was a native of Ireland, and a soldier in the earlier Indian wars, previous to the Revolution. In the latter he fought in the battles of Camden, the Cow-Pens, Guilford Court-house, Eutaw Springs and others. He was a man of ability, and lived in North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana. Going to Wayne County, Mo., in 1832, he died the same year. His wife also died in that county, aged one hundred years. David Reed was the second of ten children, and was educated at a subscription log school-house in Wayne County. At an early age he was left to help care for the younger children, and in May, 1847, joined Company I, of the Third Missouri Mounted Volunteers. Crossing the plains he served eighteen months in the Northwest and New Mexican army, and after fighting in the battle at Santa Cruz, returned overland, via Kansas City and St. Louis. He also served throughout the Civil War as captain of Company C, Second Missouri Cavalry, which he organized, having previously commanded Company B, of the State Guards of Missouri, three months. He was on the Price raid through Missouri and Kansas, and in the spring of 1862 operated in Mississippi and Tennessee, under Gens. Van Dorn, Price, Loring and Pemberton, participating in the battles of Corinth and vicinity, Tupelo, Miss.; Denmark, Tenn.; Iuka, Miss.; siege of Corinth, Franklin, Tenn., and surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., in June, 1865, having never been captured or wounded. In 1865 he was married in Randolph County, Ark., to Mrs. Isabelle Brem, daughter of James Drake, and a native of Alabama. Her father was born in Kentucky, served under Jackson in the War of 1812, being in the battles of Horseshoe Bend and New Orleans, and died in Arkansas. Mr. Reed has had four children, two sons and one daughter now living. He settled in Crawford County, on his present farm, in 1868, and proceeded to make a home in the wilderness. He has a farm of eighty acres, and has made farming his principal occupation, although he is a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade. He cast his first presidential vote for Polk in 1844, but from the time of the war until 1876 gave no other vote, since which year (when Tilden was his choice) he has voted for every Democratic candidate. He has refused to be a candidate for the Legislature, or to hold the office of sheriff, but served as justice of the peace eight years in Wayne County, Mo. He has belonged to the Baptist Church over twenty years, and his wife is also a member.

S. H. Reed was born in De Soto County, Miss., in 1837, and is a son of John and Ann S. (Rossel) Reed, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. When nine years of age Mr. Reed was taken by his parents to Hardeman County, Tenn., where he was reared. After his marriage in Alabama he settled in De Soto County, Miss., where he died in 1849, and his wife survived him until 1858. James B. Reed, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina soon after his parents came to America, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He died in Prairie County at the advanced age of one hundred and four. Our subject was the sixth of a family of nine children, and was educated at the neighborhood school-house and at Holly Springs, Miss. In September, 1861, he joined Company B, under Wirt Adams, serving throughout the war, although not on active

duty except for two years, on account of disability. In 1858 he married Fannie E. Wilkerson, a native of Mississippi, who died July 15, 1886, leaving seven children. In August, 1887, Mr. Reed married Mary S. Day, who was born in Virginia and reared in Mississippi, where her father died. She came to Crawford County about 1878. Mr. Reed left the county of his birth in 1876, and coming to Crawford County, Ark., has since lived in Alma Township. He now owns sixty-five acres, two and a half miles east of Alma, and is a prosperous farmer. Mr. Reed belongs to the Methodist Church, and his wife to the Christian Church. He belongs to the K. of H., Alma Lodge No. 3,166. In politics he is a Democrat, and he cast his first presidential vote for Breckenridge, in 1860.

John D. Reinhardt, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1834, and is a son of Michael and Maria A. (Allyn) Reinhardt, who were born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1790, and New London, Conn., 1790, respectively. The mother was a teacher, and when a young lady had charge of an academy at Lincolnton, N. C. During the War of 1812 she lived at New London, and distinctly remembered the sight of the wounded men at that battle. Her father, Robert Allyn, was born in Connecticut, served in the Revolution, and was a member of the famous Cincinnati Society, composed of Revolutionary officers. The grandfather, John Allyn, came from a prominent English family, and in an early day located in Massachusetts. In 1837 he went to New London, Conn., and his death occurred there. He was a son of Robert Allyn, of England. His grandson, Capt. Francis Allyn, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and owned the vessel which brought Gen. LaFayette to the United States in 1824. Michael Reinhardt was twice married, and by his first wife, Mary (Moore) Reinhardt, he had five children. He married Miss Allyn in 1829, and died in 1852. She died in 1867. He and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Marshall County from 1846 until his death, in 1852. He served in the War of 1812 as captain under Gen. Jackson, and when young represented Lincoln County, N. C., in the State Senate for several years. Christian Reinhardt, his father, was born on the Rhine, in Germany, and when a boy, after the death of his father, accompanied his mother to America. He was a descendant of the nobility in Germany. He served as stationary quartermaster in the Revolution, and died in Lincoln County, N. C. Our subject was the youngest of three children, attended the common schools of the neighborhood when a boy, and at the age of twelve went with his parents to Mississippi, where he lived thirty-three years. In 1856 he was married in Lagrange County, Tenn., to Sallie M., daughter of Joel and Anna Sledge, natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The father was of Welsh extraction, and died in Texas. The mother was a cousin of D. H. Hill, ex-president of the university at Fayetteville, and she died in Mississippi. Mr. Reinhardt has had eight children, of whom three sons and one daughter are deceased. In 1862 he joined Company K, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, Benton's regiment, and served as commissary, operating in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, etc. He fought at Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, went through the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns, and accompanied Hood back to Nashville, Tenn., and Franklin, and surrendered with Gen. J. E. Johnston at Hillsboro, N. C., then returning home on foot. He has always been engaged in farming, and served two years as justice of the peace in Mississippi. In 1880 he came to Crawford County, where he has a farm of 600 acres, and deals extensively in stock. He makes a specialty of Holstein cattle and Essex hogs, and has a fine thoroughbred Lexington horse. He also owns a saw-mill at Dora. He is one of the foremost and most enterprising men of the county in all enterprises undertaken for the advancement of the same, and has greatly assisted in improving the stock of the county. He has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Buchanan, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Himself and wife are highly respected people, and active members in the Presbyterian Church. Both Mr. Reinhardt's paternal and maternal ancestors were people of note, and he has in his possession a coat-of-arms which belonged to the Allyn family in England over 400 years ago. Several of the Allyn family were massacred at the capture of Fort Griswold, Conn., during the Revolution, and Point Allyn, near New London, was named in honor of the family. Mr. Reinhardt possesses an heirloom in the shape of a violin, bearing the date of 1700, which his great-grandfather Reinhardt brought from Germany.



B. P. Renfroe, general merchant, was born in Summerville, Tenn., February 15, 1833, and is a son of Marcus H. and Patsy (Perryman) Renfroe, natives of Alabama and Virginia, respectively, who immigrated to Tennessee and from there to Northern Mississippi, where they died in 1880 and 1889, respectively. The father was of Scotch descent and a farmer by occupation. For thirty-five or forty years he was a successful preacher in the Baptist Church, and he was the first treasurer of De Soto County, Miss. During the war he raised and commanded a company under Gen. Forrest, in the Confederate army. Bidkar P., our subject, received a common-school education during his youth, and in 1857 married Margaret E. Cathey, by whom he has two children: Thomas H. and Locke. When young Mr. Renfroe taught school one term in Texas, but since his marriage has been merchandising in connection with his farming. During the war he served in Company B, Wirt Adams' company, Confederate army, participated in the battle at Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, the battles at Jackson and Meridian, Miss., but was the greater part of the time on detail service at headquarters. He was elected to the Mississippi Legislature in 1868, but the Legislature did not meet. Since 1871 he has been engaged in the mercantile business in Arkansas with great success, and is also the owner of a 160-acre fruit farm, seven miles northwest of Alma, and is considered one of the leading citizens of the town. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan, in 1856. Mrs. Renfroe is an active member of the Christian Church.

Elisha H. Robinson (deceased) was born in Wayne County, Tenn., in 1820, and when thirteen years old accompanied his parents to this county. He received a good education during his youth, and made his home with his parents until 1844, when he was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Younger Neal, and a native of Hickman County, Tenn., born in August, 1830. When fourteen years of age she came with her parents to this county, and after her marriage went to live upon Mr. Robinson's farm, which continued to be their home with the exception of three years, which were spent in Texas. In 1862 Mr. Robinson left his farm to join the Confederate army, in which he served until the cessation of hostilities, then returning to his farm work and stock raising. He became the most extensive farmer in his immediate community, and died in 1884, leaving a wife and nine children. The children are Melissa, Serena, Lilburn, Una, Gillie, Marshall, Francis, Kirby and Albert. Mr. Robinson was a faithful member of the Christian Church, to which his widow is also united. Mrs. Robinson is a highly respected lady, of more than ordinary business ability, and owns 200 acres of land, all under cultivation.

Joseph John Savage was born near Norfolk, Va., in 1833, and is a son of James and Charlotte (Smith) Savage. The father was of English descent, born in Nansemond County, Va., in 1806, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married in Edgecombe County, N. C., and soon after moved to that county. In 1848 he moved to Arkansas, and for a year lived at Pine Bluff, and then located in Bradley County. In 1859 he located five miles below the county seat of Crawford County. He died in 1862. The mother was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., and had six children, four of whom are living: Dr. M. T., of Halifax, N. C.; Henrietta, wife of Dr. William Grady, of Corsicana, Tex.; Della A., widow of J. M. Wright, of Alma, Ark., and Joseph J. The latter was reared upon a farm in Arkansas, and in 1859 came to Crawford County. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Wallace's company, Col. King's regiment, participated in the battle at Prairie Grove, and was afterward captured in Sebastian County and taken to St. Louis and from there to Alton. He was retained eighteen months in all, and discharged in March, 1865. March 4, 1866, he married Elizabeth Amanda Driver, daughter of William and Nancy (Franklin) Savage, and born in Washington County, Ark., in 1844. To them twelve children were born, of whom seven still live: Nettie, Moses Thomas, James William Benjamin Franklin, Lottie Jordan, Lee Constant, Walter Sumner and Russell Alexander. After his marriage Mr. Savage lived two years in Halifax County, N. C., and then returned to Crawford, locating on the old plantation five miles east of Van Buren. In 1872 he bought the property, now owns 400 acres of bottom land, and is a well-to-do citizen. Himself, wife and five children belong to the Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1882. His grandfather was a Methodist preacher, and would never accept remuneration for his preaching. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan in 1856.

John W. Schaberg, station agent and telegraph operator at Porter, was born in Missouri in 1858, and is a son of John W. and Lizette (Dreameyer) Schaberg, who are now engaged in farming in Jackson County, Mo. The father was born in Femme Osage, Mo., and the mother in Warren County, Mo. Of their eleven children nine yet live, our subject being the oldest. The remaining ten are: Mrs. Mary Stock, of Jackson County, Mo.; Laura; Mrs. Lizzie Shroer, of Napoleon, Mo.; Hermann, George, Walter, Paulin, Carrie, William (deceased) and Garrett (deceased). William Dreameyer and wife, the maternal grandparents, were born in Germany, and died in 1872 and 1867, respectively. They came to America and settled in Missouri when that country was a vast wilderness, and Mr. Dreameyer served in the War of the Rebellion. John W. Schaberg made his home in Warren County, Mo., until twenty-two years of age, and until he was fifteen attended such common schools as the country afforded. He then attended the Central Western College, at Warrenton, Mo., for three years, and about 1887 graduated from the classical course of that institution. He subsequently, in 1890, took a course of book-keeping and telegraphy at the Bryant & Stratton Business College at St. Louis, Mo., after which he clerked a short time in Sullivan, Mo., and then for two years worked there as night operator. He then passed eight months in St. Clair, Mo., and for nine months was employed by the Iron Mountain Railway as relief agent. In 1885 he went to Van Buren, Ark., and in 1886 permanently located in Porter Township, where he has taken his place among the enterprising and prosperous citizens. In September, 1889, he married Miss Linda Rowland, who was born in Sullivan, Mo., in 1865, and is a daughter of Burl and Sarah (Riddle) Rowland. Mr. Rowland was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in 1844, on September 18, and Mrs. Rowland was born May 30, 1843. The following eight of their family of eleven children are now living: Mrs. Linda C. Rowland, J. W. Rowland; Pete Wiley, of St. Louis; Allie W., of Sullivan, Mo.; Minne Lee, Lilburn C., Charles B. and Ruth Alberta. Those deceased are Lorena Belle, Cynthia and Orie Nettie. To Mr. and Mrs. Schaberg two children have been born: Jessie Jewell, and L. Charles (deceased). Mrs. Schaberg belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. S. is a Mason. He belongs to the United Labor party, but in 1880 voted for James A. Garfield.

Philip Drennen Scott, secretary of the Van Buren Ice & Coal Company, was born here October 22, 1855, and is a son of Charles G. and Caroline (Drennen) Scott. The father was born in Galena, Kent Co., Md., in 1817, and was a son of Dr. Edward Scott, a native of Kent County, Md., born in 1778. He graduated from a medical college in Pennsylvania, and was a son of John Scott, who came to America from Scotland at a very early date. Dr. Edward Scott's wife, Annie Maria Comeygs, was born in Kent County, Md., in 1783, and died in 1857. Dr. Scott died in 1840, and was the father of thirteen children. Charles G. Scott came to Van Buren in 1836, and engaged in the mercantile business until the war. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railway, and was president of the road fully ten years. From 1863 until 1874 he sold goods in Little Rock, and then returned to Van Buren, where he passed the last of his life in retirement. He was a successful business man, influential citizen, and highly esteemed person, and died in 1882. The mother of our subject, Caroline L. Drennen, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1825, and is a daughter of John Drennen, an early settler of the county. Mrs. Scott is still living, and of her seven children, four still survive: Emma A. (wife of James Lawson, of Little Rock), Fannie M., Philip Drennen and James Stuart (captain of a ferry boat at Van Buren). Philip D. attended St. John's College at Little Rock during his youth, and in 1874 went into the milling business with Thomas Gilham, in Van Buren. Two years later he sold his interest, and for five years was in the hardware business. In April, 1887, he became secretary of the Van Buren Ice & Coal Company, which position he has since filled. He is a good financier, and looks after his mother's interests, besides managing the ferry at Van Buren, and is a well-to-do man. September 28, 1880, he married Fannie I. Dunham, daughter of J. S. Dunham, editor of the Van Buren Press. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Episcopal Church, and have two children: Drennen and Dunham. Mr. Scott is a Democrat, and member of the K. of P. Besides being secretary of the Van Buren Ice & Coal Company, he owns stock in that and the Van Buren Canning Factory.

John Sharp, cotton planter, of River Township, was born near Little Rock,

in Pulaski County, Ark., in 1851, and is a son of James M. and Nancy (Temple) Sharp, natives of Tennessee and Mississippi, respectively. They were married in the latter State, and moved from there to Pulaski County, Ark., and when our subject was but an infant went to Tipton County, Tenn., where the father died in 1856. The mother afterward returned to Arkansas, married, and is now living at Little Rock. The grandfather, John Sharp, was born in North Carolina, and died in Tipton County, Tenn., in 1868. Our subject was the second child of a family of four, and was educated at the Tabernacle in Tipton County, Tenn. He began life for himself by farming when fourteen in Pulaski County, and in 1880 came to Crawford County and took charge of the farm he now owns, which was then the property of D. E. Jones, of Little Rock. Four years later he purchased the plantation, which contains 873 acres of the finest bottom land, and is one of the best known and finest plantations in this section of the county, as well as the oldest. Although Mr. Sharp came to the county a poor man, he is now one of its rising citizens, his success being due to his business sagacity and industry. He has 600 acres of land under cultivation, and has twenty-six families on the plantation. He raises on an average 300 bales of cotton annually, does his own ginning and shipping, and also raises on an average 200 acres of corn. In 1886 he married Ella R., daughter of G. N. and Martha Wright, of Rome, Ga., by whom he has one son. Mr. Sharp is a Democrat, cast his first presidential vote for Greeley, in 1872, and since 1886 has been justice of the peace of River Township. He is a member of the K. of H., and himself and wife are Methodists.

William Henry Harrison Shibley, of the firm of Shibley, Bourland & Co., was born in 1840 in Ralls County, Mo., and is a son of Henry and Eliza Ann (Boyd) Shibley. Some time previous to the Revolutionary War John Shibley immigrated to America from Switzerland and settled in New York. He was the father of Henry Shibley, who was born in 1762 and died in 1853. In 1788 he married Elizabeth Shoults, and in 1792 moved to Montgomery County, settling upon land which is now owned by his descendants. His son, Jacob B. Shibley, was born in 1793; in 1814 he married Elizabeth Parks, and in 1818 moved to Luzerne County, Penn. In the winter of 1835 he went to Ralls County, Mo., and in 1843 moved to Adair County, where he died in 1872. His son, Henry, the father of our subject, was born in 1815, in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1839 married Miss E. A. M. Boyd, and reared a family of seven sons and one daughter, all of whom are married. He is the grandfather of thirty-three children. In 1840 he moved to the northwestern part of Adair County, and commenced merchandising at Shibley's Point, in connection with which he engaged in milling. In 1860 he located four miles east of Van Buren, and is now the owner of 120 acres. For fifteen years he was a teacher in this county. Having lost his wife in 1863, he has since made his home with our subject. Mrs. Shibley was born in 1818, and was the mother of eight children: W. H. H., John S., M. D., of Paris; Lemuel S., farmer, of Green Forest, Carroll County; Edna E., wife of James M. Baxter, deputy sheriff; George W., of Van Buren; Albert B., of Van Buren; David P. and Jacob I., farmers, near Van Buren. Our subject accompanied his parents to Crawford County in 1860, and in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Arkansas Infantry. He served three years, and participated in the battles at Prairie Grove, Saline River and Helena. He was made second lieutenant after the last named battle, then first lieutenant, and at the time of the surrender at Fort Smith was acting adjutant of the regiment and commanding his company. In 1866 he married Esther A. Cook, who was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1843, and is the mother of the following children: Harry B., David C. W., Mary E., William A. and Leah A. Mr. and Mrs. Shibley belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been ruling elder one year. Mr. Shibley was the chief clerk of Mr. D. C. Williams in his store for ten years prior to 1868, the firm then becoming Shibley, Wood & Co. In 1887 Mr. Shibley sold his interest to Wood Bros. & Southmayd, and in February, 1888, became president of the Van Buren Canning Company. He was the prime originator of the company and is its general manager. July 1, 1888, the company of Shibley, Bourland & Co. succeeded T. D. Bourland & Co. in the wholesale grocery and commission business. Mr. Shibley is one of the first business men of Van Buren, is stockholder in the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, and a director and stockholder in the Crawford County Bank, having

assisted in the organization of both enterprises. He is also treasurer of the Van Buren Building and Loan Association and the Van Buren Land and Improvement Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and has frequently been a member of the city council and school board. He is a member of Van Buren Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., and Van Buren Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and is High Priest of the latter, and Grand Master of Second Veil in the Grand Chapter of Arkansas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shibley take an active interest in temperance, and are usually found with the most earnest workers in the promotion of this commendable virtue. The Sunday-school, too, receives a full share of their attention and encouragement.

Thomas Simco is a native of Crawford County, Ark., born in 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Pope) Simco. The father was born in 1824, located in Crawford County about 1836, and died in 1871. Mrs. Simco was born in Tennessee in 1828, and was the mother of nine children, three of whom are living and residents of this county: William, Albert and Thomas. Marion and Rebecca Pope, maternal grandparents of our subject, came to this county from Tennessee, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Thomas Simco passed his youth here in Crawford County, receiving but a limited education, and in 1872 married Miss Rebecca Meadows, a native of the county, born in 1854, and a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Pope) Meadows. Mr. Meadows was born in Kentucky in 1832, and his wife in Tennessee in 1838. They both left their native States for Crawford County, Ark. In 1859 they went to Missouri, but returned to this county in 1867. Nine children were born to them, all of whom, save one, live in Crawford County: Mrs. Nancy Teague, Mrs. Rebecca Simco, John W., of Texas; Mary A., Sarah D., Andrew J., Martha, George L. and Ida B. Mr. Simco is a prosperous citizen, almost his entire property having been made by farming. He owns 120 acres of land, sixty-five of which are well improved and cultivated. Among the improvements may be mentioned three fine orchards. To Mr. and Mrs. Simco two children have been born, Sarah and William Allen. Being a Republican, Mr. Simco cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Albert Simco was born April 1, 1861, and is next to the youngest of nine children born to Thomas and Sarah (Pope) Simco. The father was born in Ohio (went to Illinois when small) in 1824, and the mother in Middle Tennessee in 1829. The father came to this county when a boy, and the mother with her parents when a girl. After his marriage Mr. Simco settled in the neighborhood of Mountainsburg, and although his chief occupation was farming, he also practiced medicine and merchandised to some extent. He and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Albert Simco, the subject of this sketch, had six brothers, only two of whom are living; his two sisters are also deceased. He passed his boyhood upon the farm, receiving a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen took charge of the farm, and has been devoted to farm work since, although in 1879 he went into business with Jacob Yoes, but in thirteen months was obliged to return to his farm on account of his health. June 16, 1878, he married Mary C. Wright, a native of this county, and daughter of J. B. Wright. She parted, leaving one child, Josephine M. Mr. Simco's second wife was Violena J. Sims, daughter of B. F. Sims, and she has also borne Mr. Simco one child, Rubie. Mr. Simco is a Republican, and has been Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge of Masonry, and Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Simco is a successful man, the owner of 260 acres of land, 110 of which are cultivated, and is one of the respected citizens of the township.

J. W. Simpson was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1844, and is a son of Hugh W. and Harriet T. (Hunter) Simpson [see sketch of J. M. Kerens]. The former was born in Kentucky, and was murdered in the Indian Territory. His wife was also a Kentuckian. The grandfather, James Simpson, was born in Kentucky, and served in the War of 1812, and his wife, Margret, accompanied her son to Arkansas. The maternal grandparents were natives of Tennessee, where they were reared. They immigrated to Washington County, Ark., in an early day, and afterward went to Texas, where Mrs. Hunter was killed by Indians. She was born in Tennessee, and moved to Arkansas after her marriage in Kentucky. Her husband, Dr. William Hunter, a Virginian by birth, went to Kentucky and lived there after his marriage until moving to Ar-

kansas, going thence to Texas, where he practiced medicine. He served as a physician in the Mexican War, and participated in the battle of Baneras Pass. Three of his sons, John, Joseph and William, also served in that war. Our subject was attending school when the peace of the country was disturbed by the war, and consequently his studies were interrupted. In 1868 he began life for himself as a farmer, and in 1870 married, in August, Miss Margaret Graham, who was born in Crawford County in 1852, and is a daughter of Alexander and Isalima (Cross) Graham. Mr. Graham was born in Scotland, and was by trade a stone mason. After traveling all over the United States he finally located in Crawford County in 1844. Mrs. Graham was of English descent, and was born in Kentucky. After living some time in Indiana she came to Arkansas, where she was married at Bentonville. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham three children have been born: James J. (deceased), Daniel S., of this county, and Mrs. Margaret Simpson. To the latter seven children have been born, three boys and four girls. Mr. Simpson moved to Crawford County in 1879, and in 1881 bought his present farm of 160 acres, of which he has fifty under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Greeley in 1872.

George W. Sims is only six months and ten days the junior of the Nation itself, having been born January 14, 1777, in the "Old Dominion." His father, Briggs Sims, was also a native of Virginia, and his mother, Frances (Duke) Sims, was born in North Carolina, whither Mr. Sims went when a young man and was married. Some time after his marriage Mr. Briggs and wife moved to Tennessee, and there engaged in farming, and reared a family of seven sons and seven daughters. Of this family, Mr. George W., the oldest, and Mr. Burl Sims, the youngest, are the only survivors. Mr. Briggs Sims was an active member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and died in 1840, his wife having passed away in 1836. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers, Zachariah Sims and Burl Duke, were born in America, of English parents. The latter and his wife, Frances Duke, were early residents of Warren County, Tenn., where George W. passed his early life. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Sims started in the world for himself, and was soon united in marriage to Rachel McWreath, daughter of Michael McWreath. This union was blessed with seven children, the following four of whom survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Eddy, of this county; Mrs. Clerrinda Rankin, of this county; Mrs. Nancy Price, of Missouri, and Mr. Benjamin F. Sims, of this county. In 1854, having lost his first wife, Mr. Sims married Miss Nancy Hamblin, who was born in Hardin County, Tenn., in 1826. This lady is a niece of ex-President John Quincy Adams, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Crosslin) Hamblin. The father was twice married, and by both marriages had twenty children, of whom but four live. Of these Mrs. Nancy Sims is the eldest. The others are: Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, of Washington Territory; Mrs. Jane Miller, of this county, and Uriah Hamblin, of Newton County, Mo. Mrs. Sims' father was a mechanic by trade. Mr. George Sims is a living representative of the War of 1812, in which he served as a private in Capt. Jones' company under Col. John Williams. About a year ago he was the recipient of a pension from the Government of \$866, back dues, and \$8 per month bounty for said services. Mr. Sims is one of the early settlers of this county, having long ago homesteaded his present property, from which he has never moved. He owns 160 acres of land, and although nearly one hundred and twelve years old, and becoming feeble physically, his strength of mind is wonderful for one of his advanced years. Mr. Sims was once an active member of the Masonic fraternity, but for many years now has attended none of the lodge meetings. He is non-partisan in politics, casting his vote for issues and not men.

Alfred Smith, farmer, of Lee's Township, Crawford Co., Ark., was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and is a son of John B. Smith and Jane (Gallahorn) Smith. The father was born and reared in Hawkins County, and about 1837 immigrated to Arkansas, settling first in Washington County, from there coming to Crawford County in 1846. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in the year 1847. The death of the mother occurred in 1846. Alfred Smith received but a limited education during his youth, and at the age of eighteen began life on his own account, as a farm hand. In 1855 he married Miss M. A. Williams, daughter of Thomas N. and Kansas (Moberly) Williams, of this county. Mrs. Smith bore him one child, and died in 1865. The following year he was united in marriage to Miss Melissa C. Brown, who left no children. His

third marriage occurred in 1875, when Mrs. Lucretia Jane (Finnan) Morris, daughter of Alexander Finnan, of Tennessee, became his wife. Mr. Smith is a successful farmer, and the owner of 160 acres of land, about forty-five of which he has under cultivation. He is non-partisan in politics, but during the war served in the Home Guards under Capt. Oliver. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Leonard Clay Southmayd is of English ancestry, and a descendant of Sir William Southmayd, of Kent County, England (to whom arms were granted June, 1604). He is a native of Connecticut, born at Middletown June 17, 1822, being a son of William and Sarah F. Southmayd (*nee* Dunham). The descendants of Sir William, early in 1600, left England and located in Essex County, Mass. The father of our subject, who is also named William, and is the seventh generation of Sir William, was born in Middletown, Conn., November 19, 1792 (now living), and married in 1818; he passed the most of his life in his native town, as a merchant and in commerce, and was moderately successful. His father, the sixth William, a native of the same town, was born in 1763 and died in 1856. He was by trade a saddler, and was a soldier and artisan in the American Revolution. Sarah F. Southmayd (*nee* Dunham) was born in 1794 and died in 1867, leaving four children, now alive, viz.: Leonard C.; Sarah F., widow of Elliott Savage, Meriden, Conn.; Mary D., widow of Chauncey Scranton, also of Connecticut, and Horace, a merchant residing in Hartford, Conn. Leonard attended the common schools of his town and completed his education at the preparatory school of the Wesleyan University. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's store as clerk, and remained until September, 1845, when he located in Van Buren, Ark., where he has permanently resided. From 1845 to 1851 he was in the employ of Wallace & Ward. From 1851 to 1856 he was a member of the firm, under the style and name of Wallace, Ward & Co. In 1856, Mr. Wallace retiring, the business was continued under the style of Ward & Southmayd until, in 1863, the vicissitudes of the war suspended all business operations. In 1878 he was elected to the position of circuit and county clerk, serving three terms, when, his private affairs requiring his personal attention, he declined a renomination, and has since devoted his time to his planting interests. In December, 1850, he was married to Susannah R. Howell, a native of Kentucky, born in Hardin County, April, 1832. She is a daughter of Laban C. Howell. They have four living children: Laban H., of the firm of Wood Brothers & Southmayd; Martha W.; Sarah E., wife of George R. Wood, president of the Citizens Bank at Van Buren and a member of the last-named firm, and Lucy S., wife of Henry F. Pape, of the firm of McKibben & Pape. He is a Mason, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Deweese Spencer, farmer, was born February 25, 1839, in Boone County, Ind., and is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Deweese) Spencer. The father was born near the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia, when ten years of age accompanying his father to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood upon the farm, and received his education; he also there married Elizabeth Deweese, who was born in Natchez, Miss., and when small went to Kentucky, while the country was a wilderness, inhabited by game and wild animals. She bore Mr. Spencer twelve children, eleven living to maturity, and six now living: Melinda, John, Johanna, Deweese, Sarah E. and James M. Those deceased are Mary, Nancy, Browning, Lewis, Andrew J. and an infant. John Spencer, the grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolution, and an early settler of Kentucky, where he died in 1851, at an advanced age. The grandmother, Johanna Spencer, also died in Kentucky, about 1854. The Deweese family is of French descent, and the mother of our subject was a relative of the physician Deweese of Philadelphia. When seven years old Deweese Spencer came to Crawford County, Ark., and at the age of twelve had attended school but six months. He remained at home until nineteen, and then worked ten months at \$10 per month. He then drove a freight team for a year in the Indian Nation, after which he farmed some time on rented land. He served in the Union army throughout the war, eighteen months as a citizen scout, and during the commencement of the war as a recruiting officer. After farming a short time where he now lives, he passed two years in Greene County, Mo., and then farmed ten years on Lee's Creek. At the expiration of that time he sold out, and bought his present farm. In 1860 Mr. Spencer married Elizabeth Bowman, who bore him one child, William H., and died December 19, 1862. July 1, 1864, he married Caroline White, daughter

of Henry White, both natives of Germany, and by his last marriage is the father of seven children: Elizabeth, Elijah W., Johanna, Sarah C., Lee C., Maud and John H. (deceased). Mr. Spencer is now providing a home for his mother, who is eighty-four years of age, and a member of the Cumberland Baptist Church. Mr. Spencer, the father, died in 1877, aged seventy-nine. Our subject is a well-to-do man, and the owner of 160 acres of land, 100 of which have been finely improved, almost all the improvements having been made by himself. He has been a minister for twelve years, is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Agricultural Wheel. For ten years he has been a school director.

Wilborn Augustus Speir was born August 16, 1860, and is a son of John and Sarah A. (McWharton) Speir. The father was born in Tennessee, and when young went to Alabama and then to Georgia, and before leaving that State assisted in gathering the Cherokee Indians into one section, prior to their removal to the Indian Territory. He was married in Georgia, where his common-school education was acquired, and in 1869 came to Arkansas. The mother was born, reared and married in Georgia, and to her and Mr. Speir twelve children were born, all save two now living: William L. S., Elenore S., Seaborns S., Wilborn A., John L. S., Sarah M., Temperus U. and Thomas U. (twins), Mary C. and Charles W. Those deceased are Melvin C. and Franklin D. Our subject, Wilborn Speir, was born in Walker County, Ga., and since the death of his father, in 1883, has cared for his mother and sisters. He received but a limited education during his youth, and until nineteen years of age worked upon the home farm with his father, then working on the farm for himself three years. He then went to Uniontown, and, in partnership with two brothers, operated a grist-mill and cotton-gin for three years, when the mill was destroyed by fire. In 1885 he returned and purchased his present mill. He now owns 120 acres of land, forty-five of which he cultivates, and in connection with his milling has a blacksmith shop, and is engaged in the mercantile business with his brother. Politically Mr. Speir sympathizes with the Democrats, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

P. E. Stafford, farmer, was born in De Kalb County, Ala., in 1847, his parents being Pleasant and Margaret (Reed) Stafford, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, who died in 1865 and 1874, respectively. The father was a farmer, and was married in Alabama. To them eight children were born, of whom three yet live: Isaac, of this county; George W., of Washington County, and our subject. The grandfather, William Stafford, was of Irish descent, and served in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson. The maternal grandmother, Nancy Reed, was of English descent. P. E. Stafford received a limited education during his youth in Washington County, Ark., and when young began life for himself. In 1872 he came to Crawford County from Washington County, and in 1875 went to Texas. He remained there eighteen months, and then returned to Arkansas. In 1878 he purchased his present valley farm, which contains 280 acres, fifty of which are nicely cultivated, and improved with good buildings and an orchard. Mr. Stafford is a Mason, and in politics a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Seymour. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Gibson, a native of Madison County, Ark., born in 1853, and daughter of Joel and Rachel (Gilber) Gibson, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson came to Madison County, Ark., from Kentucky about 1850, and there died when Mrs. Stafford was quite young. They reared a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living, and all residents of Crawford County but two. They are Mrs. Susanna Pope; Mrs. Martha Williams, of Texas; Lizzie Gibson, Mrs. Sarah Bushong, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Rhoda Stoeke, and Mrs. Roxana Bolinger, of Madison County. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford are the parents of the following ten children, all of whom reside at home: Mary Jane, Rhoda C., Louie Emma, Luella, Nancy, Lena, William, Alice, Thomas and Jessie.

William C. Stevens, farmer, was born December 7, 1840, and is a son of Joseph B. and Tilda (Hawkins) Stevens. James B. was born in Kentucky, and when a boy went to Alabama, in 1831, at the age of eighteen. He settled in this State, where Fayetteville now stands, before even a court-house was built there. Four years later he went to Madison County, and from there to Carroll County. At the commencement of the war he went to Texas, and four years later settled in this county. A year and a half later he went to Little River County, Ark., where he now lives at the age of seventy-six. The mother was

born in Tennessee, and when about grown went to Madison County, Ark., where she was married. To her seven children were born, four of whom are living: Amanda, Victoria, Arbell and William C. Those deceased are Jack, Parthenia and Fidelia. The paternal grandparents went to Kentucky from Albemarle County, Va., about 1800, and from there went to Alabama, where the grandmother died, her husband afterward going to Texas, where he died, aged eighty-six. The maternal grandparents immigrated to Arkansas from Tennessee, and died in the former State. Our subject was born in Madison County, Ark., reared principally in Carroll County, and attended school but a short time at Berryville, as the country was but sparsely settled and schools were seldom taught. June 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Arkansas, Col. Walker's regiment, Pierce's brigade, State troops, and after two months' service went to Missouri and took part in the Oak Hill battle. Returning to Arkansas, the company being disbanded, he re-enlisted in the Confederate service in McBride's brigade (a Missouri brigade, six months troops), and at the expiration of the term of service the conscript law was passed, and Mr. Stevens joined an Arkansas regiment of the Confederate army for three years, or during the war. In November, 1863, he was wounded in the right arm, and remained in the Carroll County mountains four months before being able to again enter the service. In the spring of 1864 he joined Company I, of Gen. Joe Shelby's brigade, Hunter's regiment, under Capt. Ricketts, and was with that command four months, or until Price's raid to Missouri. While with Shelby he was in the White River swamps, in the northeast part of Arkansas, fighting the Federals. After leaving the service he went to Texas, and in 1866 he came to Arkansas, but returning to Texas remained until 1868, when he settled in Crawford County. In 1870 he married Jane Spoon, daughter of John Spoon, who has borne him two children: Mary A. and Amanda, both of whom are living. Mr. Stevens has 120 acres, thirty being cultivated, and located upon this place in 1881. Mrs. Stevens belongs to the Christian Church, and Mr. Stevens belongs to the Farmers' Alliance.

Samuel Stevenson is the second child of a family of eleven of James G. and Jane (Wadkins) Stevenson. The father was born in South Carolina, and when about twelve years old, having received a whipping from his step-father for some trivial offense, he ran away from home, and arriving in this State carried mail to and from Clarksville. Later he found his way to Cape Girardeau County, and there married the mother of our subject, who was born in that county, and was two years younger than himself. Soon after they traveled on mules to the northeastern part of Arkansas, finally settling in Lovely County, but after the Government survey, their property being on the Indian reservation, they moved to Washington County, there remaining until 1837. They then passed the remainder of their days in Crawford County, dying in 1865 and 1888, respectively. Both were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Stevenson was formerly a Whig, but afterward became a Republican, and served one term in the State Legislature. He was fond of hunting during the early history of the county, and often killed ten deer per day. Later he gave his time exclusively to farming. For several years he was justice of the peace in Washington County. Samuel Stevenson was born September 8, 1826, in Northeastern Arkansas. When twenty years of age he left his father's farm. For ten years he engaged in freighting in the Indian Territory, and then two years on the plains for the Government. He then began to farm, and has since continued engaged in that occupation with the exception of the time spent in service during the war. He now owns 240 acres, of which about 120 are cultivated, and his property is the result of his own industry and good management. In 1846 he married Susan West, a native of Kentucky, and now the mother of the following children: James G., Maria J., William, Amanda and Robert A. Mrs. Stevenson belongs to the Christian Church. In 1863 Mr. Stevenson enlisted in Company L, Second Arkansas Cavalry, Federal army, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge.

John A. Stevenson was born November 29, 1828, in the Indian Territory, a son of James G. and Jane (Wadkins) Stevenson [see sketch of Samuel Stevenson]. He was taken by his father when a month old to Washington County, Ark., reared on a farm there until twelve years old, and then came to Crawford County, schools then being almost unknown, and consequently he did not attend over four months. In 1850 he left home and went across the plains to



California, where he mined for three years. In 1861, having returned home, he enlisted in an independent company of the Arkansas State troops, and fought in the battle at Wilson's Creek. The company was then ordered to enlist in the regular Confederate service, which he refused to do, and in 1863 he joined Company L, Second Arkansas Cavalry, of the Federal army. He was discharged at St. Louis at the close of the war, and has since farmed and built cotton-gins. He now owns 172 acres, 120 being finely cultivated, and is a successful man. In 1858 he married Elizabeth White, who was born in Tennessee January 28, 1831, and accompanied her parents to this county when a girl. Jackson White and his wife, Elizabeth (Rider) White, were among the early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have five children: William W., James G., Augusta M., Robert A. J., and Elizabeth F. A. Mrs. Stevenson is an active member of the Christian Church. Mr. Stevenson is a Republican in politics, a Mason, I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Samuel Steward, of the firm of Steward Bros., general merchants, was born in Lancaster in 1842, and is the fifth of nine children born to William and Melissa (Dickerson) Steward, natives of Massachusetts, born in 1786, and of Kentucky, born in 1817, respectively. The father was taken to New York by his parents when two years old, and during the War of 1812 served in Gen. Scott's division in a New York regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Chippewa. Two years after the war he married Phoebe Dean, who died in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1880, where they had lived some time. In 1884 Mr. Steward married the mother of our subject. In 1835 he came to Crawford County, and built the first shanty and sold the first goods where Van Buren now stands. The next spring he moved on Frog Bayou, just south of the present site of Lancaster, at which time there were but two settlements above him and but a few between there and Van Buren. There he erected a saw and grist-mill, which he operated until his death, and which was the first mill in the county. He was one of the men who helped the progress of the neighborhood materially by his enterprise, business ability and labor. He built several mills and cleared a number of farms, besides being a successful mechanic and trader. His father, John Steward, came to America from Scotland prior to the Revolution, and was a mill-wright and mechanic. He spent his latter days in New York. Being reared during the pioneer days of Crawford County our subject received but little education during his youth. At the age of eighteen he joined Company I, Third Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, enlisting as a private under Capt. J. T. Steward, but soon becoming third lieutenant upon the reorganization of the company. In 1862 the Fourth Arkansas and Fifth Missouri companies united and formed the Ninth Missouri Infantry, in which he served as first lieutenant. After September, 1862, he held the office of captain of Company I during the remainder of his service. He was in the battles at Oak Hill, Mo., at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and other minor skirmishes in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. He surrendered at Camden, Ark., May 28, 1865, four years from the date of his enlistment. After spending two years in Texas he returned home in 1867, and, purchasing the old homestead, has since lived upon the place of his birth. July 18, 1863, he married Elizabeth J., daughter of G. W. and Ellen F. Marshall, formerly of Alabama, where Mrs. Steward was born. Mr. Marshall died in 1878, but the mother is still living. Mrs. Steward came to this county in 1858, and since July, 1859, has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom are living and have received a good education. Mr. Steward has 236 acres of land, which he has himself improved, having been exclusively engaged in farming and milling until 1882. He then sold goods one year on the farm, and in 1883, with his brother John, established a general store at Lancaster. They carry a well-selected stock of goods, valued at \$5,000, and their annual sales amount to about \$10,000. Mr. Steward is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860. Since 1884 he has been the postmaster of Lancaster.

William T. Steward, farmer and stock raiser, was born in this county, at Lancaster, in 1845, his parents being Hon. Harvey and Delilah (Ratliff) Steward. The father was a man of influence in the county, who, although he attended school but one month, studied at home under his father's direction and became a well-informed man. He engaged in blacksmithing, wagon-making and cotton-ginning, and by hard work and economy became the owner of considerable property. He worked as a general mechanic in Crawford County, Ohio, and

also erected and operated a gin mill, which was the first in the county. He passed nearly his entire life in this county, dying about ten years ago, and he was three times married. He served three years during the war as a captain in the Confederate army, being stationed at Galveston Island. He was a Democrat, and as such represented the county from 1850 until 1852 in the Lower House of the State Legislature. The grandfather, William, was a soldier in the Mexican War, and for many years lived near Lancaster. He was a pioneer of this county, and built and operated the first water, grist and saw mill. He was thrown from his horse and killed during the war. Our subject was left motherless when three days old, and when nine years old he went to Texas with his grandfather, Thompson Ratliff, by whom he was reared. At the age of seventeen he joined Company D, of the Thirtieth Texas Cavalry, and was in active service in Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana until disbanded in Texas in the fall of 1865. He then returned to the home of his grandfather and engaged in freighting between Dallas, Austin, Milligan and Bryant City. He made one trip to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, hauling cotton, hides and dry goods. In 1869 he married Johanna Johnson, who was born on the farm where Mr. Stewart now lives, and where Mrs. Stewart's father died. This union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Stewart was married in Texas, and the same year returned to Crawford County, and has since lived upon his present place. He owns 176 acres near Alma, and in 1878 erected a steam corn mill and cotton-gin, which he now operates. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Greeley in 1872. He is a Mason and a member of Alma Lodge No. 48, and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

William H. Stewart was born June 23, 1844, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Stockhouse) Stewart. [See sketch of John P. Stewart.] He attended the old-fashioned subscription schools during his boyhood, worked upon the home farm until fifteen, and then served a two-years' apprenticeship in a cooper shop. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Volunteer Kansas Cavalry, United States Army, having run away in order not to serve in the Confederate army. He enlisted October 8, 1863, and served until discharged at Leavenworth, Kas., in November, 1865. He participated in thirteen regular engagements in all, such as Prairie Grove, Cone Hill, Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation, Webber's Falls (where he was wounded), Fort Smith, Spadry Bluff (where he was again wounded), Marck's Mills, Jenkin's Ferry, Roseville, Prairie de Hand, Poison Springs, Princeton and others. He then farmed in Van Buren one year, and worked at the carpenter's trade in the city one year. After traveling over several counties in Texas he returned to Crawford County, and in 1867 married Sarah Ann, daughter of Rev. Pleasant and Matilda Bassham, natives of Tennessee, who upon coming to Arkansas settled in Boone County, where Mrs. Stewart was born. They afterward settled in Evansville, where Mr. Bassham was a missionary to the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have five children: Wallace P., Powell E., Ida H., Ada and Beulah. After marriage Mr. Stewart located upon his present farm, which contains 160 acres of cultivated land. He is a strong Republican, served six years as road overseer, and is now serving his sixth year as school director. He ran for justice of the peace last election, and was defeated by only six votes in a Democratic township. He is adjutant of the G. A. R. Post, No. 15.

John P. Stewart, farmer, was born near Dripping Springs, this county, January 22, 1850, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Stockhouse) Stewart. The father was born in Pennsylvania, there received a common-school education, and learned the carriage-maker's trade, and when about grown went to Indiana, and after spending some years there and in Ohio, also engaged in distilling, he came to Crawford County, Ark., in 1835. He stopped at Van Buren, the place then only having a few houses, he at first being obliged to live in a tent. He soon erected a church. He lived here until his death. The mother was born in Crawfordville, Hamilton Co., Ind., and was there reared and educated. She is now living in Crawford County, aged seventy-four. To her the following children were born: Francis M., Harriett, William H., Sarah, Melissa, Jesse, Nancy, John P., James I. and Taylor (deceased). Two of her sons were in the Confederate service. William was a Union man, served in the Sixth Kansas, and participated in the battle at Prairie Grove. Our subject remained at home until twenty-two, making his home with his mother, and then married Madeline A.

Turner, daughter of William and Permelia Turner, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Stewart was born in this county, where she received a good education, and when sixteen married Mr. Stewart, she having been born in 1856. After his marriage Mr. Stewart farmed upon the home place one year, and a few years later purchased his present home. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

B. F. Strong, druggist, of Porter, was born September 14, 1810, in Ohio County, W. Va. His father, Samuel Strong, was a shoemaker by trade, and served in the War of 1812 under Capt. Reaves, dying in January, 1815, from the effects of exposure. The mother, Elizabeth (Huffman), was born in Ohio County, W. Va., in 1790, and died in 1862. William Strong, the grandfather, was born in Germany, and came to America in the colony founded by William Penn. He located in West Virginia, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1830. His wife was also a native of Germany. The maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Sarah Huffman, were natives of Germany, who settled upon the Potomac after coming to America, and engaged in farming. Mr. Huffman died in 1833. Our subject is the only living child of a family of three. In 1840 he moved to Illinois, and from there went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1845. Two years later he went to Iowa, and the next year went to Mercer County, Mo. In 1869 he settled in Crawford County, where he has since resided. The years from 1850 to 1853 were spent by Mr. Strong in California. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States Militia, under Capt. Smalley, operating in Northern Missouri until discharged in 1863, after six months' service. Mr. Strong is a carpenter and mill-wright by trade. He is a well-to-do citizen, and besides his drug business owns five lots in Porter and three good houses. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican, though his first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson in 1828. December 26, 1883, Mr. Strong was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Antill, who was born in Ohio on October 2, 1814, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Guess) Antill. Mrs. Strong is the only living child of a family of eleven, and is the mother of four children living and five deceased. Those living are George W., Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Ballew, Mrs. Emeline Lane and Mrs. Ellen Rankin. Those deceased: Samuel Strong, James M., William H., Thomas J. and Benjamin. James Antill and his wife, Elizabeth, the parents of Mrs. Strong, were descendants of William Penn, and died in 1876 and 1852, respectively. The father was born January 1, 1790, and was a mill-wright by trade. From Maryland he immigrated to Ohio, and from there to Virginia.

Mrs. Sallie (Cox) Swearingen was born in Kentucky in 1825, and is a daughter of Burwell and Rebecca (Moberly) Cox, natives of Kentucky and South Carolina, who were born in 1795 and 1802, and died in 1874 and 1876, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1880 moved to Arkansas with his family, where he passed the remainder of his life. The paternal grandfather, Capt. John Cox, was born in Virginia, and the maternal grandfather, Isaiah Moberly, was from South Carolina. The latter served throughout the Revolution, and was twice wounded. The battle of Cow Pens was fought upon the farm of our subject's great-grandfather. The grandmother, Frances (Coleman) Moberly, was born in South Carolina, and died in July, 1844. Mrs. Swearingen attended school but little during her girlhood, as there were no public schools in the neighborhood. In 1842 she married Samuel Swearingen, who was born in 1818, in Cooper County, Mo., and was a son of John and Matilda (Riddle) Swearingen, natives of Maryland, who moved to Missouri in 1817, and to Arkansas in 1839, settling in Crawford County. In 1847 they went to Texas, where Mr. Swearingen died in 1859 and his wife in 1861. Mr. Samuel Swearingen was a blacksmith by trade, and he became a well-to-do man through successful farming and blacksmithing. His widow now lives upon the home farm of 208 acres, of which seventy-five acres are under cultivation. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service, under Col. Brooks, but was captured soon after, at Huntsville, and kept a prisoner at Rock Island, Ill., until exchanged in January, 1865. He then remained in service until the close of the war. His death occurred in 1871, at which time he had been a resident of this county for over nineteen years. To Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen eleven children were born, eight of whom live in Crawford County: Robert Swearingen; Thomas, farmer and teacher; Oscar; Philip, physician; Sarah Frances; Mrs. Elizabeth Dial, of Idaho; Claudius, Clarence and John. William and Edward died in 1878 and

1886, respectively. In politics Mr. Swearingen was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1840.

R. E. Swearingen is the oldest son of Samuel and Sallie N. (Cox) Swearingen, and was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1844. [For life of parents, see sketch of Mrs. Swearingen.] During his youth Mr. Swearingen had no educational advantages, public schools being then unknown in this part of the country. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Hargrave, who was born in this county in 1858, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Narcissa (Foster) Hargrave. Mrs. Swearingen died January 26, 1875, leaving one son and one daughter, and January 29, 1879, Mr. Swearingen was married to Miss Grace Larue, who was born in Kentucky in 1863, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Burdine) Larue, also natives of Kentucky, who settled in Crawford County in 1870. By his last marriage Mr. S. is the father of three boys and one girl. May 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Third Arkansas Infantry, for six months, in which he served till the following fall, when the regiment was disbanded. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry, in which he served till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Oak Hill, Prairie Grove, Helena, Ark., and Saline River, Ark. Mr. Swearingen has made all his property since starting in life for himself in 1870, and is now the owner of 284 acres of good valley and bottom land; 110 acres are in the bottom, and are cultivated and improved; he living in a nice house himself, and having one tenement house on the home place, besides good outbuildings. Mr. S. is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. He is a Mason, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Church.

John Swearingen was born October 2, 1848, in Crawford County, Ark., and is a son of Samuel and Sallie (Cox) Swearingen [see sketch], and a brother of R. E. and P. B. Swearingen, whose sketches also appear in this book. He was not able to attend school until after the war, and at the age of twenty-three began farming on his own account. In 1878 he married Miss Susan Clonch, who was born in Texas in 1856, and is a daughter of William and Margeret (Bailey) Clonch. They were born in Kentucky in 1832, and were married in their native State in 1858. From Kentucky they went to Texas, and from there came to this county, dying in 1874 and 1865, respectively. Mr. Clonch was a mechanic and carpenter by trade. To Mr. Swearingen and wife seven children have been born, four boys and three girls. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley. Mr. S. is a well-to-do farmer and respected citizen.

Phillip B. Swearingen, M. D., is a native of this county, born in November, 1861, and is a son of Samuel and Sallie N. (Cox) Swearingen. [See sketch of latter for ancestors.] He passed his boyhood and youth in his native county, attending the common schools and receiving instruction at home from an elder brother, Edwin, who is now deceased. He began life for himself by farming one year in 1880, and the following year taught school. He then traded in cattle until 1883, after which he became the agent of a nursery until some time in 1884, when he began to study medicine. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which institution he graduated March 8, 1887, his college expenses having been paid by the money earned by teaching school during vacations. After graduating he continued teaching for eight months, and then permanently established himself in Cove City, where he has practiced his profession successfully since 1887. June 6, 1888, he married Miss Letta Beale, who was born at Evansville, Ind., in September, 1864, and is a daughter of William and Julia (Prosky) Beale. Mr. Beale was born in Pennsylvania, was a ship carpenter by trade, and died in September, 1869. Mrs. Beale was born in 1832, and still resides at Evansville, Ind. Dr. Swearingen is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884.

Pleasant M. Tarpley was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1837, his parents being Thomas W. and Susan (Harvey) Tarpley, natives of Tennessee. In 1860 they left their native State and went to Greene County, Ark., where the father died in 1862, and the mother in 1875. The father was of Dutch descent, and was born in Giles County, Tenn., about 1800. In religion he was a Baptist. Pleasant M. is the sixth child of eleven sons and five daughters born to his parents, and is the only one living in this county. He only attended school two

months, and when of age engaged in farming. He had previously worked four years on the railroad, and had learned the milling business, which he has followed at times ever since in connection with farming. He accompanied his parents to Arkansas, and at the opening of the war joined Company D, of the Fifth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served in the Army of the Tennessee four years lacking fifteen days. He fought at Berryville, Ky., Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Perry, Jonesboro, Ga., and Decatur, Ala. He was captured at the last named place in October, 1864, and imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Ill., until May, 1865. He served the greater part of the time under Gen. Hardee, and at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain was wounded in the right hip. After the war he returned to Greene County, Ark., and in 1866 married Sallie J. Childers, a native of McNairy County, Tenn., by whom he has had six children, four now living. Mr. Childers was a native of Virginia, and there served as justice of the peace for several years. Mr. Tarpley is a good farmer, and owns eighty acres of land. He is an enterprising man, and favors everything conducive to the public good. He belongs to the Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge, No. 233, and the Producers' Trade Union. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860. His wife belongs to the Methodist Church.

William Logan Taylor was born in DeKalb County, Tenn., in 1839, and is the son of William Walton Taylor and Ann Pratt Taylor. The father was the son of Joseph Taylor, and was of Welsh and Irish descent, born in Georgia in 1793; the mother was born in Alabama in 1797. Soon after their marriage, in Alabama, the parents removed to Tennessee, where they remained until 1840, when they removed to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., living there until 1853. Then they went to Grayson County, Tex., where the father died in 1858; the mother died in Benton County, Ark., in 1877. William L. is the youngest of twelve children, only four of whom are now living. He was educated at McKinzie College, at Clarksville, Tex., entering that institution in September, 1858, where he remained until 1862, except one year he was employed as principal teacher in Colbert Institute, Chickasaw Nation. From 1863 to 1866 he was principal of the schools at Whitesboro, Sherman and Gainsville, Tex. He was clerk of the district court of Grayson County, Tex., but resigned that office in October, 1868, and moved to Van Buren, Ark., where he has been in active business ever since, in the law and claim business, except six years of the time, when he was sheriff of Crawford County, elected as a Republican. He now devotes most of his time to his farming interest, although he does a selected law practice. Mr. Taylor was a Whig before the war, and since has been a Republican. In 1864 he married Priscilla Steurt Williams, by whom he has five children: Charles E., Clara, Alice, George W. and Steurt, all living. Mrs. Taylor is a native of Arkansas, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and devotes much of her time to church matters and attending the sick.

Francis M. Temple, farmer, was born June 2, 1830, in Williamson County, Tenn., and is a son of Roderick and Mary (Lee) Temple, natives of Virginia. The father immigrated to Tennessee alone when a young man, and located in Williamson County, and after his marriage moved to Davidson County, where he died in 1849. The mother went to Tennessee by wagon when a girl. She bore Mr. Temple eleven children, three of whom are living: Narcissus, Francis M. and William. Hubbard, James, Alexander, Mary, Eliza, Maria, Frederick and one other are deceased. Mrs. Temple died in Arkansas July 30, 1884, aged eighty-five. The maternal grandparents of our subject were early settlers of Tennessee, and there passed their lives. Francis M. Temple was reared upon a farm in Tennessee, and attended school but six months. He had a natural gift for mechanics, but has engaged in farming principally. After his father's death he cared for the family, and September 28, 1854, married Mary Roselle, who bore him two children, James M. and William A. Mrs. Temple died June 15, 1857, and March 29, 1863, he married Minerva Lewis, daughter of Henry and Jane A. (Hobaugh) Lewis, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. Mrs. Temple was born in Texas County, Mo., and when eight years of age came to Arkansas. She is the mother of seven children: Mary T., Francis M., Charles H., Sarah E., Narcissus I., Thomas Ivy and Edna. Mr. Temple enlisted in the United States army in 1862, joining Company D, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and being discharged at Fayetteville in 1865. Among other

battles he was present at Prairie Grove, Fayetteville and Elkhorn. Mr. Temple came to Crawford County in 1850, settling near Flat Rock, and three years later moved near Ollivar Spring, where he lived three years. He then lived two miles north of this place for several years, and then settled where he now resides. He owns 160 acres, seventy-five of which are cultivated. He is a public-spirited man, and has given a lot on which to erect a school building. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

Thomas J. Testerman, merchant of Porter, was born November 4, 1848, in Hancock County, Tenn., and is a son of Manoh and Polly Ann (Leversy) Testerman, who were born in North Carolina and Hancock County, Tenn., in 1819 and 1827, respectively. The father was a man of good education, and left his native State to go to Tennessee. In 1854 he went to Missouri, and engaged in farming until his death in 1858. He was of English descent, and of his six children our subject is the only one living. Thomas J. passed his early life in Missouri, and in 1872 left Newton County, of that State, and came to Arkansas. He farmed until 1881, and then established his present mercantile business at Porter. He is a successful business man, and owns eighty acres of land, besides a house, lot and general store in Porter. Upon first coming to Arkansas he settled in Benton County, from there went to Washington County, and in December, 1882, permanently located in Crawford County. He is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Horatio Seymour. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is one of the respected citizens of Porter Township. August 18, 1876, he married Miss Alice Clark, who was born in McDonald County, Mo., in 1856, and bore two children, Herbert Lee and Grace (deceased). Mrs. Testerman was a daughter of Jackson and Mary (Etres) Testerman. May 24, 1888, Mr. Testerman married Miss Madeline Kelley, a native of Washington County, Ark., and daughter of William and Abbie Kelley, who were born and reared in Arkansas.

John A. and George C. Thayer, editors and proprietors of the *Van Buren Argus*, are natives of Hillsboro, Ohio, sons of Barnabus B. and Sarah W. (Cowne) Thayer, and were born in 1847 and 1852, respectively. The father was of French descent, and born in Massachusetts in 1817. He was a shoemaker by trade, was married in Fredericksburg, Va., and afterward moved to Hillsboro, Ohio. In 1869 he immigrated to Van Buren, Ark., where he died in May, 1879. The mother was born in Fredericksburg, and is yet living. Three of her six children are living, viz.: John A., Mary B. (wife of John O. Cass, of Danville, Ill.) and George C. John A. and George C. were educated at the public schools of Hillsboro, the former becoming a carriage trimmer and the latter a printer. In 1871 George came to Van Buren, and worked for J. S. Dunham on the *Van Buren Press* as a journeyman, and in 1875 established the *Van Buren Argus* with his brother-in-law, John O. Cass. He bought the latter's share in 1878, and in 1880 sold the paper to John A. Thayer, who had become a citizen of the county in 1874. He then edited the *Alma Independent*, at Alma, for twenty-two months, at the expiration of that period returning and again becoming a proprietor of the *Argus*, which has since been conducted by the Thayer Bros. These gentlemen are men of strong principles and convictions, of courteous address, and their paper now has the largest circulation of any in the county, its weekly subscribers outnumbering 1,100. It is Democratic in politics, and devoted to the interest of Crawford County. George C. Thayer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. May 2, 1864, John A. Thayer enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served until September 8, 1864, when he received his discharge at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

David Thompson (deceased) was a native of New Jersey, born on April 4, 1796. He early became a citizen of Little Rock, Ark., and in 1835 located two miles below where Van Buren is now situated. In 1836 he and John Drennan purchased 265 acres of land, and laid out the town of Van Buren. Mr. Thompson was a land speculator and trader, and also engaged in the general mercantile business. March 17, 1818, he married Miss Loretta Dedrick, at Jonesboro, Tenn., who was born in 1801 and died in 1837. She was the mother of eight children, of whom three are living: Frances M. (widow of James A. Scott), Calvin M. and Julia (widow of William P. Denkla). Calvin M. Thompson was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1838, came to Crawford County with his parents, and after their deaths was reared by John Drennan. January 15, 1857, he

married Miss Rebecca Wilcox, daughter of Hon. Henry and Sarah P. Wilcox. This union has been blessed with one child, Sarah F. (wife of Lewis Bryan). Mr. Thompson merchandised until the war, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In politics he is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church and a lady of fine character.

Henry Thompson was born June 9, 1823, in Anderson County, Tenn., and is a son of Joharda and Margaret (Green) Thompson. The father grew to maturity in North Carolina, and after his marriage settled in Anderson County, Tenn. He then lived in McMinn County five years and in Cherokee Nation one year, after which he spent forty years in Georgia and then came to Arkansas with his son, where he died in Franklin County, April 29, 1872, aged eighty. He served in the War of 1812, as private, under Gen. Jackson. The mother was born in Rutherford County, N. C., and had eight children, three of whom are living: Mary, wife of Henry Mullens, of Kentucky; Henry, and Amanda C., wife of David McClure, of Texas. William, Thomas, John, Coswell and Andrew are deceased. The grandfather, William Thompson, was born in North Carolina, and was an early settler in Tennessee, where he died. He participated in the battle of Orleans. His wife, Mary (Tabor) Thompson, was born in America, of Irish parents, and passed the greater part of her life in Tennessee, where she died nearly one hundred years of age. The maternal grandparents of our subject were of Irish parentage, and spent their lives in North and South Carolina. Henry Thompson lived in Tennessee until eight years old, but was principally reared in Walker County, Ga., where he grew up upon a farm and received a common-school education. He began life for himself as a wagon-maker and mill-wright, and in 1871 emigrated from Georgia to Arkansas, living in Franklin County five years, and then moved on his present place, which contains 465 acres, 150 being cultivated and finely improved. Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and when in Georgia served as bailiff and notary public. Since coming to Arkansas he has retired from political life. October 28, 1846, he married Mary Williams, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Williams, who bore him five children: William C., Cicero and James A., living, and Alexander and Margaret, deceased. Mrs. Thompson died October 2, 1858; she was a native of South Carolina. Mr. Thompson afterward married Ann Cobb, daughter of William and Ann (Wilson) Cobb, natives of South Carolina, who immigrated to Hall County, Ga., where Mrs. Thompson was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson seven children have been born: Martha E., Orra A., Richard V., John F., Robert H., Rhoda J. and Amanda C. Mr. Thompson has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church over forty-five years, was a member of the first church in Walker County, Ga., and Mrs. Thompson is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Thompson is an earnest advocate of educational advancement, and a public-spirited man.

John Trewwhitt was born in Putnam County, Mo., January 27, 1854, and is a son of James M. and Mary A. (Guffey) Trewwhitt, natives of Tennessee. The father immigrated to Missouri in 1820, when there were more Indians there than white men. He afterward moved to Tennessee, making the journey in a one-horse cart, and settled on Blackbird Creek upon 160 acres. About 1860 he moved to Jasper Township, Crawford Co., Ark., entered 160 acres and cultivated twenty acres. He joined the State militia during the war, but was never called into active service. He lived in Kansas from 1863 until the close of the war. He then returned to Arkansas, and farmed upon the old place until his death, February 11, 1888, aged seventy-two. He had been a minister in the Presbyterian Church for fifty-five years. She was married in her native State, and had twelve children, seven now living: Elizabeth, wife of William Ails, of Kansas; Polly A., wife of Luke Stinnell, of Missouri; Ephebia, wife of Stephen Bachelor, of Arkansas; Martha, wife of A. McComb, of this county; Benjamin B., John and William. Sarah A., James M., Jesse, Melinda and Henry are deceased. Subject's grandfather, Jesse Trewwhitt, was a physician, born in North Carolina, and in an early day went to Tennessee. In 1820 he came to Missouri, with subject's father, and afterward went to Arkansas, where he died at the age of seventy-eight. His wife, Elizabeth, was born and married in North Carolina, and was seventy-five years of age when she lost her husband. Henry Guffey, the maternal grandfather, was born in Maryland, afterward moved to North Carolina, from there to Tennessee, and died in Putnam County, Mo., aged one hundred and six. He served in the War of 1812, under Jackson. His wife, Lila, was born,

reared and married in Tennessee, and died in Putnam County, Mo., aged seventy-six. Our subject lived with his parents until eighteen, and, being obliged to help support the family by working on the farm, had little schooling. He then started in life for himself, first renting land. When twenty years old he married Marilla A. Capps, daughter of Callaway and Hovia Capps, and a native of Missouri. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the mother of four children: Biddie M., Rosa M., Minnie A. and Naomi A. After his marriage Mr. Trehwitt farmed for a year, and then learned the stone-mason's trade, at which he worked ten years. He worked on the San Francisco Railway two years, and then opened a blacksmith shop near Cedarville. Two years later he removed his business into Cedarville, where he is now employed. He is a staunch Republican, never having voted any other ticket, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Farmers' Alliance.

Winfield S. Truitt was born in Putnam County, Mo., March 10, 1849, and is a son of Mary Truitt, now Mrs. Mulkey. Mr. Truitt spent the first ten years of his life in his native county, attending school as much as possible. His mother was dependent upon him to a great extent, however, so that his education was limited. After coming to Crawford County, Ark., he worked upon farms when he could, finally trading in land until he was able to buy his present farm. After the Civil War commenced he continued to farm about two years, and then enlisted in Company H, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, under Col. Johnson, and served until discharged at Fort Smith at the close of the war. His company was almost exclusively engaged in frontier and border duty, so that he was subject to many hardships, and often attacked by Indians. He participated in several small engagements, and was in the battles at Camden and Saline River. After the war Mr. Truitt returned to Crawford County, and resumed his farming. He now has eighty acres, twenty of which are cultivated, and all the result of his own hard labor and industry. December 12, 1867, he married Miss Eliza Ewing, daughter of Alfred and Evaline Ewing, and a native of this county, where she was reared. Her father was born in Missouri, and her mother in Kentucky. Mr. Truitt had six children by his first wife, two now living: George W. and Nancy E. Those deceased are Mima, Anderson and two infants. Mrs. Truitt died March 19, 1879, and December 2, 1884, Mr. Truitt married Mrs. Mary Copps, *nee* Spenser, and a native of this county. Her father and mother were born in Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Truitt two children have been born: Iva and Aura (deceased). Mr. Truitt is a strong Republican, and although he has never sought public distinction has served as road overseer. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and one of the county's respected citizens.

John B. C. Turman was born October 29, 1836, and is a son of James W. and Jane (Copps) Turman, natives of Tennessee. The father left his native State about 1822, and engaged in the stock business in Missouri, driving stock to St. Louis. In 1843 he immigrated to Carroll County, Ark., engaged in farming, and in 1848 represented the county in Congress. In 1848 he came to Crawford County, and engaged in the mercantile business near Van Buren until his death in 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Turman nine children were born, eight of whom are now living: William F., John B. C., Carroll A., Mary J., Alfred W., Miranda, Austin C. and Nimrod. James is the one deceased. Mrs. Turman came with her husband to this county during its early history, and died here in 1870. Bright Turman, the grandfather, was born in Tennessee, came to Carroll County, Ark., in an early day, and died in 1846. After his death his wife, Mary, went to Texas, and died there in Scott County. Matthew Copps, the maternal grandfather, went from Tennessee to Missouri by boat, and died in 1843. His wife, Sallie, went from Ripley County to Lawrence County, where she died in 1855, aged seventy. She also was a native of Tennessee. Our subject came with his parents to Carroll County, Mo., when six years old, and until 1857 lived at home, acquiring but a common-school education, and having to travel three miles to the school-house. In 1862 he went to Missouri and enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, as private. Eleven days later he was made sergeant, and in February, 1863, became second lieutenant in Company M, of the same regiment, and June 11, 1865, was made captain. He was with Gen. Seafield on his advance into Arkansas, and participated in the battles of Fayetteville and Piney, Ark., among others. After the war he returned to farming in Arkansas. In December, 1866, he married Sarah J. Snow,



daughter of Randolph and Nancy (Walker) Snow, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. Mrs. Turman was born in this county July 4, 1842, and is the mother of seven children: Alice R., Emma F., Nancy J., Ollie B. and Lillie M., living, and Ward B. and an infant, deceased. In 1868 Mr. Turman was chosen to represent this county in the Lower House, which he did for two years, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He is clerk of the Legislation Board, and is now holding his second term as justice of the peace, having been elected on the Republican ticket in a Democratic township. His farm contains eighty acres, twenty-five of which are cultivated. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Wheel.

The Hon. Jesse Turner was born in Orange County, N. C., October 8, 1805, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Clendenin) Turner, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, both on the paternal and maternal side. More than 200 years ago his ancestors immigrated from Scotland to County Down, in the northern part of Ireland, and about 1750 came to America, settling in Lancaster County, Penn. Among this party was his grandfather, James Turner. James Turner, Jr., the father of Jesse, was born in Lancaster County, but his grandfather removed to North Carolina about the year 1762, taking his son James with him, and settled in Orange County (Hawfields), where the subject of this sketch was born. The father, James Turner, was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought under Gen. Greene at Guilford Court-house, and was an active participant in many other engagements with the Tories. He was finally taken prisoner by the notorious Tory partisan, Col. David Fannen, in September, 1781, at Hillsboro, N. C., with Gov. Thomas Burke and many other Whig soldiers, all of whom were marched to Wilmington, and shipped thence to Charleston, where they were all detained as prisoners of war (except Gov. Burke, who made his escape) until the close of hostilities. The father, James Turner, died in 1856 at the age of ninety-eight years. The mother, Rebecca Clendenin, was born on Haw River, Orange Co., N. C., about 1765, and died in 1863 at the age of ninety-eight years. Of their nine children three are still living. David, farmer and hotel-keeper at Pittsboro, N. C.; Joseph, the youngest, living near the old homestead in North Carolina, and Jesse, the subject of this sketch, who received a good academic education, which has been very greatly improved by self-culture. At the age of eighteen he taught school, and at nineteen was a law student in the office of his early friend, William McCauley, Esq. In May, 1825, he was admitted to the bar at Ashboro, Randolph Co., N. C., and at once commenced the practice in the county court, and the following year he was admitted to practice in the supreme court. In 1830 he immigrated to the western country, stopping for a few months at Bellefonte, Jackson Co., Ala. In the spring of 1831 he continued his journey westward to the Territory of Ark., when he finally located at Van Buren, the seat of justice of Crawford Co., soon after becoming one of its most influential citizens. The first wife of Judge Turner was Violet P. Drennen, a native of Allegheny County, Penn., born in 1817. This lady survived her marriage less than one year. In the year 1855 the Judge married Rebecca J. Allen, a native of Warwickshire, England, but reared at Pittsburgh, Penn. This marriage has been blessed with one son, Jesse Turner, Jr., an attorney who was partly educated at Pittsburgh and Van Buren, Ark. His more advanced studies were pursued at Kenmon High-school, Amherst Court-house, Va., and at the University of Virginia. He is a young man of marked ability, and is now his father's law partner. Judge Turner was an ardent admirer of Mr. Clay, and an active and conspicuous Whig politician from the early formation of the Whig party until it ceased to exist as a distinct political organization. In the terrible struggle between the North and the South, growing out of the slavery agitation, he was opposed to the secession of the Southern States from the Union, because not authorized by the fundamental law of the Government, and because otherwise impolitic and ruinous to the best interests of the South. But when the war was over he sincerely desired a restoration of harmony and union between the lately warring sections. He therefore was opposed to the Government's policy of reconstruction, because he believed it calculated very greatly to estrange and embitter the sections, and utterly unworthy of the magnanimity and generosity of a great and powerful government in the hour of its triumph over a prostrate and helpless people. In 1838 he was elected a member from the counties of Crawford and Franklin to the House of Representatives of the Arkansas Legislature, and in 1840 he took a very active part in the canvass of

that year, which resulted in the election of William Henry Harrison to the presidency. In 1841 he was appointed, by the Secretary of War, one of the committee to attend the examination of cadets at West Point, and in 1851, upon the establishment of the Western (Federal) District of Arkansas, was appointed United States Attorney for that district. In 1861 he was elected a member, from the county of Crawford, of the famous convention that ultimately passed the ordinance of secession. In 1866-67 he was a member of the State Senate, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body; was chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1874-75 he was again a member of the State Senate from Crawford and Franklin Counties, when he again took an active part in the proceedings of that body, contributing his full share in building up the prostrated credit of the State. In 1878 he was appointed by Gov. Miller a judge of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge David Walker. Judge Turner has always been a steadfast friend to every public and private improvement looking to the up-building and development of the State. He has been connected officially with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway for many years, and is also connected officially with the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railway, both of which enterprises are doing much, and will do a vast deal more, toward building up and adding to the wealth and prosperity of all Western Arkansas. Judge Turner's personal integrity, his high sense of honor and rare intellectual ability are recognized, not only by the community in which he lives, but throughout the State of his adoption. For more than fifty-seven years he has been a resident of the State of Arkansas, and during the greater part of this time has been engaged in the practice of the law in the Western counties of the State, including the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas and the supreme court of the State. He deservedly stands high in his chosen profession of the law, not only for ability and learning, but for his bearing and deportment at the bar, which is worthy of all praise. Touching his religious impressions he is a firm believer in the immortality of the soul, and in reward and punishment here and hereafter, corresponding to our actions in this life, and though not a member of any church, he is a very liberal and generous contributor to all charities.

Henry Varbel, farmer of Lancaster Township, was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1831, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Walker) Varbel, natives of Kentucky, where they lived until about 1835. They then removed to Buchanan County, Mo., and from there to Platt County, where the father died about 1844, and the mother about 1870. They were members of the Methodist Church, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits all their lives. Henry is the second child of a family of seven, and when young received a common-school education. In 1851 he married Catherine Richardson, of Platt County, Mo., who died in 1862, leaving two children. In 1865 he married Mary E. Goodman, by whom he has had twelve children, ten of whom are living. After his first marriage Mr. Varbel went to Bates County, Mo., and the following year went to Kansas, where he remained nine years. He then returned to Platt County, Mo., and after 1865 spent three years in Iowa. He then returned to Missouri, and in 1872 came to Crawford County, Ark., settling upon his present place, which then contained but five or six acres of cleared land, but to which he has added until he now has eighty acres. In 1881 he built a gin and corn mill, which he operated five years in connection with his farming. He is a member of the Five Springs Masonic Lodge, and is one of the enterprising men of his township. In politics he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Dr. Vincent S. Vestal was born in Andrew County, Mo., December 7, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Mary J. (Snelling) Vestal. The father was born in North Carolina, and in an early day immigrated to Platt's Purchase in Northwestern Missouri. This occurred when he was twenty-one years of age, he having been born September 9, 1815, and emigrating in 1835. In 1849 he went to Andrew County, and there died February 24, 1865, from the effects of army exposure. He was a soldier in the Union army. The mother was born in Kentucky April 20, 1823, and when very young went to Buchanan County, Mo., where she was reared and married. She is now living in St. Joseph, Mo., at the advanced age of sixty-five. To Mr. and Mrs. Vestal eleven children were born, nine of whom are living: Margaret E., Sarah F., Adelia E., Mary H., Vincent S., Elvira B., Daniel M., William H. and Dora H. Those deceased are David and Martha E. John Vestal, the grandfather, and his wife, Margaret,

were natives of North Carolina, and died in 1830 and 1848, respectively. Vincent Snelling, the maternal grandfather, immigrated from Northwestern Missouri to Oregon in 1851, and died November 7, 1855. Our subject was reared in Andrew County, Mo., received a good rudimentary education in his boyhood at Rochester, Mo., and after 1868 completed his academic course at McGee College, Macon City, Mo. In 1871 he began to read medicine with F. H. Simmons, of St. Joseph, Mo., and two years later commenced to practice. In 1880 he went to Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo., from which he graduated in 1881. Dr. Vestal first came to Arkansas in 1875, living at Evansville, Washington County, until 1877, and then moved upon his present place. He is now engaged in farming upon 283 acres, ninety of which he has cultivated, in connection with his medical practice, which is quite extensive. In 1882 Dr. Vestal was married to Miss Nannie E. Pride, youngest daughter of Dr. Samuel E. and Letitia J. Pride, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Vestal was born in Crawford County. Dr. Vestal is the father of three children: Dora V. (deceased), Mary L. and Grace B. Mrs. Vestal belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor to the Missionary Baptist. The latter is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Isaiah B. Vinsant was born February 26, 1842, in Crawford County, Ark., in the house where he now lives, and is a son of Isaiah and Margaret (Shinault) Vinsant. The father grew to manhood in his native State, Virginia, and about 1830 immigrated to Crawford County, Ark., before Van Buren was founded. He was by trade a tanner, shoemaker, cabinet-maker and wheel-wright, and engaged in all of them after coming to Arkansas. He came here upon the first keel-boat that ever navigated the Arkansas River, and died in this county March 4, 1862, about fifty-six years of age. He was a successful business man, well educated, and was the owner of a large tract of land. The mother, Margaret (Shinault) Vinsant, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., about 1826, and there received a common-school education. Upon reaching maturity she came to Arkansas, where she married and became the mother of eight children, all now living: James M., Isaiah B., Thomas J., Margaret, Andrew J., Tennessee, Elijah A. and George. Mrs. Vinsant is now living in Paris, Lamar Co., Tex. Her husband was a prominent politician of the county in early days, served two terms as probate judge, and was for a number of years justice of the peace. The paternal grandparents were natives of France, who immigrated to the United States in an early day, and passed the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandparents were pioneers of Tennessee, who late in life immigrated to Crawford County, where they died. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. Our subject was reared on the home farm, receiving a common-school education and also studying some of the higher branches. When eighteen he enlisted in the first company formed in the county, which was known as Company G, Third Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Confederate army until the close of the war. The most important battles in which he fought were Wilson Creek, Prairie Grove, Poison Springs, Saline, Helena, evacuation of Little Rock and Prairie De Hand. After the surrender at Shreveport, La., he was paroled, and then made his home in Hunt County, Tex., until the following December, since which time his home has been in Crawford County. He is a successful farmer, owning 360 acres of land, 175 of which are well cultivated and improved. September 15, 1870, Mr. Vinsant married Sarah N. Foster, daughter of J. S. and Susan Foster, natives of Kentucky, who were reared in this county. Mrs. Vinsant was born here, and has borne our subject seven children, all save one now living: Minnie J., George W., William B., Othello M., Albert and Myrtis. Andrew is deceased. Mr. Vinsant is a strong Democrat, and as such has served two terms as county assessor.

W. K. Walker, M. D., was born September 17, 1847, and is a son of William and Frances (Miller) Walker, who were born October 16, 1808, in North Carolina, and February 12, 1809, in South Carolina, respectively. The former was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1875. In politics he was a Democrat. The mother died September 7, 1861. The grandfather, Wesley Walker, was born in Virginia in 1781, and during the War of 1812 served under Gen. Jackson. He engaged in farming for a livelihood, and died about 1834. The grandmother, Sarah (Cherry) Walker, was born in Pennsylvania in 1781, and died in 1876. The maternal grandfather, William Miller, was also a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, and engaged in farming. He was a native of South

Carolina, and died in 1840. His wife, Barbara (Rose) Miller, was of Dutch descent. Our subject began life for himself in 1866, as a carpenter in Atlanta, Ga., having passed his boyhood in the northern part of that State. He afterward farmed until 1878, when he began the study of medicine. He read medicine under Dr. B. M. Stephens, of Searcy County, Ark., and in 1882 received a certificate from the medical examiners of that county, of which he had become a resident in 1876. In 1883 he went to Logan County, and the next year located at Cove City, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1867 he married Miss Matilda Honnicutt, who was born February 22, 1852, and died October 25, 1881. Her parents were M. J. and Locky (Webb) Honnicutt, natives of North Carolina, who were born in 1818 and 1815, and died in 1886 and 1875, respectively. During 1862 Mr. Honnicutt enlisted in the Eleventh Georgia Regiment, commanded by Col. Anderson, and served under Capt. Welsh. In 1882 Dr. Walker married Mrs. C. J. Woodard, who was born in Kentucky, in 1848, and is a daughter of John and Vienna Evans, natives of North Carolina, who were born in 1814 and 1824. They moved to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1845, and in 1851 went to Georgia. In 1867 the father died, and in 1870 the family moved from Georgia to Arkansas. Mrs. Walker is the mother of four children by her first husband, J. B. Woodard, viz.: Mrs. Vienna London, James I. Woodard, Mary E. Woodard and Benjamin Woodard, all residents of this county. To Dr. Walker three children were borne by his first wife: Mary F., Benjamin S. and Jack Walker. Dr. Walker is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour, in 1868. He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace, and is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and is also a Chapter Mason.

William T. Wallace, retail liquor dealer; was born in Johnson County, Ark., February 10, 1849, and is a son of Vincent and Ruth (Suggs) Wallace. The father was born in Benson County, N. C., in 1815, and was a farmer and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The great-grandfather, William Wallace, was a Revolutionary soldier, and according to the family tradition was of Scottish parentage. He was twice married. His second wife became the mother of several sons, who went West, and settled perhaps in Tennessee. His first wife's maiden name was Ferguson, who became the mother of two sons: Orren and Robert, the latter of whom was the grandfather. On account of real or imaginary mistreatment by his step-mother he left home as soon as he became large enough to find employment, and went to work for daily wages. He had had the benefit of but two weeks' education at school, but during leisure hours acquired sufficient education to transact such business as pertained to his occupation. His energy in business and faithfulness to his employers soon gave him a reputation as a farm manager, and his services were sought and liberally paid for by such men as Jesse Dickens and James Paine, wealthy planters of Person County, N. C. Feeling the embarrassment of a limited education he made an extra effort to send his children to school, of whom there were twelve of one mother, whose name before marriage was Jane Smith Daniel. Her father, Mathew Daniel, came from or near Petersburg, Va. His mother's maiden name was Smith. Her mother's maiden name was Rachel Satterfield, whose mother was a Jay. After Rachel's death Mathew Daniel married a lady whose name was Agnes Marr. She had first been married to a Mr. Perkins, and after his death became the second wife of Dr. Paine, the father of James Paine, of Person County, N. C., who was the father of the late Robert Paine, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The children of Robert and Jane Wallace were Elizabeth, Lucy, Greene, Vincent, Orren, Emily, Rachel, Jane, William, Robert, Jr., Martha and George. Robert, Sr., is said to have been a kind and indulgent father, though firm in his family government. A man of ready wit, who took delight in repartee. He died October 8, 1846, being about seventy-two years of age, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He left to his family some lands, nine slaves, and other property, which were divided among his children. Greene died in childhood, George when nine years old, and William when twenty-one years old. Vincent married Elizabeth Phillips, Orren married Jane Gill, of Person County, N. C., and Robert, after coming to Arkansas, married Ann E. Porter, daughter of Judge David Porter, of Johnson County. Elizabeth was married to Bently Gray, Lucy to William Hamlin, Emily to Lofton Walton, Rachel to Mathew Griffith, Jane to Carter Daniel, and Martha to S. B. Cazort, all of Person County, N. C. About

the year 1840 Vincent Wallace and William Hamlin arrived in Arkansas, having left North Carolina a year or two previously, and stopped awhile in Tennessee, perhaps one or two years. Vincent's wife died in Carroll County, leaving one son, John, who died a prisoner of the war between the States, having been captured by the Federal troops. After the death of Vincent's wife he married Ruth Suggs, who was born in Alabama in 1825, and moved near Clarksville, where he reared a family, the surviving members of which now reside in Van Buren, Ark. He obtained a fair common-school education, and taught school in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. His chief occupation, however, was farming. He was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He represented Johnson County in the Ninth General Assembly of the State, and, as is understood, was the only Whig ever elected to the Legislature from this county, which shows the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. About the last day of the year 1868 he was brutally murdered at his home, in the presence of his family, by three unknown men, who assigned no cause for the atrocious deed, except that in answer to their question, "Are you not afraid," he referred them to Matthew x, 28, when immediately they began shooting him, saying "We will make you fear us." He lived a few hours, long enough to admonish his children and friends to live Christian lives, and died in Christian triumph, his last words being, "The physical pain is intense, but my mind is at rest." Orren and Robert Wallace and Lofton Walton left Carolina in the fall of 1848, and arrived at Clarksville, Ark., about the 8th of January, 1849. Orren Wallace resided in Johnson County until 1878, when he sold his Johnson County farm to Cazort Bros., and moved to Morrilton, in order to be near his river farm in Perry County, where he still resides, being over seventy years of age. While residing in Johnson County, without soliciting the office, he was repeatedly elected justice of the peace of Pittsburg Township. He was very hospitable to all, had a great many visitors, loved a joke, took a lively interest in the political affairs of his county, was positive in his convictions, and spoke his sentiments so freely that they were sometimes not appreciated by those who entertained different views. He was liberal to all church and school enterprises, and though a member of the Missionary Baptist Church was one of the chief contributors to the building of Ewing Seminary, a Cumberland Presbyterian school, and furnished one-third of the money to buy for church and school purposes the land and house known as the Pleasant Grove school-house, near Lamar, Ark. Mrs. Ruth Wallace is still living, and three of her seven children survive: William T., Matthew Vinant and Thomas Loftin. William T. Wallace was reared upon a farm, and in 1875 married Miss Lizzie Smith, daughter of Alvis Smith, of this place. Mrs. Wallace was born in Crawford County, and has seven children: Vincent Alvis, Sidney Orren, Carrie May, Thomas L. (deceased), Sallie Smith, infant son (deceased) and William T., Jr. In 1876 Mr. Wallace came to Van Buren, and for four years attended bar for his father-in-law, at the end of which time he established a retail liquor store of his own. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1889 the subject of this sketch taught one of the first schools under the free school system ever taught in Johnson County, Ark. He was then but twenty years of age; he continued to teach until 1875, the year of his marriage at Van Buren, Ark.

Dr. T. M. Warden was born in Madison County, Ky., January 19, 1809, and is a son of James and Jemima (Thorp) Warden. The father was born in Culpeper County, Va., about 1784, and in 1794 immigrated to Kentucky, traveling from Pittsburgh in a flat-boat and landing where Maysville now stands. He was reared upon a farm, received a common-school education, and died there in October, 1839. The mother was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1793, where she was married to Mr. Warden at the age of fifteen. She died in Missouri, where she went after her husband's death, her death occurring in 1878. She was the mother of eight children, only two of whom are living: Tillet M. and Thomas. Those deceased are Tarlton, Tilson, Tilman, Roxana, Mourning and Nancy. Nathan Warden, the grandfather, was born in England, and with two other brothers served in the Revolution, shortly after going to Culpeper County, Va., and subsequently to Kentucky, where he died. The mother was of Scotch parentage, and died in Kentucky. Thomas Thorp, the maternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, and there married Ellnor Jackson, a relative of Gov. Jackson, of Missouri. They moved to Kentucky in an early day, and there passed their lives. Our subject was reared upon his father's

farm in Madison County, receiving a good education, and after becoming of age spent three years in travel. He then began to study medicine under Samuel Brown, of Brandenburg, Ky., and later attended the Louisville Medical Institute for two years, graduating in 1841. After spending some time in Leavenworth, Ind., he returned to Madison County, and next went to Milliken's Bend, La. After remaining in Vicksburg one year he came to Crawford County in 1846, where he has practiced his profession since, and is actively and successfully engaged, although eighty years of age. February 24, 1840, he married Mrs. Eliza Bartlett, a native of Bristol, England, and daughter of William Amas, a native of the same place. Mrs. Warden has borne seven children, six now living: Marian W., Mortimer, Isabella, Lillie, Clarence N. and Fannie W. Another child, Mortimer, is the one deceased. Mrs. Warden died March 8, 1885, aged seventy. Dr. Warden owns 180 acres of land, twenty-five of which he cultivates, and upon which he lives with his daughter Lillie. In politics he is a Democrat.

Andrew C. Wardlaw was born in Anderson County, S. C., in 1837, and is a son of H. H. and Betsey (Harris) Wardlaw, also natives of that State, where they passed their entire lives, dying in 1869 and 1851, respectively. Mr. Wardlaw was a farmer by occupation, and served as justice of the peace for thirty-eight years. The grandfather, James, also passed his life in South Carolina, that probably being his native State, and served as sheriff of Pendleton County for many years. The great-grandfather was one of the first settlers of Upper South Carolina, and came to America from Ireland. Our subject lived at home until after his father's death, during which time he received a common-school education. He served four years in the Confederate army, enlisting in Company J, South Carolina Infantry. In 1862 he was transferred to Company E, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, being stationed most of the time in Virginia. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Gaines' Mill, Gravelly Run, Savage Station, Nance's Shop, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor and many skirmishes. After Johnson's surrender he returned home, and in 1867 married Mary, daughter of William and Matilda Smith, of Andrew County, S. C. This union has been blessed with six children, all of whom are living. One is a telegraph operator in Chicago. Mr. Wardlaw remained in Anderson County until 1886, and then came to Crawford County, Ark., where he bought a farm of 160 acres, located six miles north of Alma, and engaged in farming, which has always been his occupation. In politics Mr. Wardlaw is a Democrat, and he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1861. His wife is a Baptist, and they are enterprising people, who have given their children all the advantages of a good education. Mr. Wardlaw's grandfather and his two brothers, Andrew and Robert, were prominent jurists of South Carolina years ago, having been on the supreme bench for a number of years.

Col. J. M. Weaver was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1836, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Fetters) Weaver, and of German descent. The father was born in Virginia in 1800, and when about twenty went to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he married and engaged in farming. He died in 1884 in Circleville. The mother was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1807, is yet living, and was the mother of nine children, all save one now living. Our subject was the fifth child, and received his education at Lancaster, Ohio, and then engaged in farming. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiment Infantry, in six months was made captain, and was then promoted from time to time, until finally commissioned colonel. He was discharged at the close of the war at Columbus, Ohio, and had participated in the battles at Corinth, Resaca, Marietta and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. July 4, 1864, he received a wound in the right thigh, which disabled him for three months, but as soon as he was able he rejoined his command. In 1865 he went to Pana, Ill., and there engaged in the hardware and real estate business, and in 1873 went to Charleston, Ark., and was made general agent of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, with which railroad he has been connected ever since. About 1881 he settled in Ozark, and in 1883 became a citizen of Van Buren, and has since erected one of the finest dwellings in the town. He is a business man of high esteem, and deals in farm and city property in Crawford County. He is a stockholder in the Van Buren Canning Factory, the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company, and is a director and stockholder in the Crawford County Bank. In 1858 he married Miss Mary A. Wells, daughter of Isaac Wells,

and born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1835. They have three children: Isaac Newton, of Pana, Ill.; Martin L., secretary of the Van Buren Canning Factory, and John M., Jr., loan and real estate dealer of this place. Col. Weaver was once a Republican, but has since joined the Prohibition ranks. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he having joined the church over twenty years ago, and now being steward and president of the board. He is an active worker in church matters, is a fine speaker, and is elector of the Fourth Arkansas District on the Prohibition ticket.

Mrs. Jeanette Webb was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., and is a daughter of George W. and Jeanette (Cloyd) Clingan. George W. was in all probability born and reared in Ohio, and emigrated from that State to Tennessee in 1825, when that part of the country was still a wilderness. He lived in Tennessee until his death, August, 1890. The mother, Jeanette Cloyd, was born in Ohio, and coming to Tennessee died in the same week that her husband did. The paternal grandfather was twice married. His first wife died in Tennessee, and the second in Clark County, Ark. The maternal grandparents were both natives of Ohio, where they passed their entire lives. Mrs. Webb, the subject of this sketch, was born April 20, 1827, and passed her early days with an uncle on the Hiwassee Purchase. After living two years among the Indians in the Indian Nation, she was taken to Hamilton County, and made her home with Joseph Roark until her marriage, in 1847, to Benjamin Webb. She is the mother of eleven children, all but three of whom are living. Mrs. Webb resided in Tennessee until 1871, and then lived one year in Missouri. Since that time she has lived in Crawford County, and since the death of her husband, July 22, 1881, has continued farming on the old place. She is a lady of more than ordinary business ability, and is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John L. Webb, farmer, was born July 25, 1851, in Hamilton County, Tenn., and is a son of Benjamin and Jeanette (Clingan) Webb. When a boy the father went to Tennessee, and was there reared upon a farm without enjoying many educational advantages. He was married in Tennessee, and in 1871 immigrated to Crawford County, Ark., but stopped on his way in Polk County, Mo., and there passed a year. He first settled six miles northeast of Dripping Springs, and four years later removed to the Richmond place, there dying in 1881, aged fifty-nine. The mother was probably a native of Hamilton County, Tenn., where she was married. She is now living upon the farm in this county, and has the same cultivated. During the war Mr. Webb was employed by the Government in making saltpetre. To Mr. and Mrs. Webb eleven children were born, eight of whom are living, viz.: Sarah E., John L., George W., Jerusha, Mary E., William J., Joseph T. and Samuel Z. Those deceased are Nancy A., Merida and an infant. John L. Webb, our subject, passed his youth upon the farm in Tennessee, but on account of the war was unfortunately deprived of educational advantages. When a young man Mr. Webb left home, and for two years was engaged in handling sheep in Kansas. Having previously gone to Missouri in 1871, and coming to Arkansas from there, upon leaving Kansas he returned to Arkansas, and engaged in farming. December 25, 1878, he married Mary E. Winfrey, daughter of Samuel E. and Margaret (Matlock) Winfrey, who came to Arkansas from Alabama in an early day. Mrs. Webb was born in this county, and is the mother of five children: Neta, Homer, Margaret J., Frances Cleveland and Sarah A. (deceased). Mr. Webb settled upon the place he now occupies in 1879, and, in partnership with a brother, owns 400 acres of land, 125 being finely cultivated. Mrs. Webb is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Webb is a staunch Democrat, and, although he has no desire for political distinction, has served as school director and filled several small offices.

Jacob F. Wells was born in Newton County, Ark., in 1842, being a son of Jacob and Rosanet (Newcomb) Wells. The father was probably born in Illinois, and came to Newton County from Missouri in 1838. In 1844 he came to Crawford County, settling upon the farm subject now owns, and dying in Van Buren in 1865, at which time he was living with his second wife, subject's mother having died soon after coming to this county. The father was of Irish descent, and both himself and wife belonged to the Baptist Church. Jacob F. is the youngest of a family of ten children, nine now living, and all save one residents of Crawford County. His brother, Thomas, served from June, 1862,

until the battle of Prairie Grove, where he was killed, in Company G, Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry. Jacob spent three years of active service in the same company, with the exception of six months, when he was disabled by gunshot wounds in his right side, received at the battle of Helena. He fought at Prairie Grove and Saline, and participated in every engagement that this brigade fought in, operating in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. He surrendered at Fort Smith on June 10, 1865. In 1866 he married Jane Yerton, who died in Texas in 1875, leaving four children, and in 1878 married Martha J. Chastain, also a native of this county, who died in 1887, he having thus lived with his first wife nine years, three months and twenty-eight days, and with his second nine years, three months and twenty-nine days. December 22, 1887, he was married a third time, Mrs. Sarah C. Dover, *nee* Rozell, becoming his wife. She also is a native of Crawford County, and is a Methodist. Mr. Wells and his first two wives many years ago united with the Baptist Church. Mr. Wells is a blacksmith and wood-worker by trade, and has a nice farm of 162 acres, upon which he has lived fifteen years. He has been engaged in blacksmithing eighteen years. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley. In 1888 he was elected justice of the peace of Vine Prairie Township, and he has filled the offices from Junior Deacon to Worshipful Master in the East, in Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge No. 233.

Zachariah Wells, editor and publisher of the *Van Buren Graphic*, is a native of Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark., and was born in 1855. He is a son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (German) Wells. The father was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1826, and during his youth learned the printer's trade. In 1850 he immigrated to Pine Bluff, where he established the *Arkansas Republican*, the first publication of that place. He edited the paper seven years, and passed the remainder of his life in Jefferson County, serving as county judge six years. He died in 1869. The mother was born in Pine Bluff in 1835, and died in 1871. She was the mother of six children, five of whom are living, our subject being the second. He was left an orphan when young, and at the age of fourteen began life as an apprentice in a printing office. He served there five years, and the next ten years worked as a journeyman at Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Memphis, among other places in several of the Southern States. In January, 1887, he became a citizen of Van Buren, and March 12, 1888, assumed the editorship of the *Van Buren Graphic*, which is a Republican paper, with a weekly circulation of 900, and is rapidly becoming one of the best papers in the county. In 1879 Mr. Wells married Miss Fredonia Rutherford, who was born in Union Springs, Ala., in 1860, and is the mother of one child, Frederick Clyde.

John Q. West was born April 13, 1843, in Crawford County, Ark., and is a son of Miram H. and Mary A. (Stevenson) West. The father was born in Kentucky, and when a young man came to Washington County, Ark., and farmed until 1840, when he came to Crawford County. In 1842 he married Mary A. Stevenson, daughter of James G. and Jane Stevenson, pioneer settlers of the county, who came here about 1830. To Mr. and Mrs. West six children were born: John Q., James G., Miram H., Lavinia J., wife of L. W. Thomas, of Indian Territory; Anna, wife of Louis J. Keifer, of the same place, and Susan, wife of Fred Keifer, Peru, Kas. Mr. West represented the county in the House of Representatives in 1856. He died in 1860, and his wife in 1887, she being sixty-one years of age. James Stephenson, the maternal grandfather, came to Crawford County from Cape Girardeau, Mo., represented the county in 1865, and was also justice of the peace. He died December 1, 1865, and his wife in 1888, at the age of eighty. Our subject attended the log cabin school-house during his youth, but has since become well informed by study and observation. When twenty-five years of age he left the paternal roof and enlisted in Company L, Second Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, United States Army, as quartermaster-sergeant, serving two years. The most important battles in which he participated were Booneville, Big Blue, Upshaw, and Jefferson City. He was discharged at LaGrange, Tenn. In 1865 Mr. West married Mary E. Campbell, daughter of Anderson and Nancy C. Campbell, and a native of Lawrence County, Ark. This union was blessed with ten children, seven now living: James W., Nettie, Florence, Etta, Benie, Bessie and Fannie. Nannie, Louella and Nora are deceased. After his marriage Mr. West began farming, and in 1875 was ordained in the Christian Church, although he had preached prior to his ordination. He has been of great assistance in building up that denomina-



tion in the county, and has charge of the Antioch, Van Buren and Philadelphia Churches. In 1882 he was elected assessor on the Republican ticket in a Democratic county, and held that office four years. He is a Republican, but also a worker in the Prohibition cause. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and his wife and two children have become identified with the Christian Church. For two years he served as justice of the peace.

Dr. Luther C. White (deceased), of Van Buren, was born in Woolwich, Me., February 16, 1810, and was of Scotch descent. He lived upon a farm until nearly grown, and then clerked in a drug store in New York City for a short time. He then began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Bellevue College, after which he went to Wilkesbarre, Penn., and commenced to practice. About 1851 he removed to Stephenson County, Ill., and about 1857 became a citizen of Van Buren, where he died April 5, 1888. He was three times married. His first wife, Harriet Dyer, was born in Maine, and died July 4, 1844. In 1848 he married Miss Aseneth C. Dodson, daughter of Joel Dodson, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. This lady was born November 11, 1819, in Luzerne County, Penn., and died August 31, 1872, in Stephenson County, Ill., while on a visit. February 9, 1874, Dr. White wedded Emily H. Moore, *nee* Williams, who died in September of the same year. Dr. White had four children by his second wife: Annie Caroline (born in Columbus, Luzerne Co., Penn., September 23, 1849, died in Chicago June 19, 1885), Henry Kirk (born at Hazelwood, Stephenson Co., Ill., September 29, 1853, and died at Savannah, Ill., August 12, 1857), George Melvin (born at Van Buren April 8, 1858, died at Polo, Ill., September 30, 1859) and John D. (born at Van Buren February 18, 1861, and educated at the State University of Arkansas). Dr. White was a strong Union man during the war, and served as United States Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas four years, being appointed by President Lincoln. He was a staunch Republican, and in 1872 represented the Eighth District in the State Legislature. Dr. White was a skilled physician, and a man held in universal esteem. He was a member of the State Medical Society, a charter member, director and stockholder in the Citizens' Bank of Van Buren, and a stockholder in the Van Buren Canning Factory. His son, John D., is one of the enterprising citizens of the town. Dr. White was liberal in his religious views.

Hon. Henry Wilcox (deceased) was born near Utica, N. Y., in 1800, and having been left an orphan at a tender age, was educated in Hamilton College of that State. In 1826 he was engaged as private instructor in the family of ex-Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, and in 1828 went to Marion County, Mo., to teach. In 1829 he married Miss Sarah P. Pettus, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda (Dawson) Pettus, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Wilcox was born in Green County, Ky., in 1812. Mr. Wilcox taught a few years after his marriage, and then conducted the Western Hotel, at Palmyra, for two years. In 1843 he began the study of law, and in 1845 came to Van Buren, and was soon admitted to the bar. He devoted his entire attention to his profession, and was one of the legal lights of Northwestern Arkansas for over twenty years. For several years he was school commissioner of Crawford County. His death occurred in 1864. To himself and wife four children were born: Granville (deceased), Rebecca, wife of C. M. Thompson; Juliette E., wife of A. H. Lacy, and Antoinette, wife of F. W. Schaurte, of St. Louis. Granville Wilcox was educated at the Ozark Institute, and when the Rev. Robert Graham organized the Arkansas College, at Fayetteville, he followed him to that place, and remained under his instruction five years. He graduated from Princeton College at the age of twenty, and then began to study law at home under his father. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-three, and served as prosecuting attorney of the Western District of Arkansas one term. He was political editor of the *Van Buren Argus* nine years, and in 1866 and 1867 was a member of the State Legislature. He died in 1886, aged fifty. He was, like his father, a man of unblemished reputation, and a man of extraordinary legal ability. He was known as the "Little Giant" of Arkansas. During the war he served in the Confederate army, entering as third lieutenant, and leaving lieutenant-colonel. He was also quartermaster in the Indian Department. Henry Wilcox was an I. O. O. F., and Granville belonged to the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Wilcox is enjoying a ripe old age, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Thompson.

W. S. Williams, farmer, was born in this county in 1844, his parents being T. N. and Candace (Moberly) Williams, natives of Kentucky, born in 1806 and

1816, respectively. After 1832 they made their home in Crawford County, where the father died in April, 1875, but the mother still lives. The paternal grandfather, David Williams, was a resident of Kentucky, and the maternal grandfather, Clem Moberly, and his wife, came from that State to Arkansas in an early day. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, receiving but few educational advantages, and at the age of twenty-two began life for himself. In 1867 he married Miss Agnes Gregg, daughter of James and Lucinda (Morton) Gregg, and born in this county in 1847. Mr. James Gregg was born in Scotland in 1815, and his wife was born in 1826. He was a stone-mason and farmer, and upon coming to Arkansas assisted in the building of the fort at Fort Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of two boys and two girls. During the war Mr. Williams drove a Government team in the year 1863, in Gen. Blunt's army, and he was present at the battles of Saline River and Fayetteville. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and although he began life a poor man, now owns over 400 acres, and has 185 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican.

Dr. L. J. Wilson, practicing physician and surgeon of Alma, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1836, and is a son of James and Elizabeth J. (Bourdon) Wilson, natives of Dinwiddie County, Va., born in 1791 and 1794, respectively. They were married in the same county, and then went to Maury County, Tenn., later settling in Lincoln County. When our subject was five years old they went to Marshall County, Miss., where the father died in 1871, and the mother in 1862. Mr. Wilson was a farmer, and served a short time in the War of 1812. His father, Robert, came to America from England at an early day. Dr. Wilson is the ninth of a family of ten children, and although his youth was passed upon a farm he received a good academic education. At the age of eighteen he began to read medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1859, which was then the foremost medical institute in the United States. Having practiced to some extent in the meantime, he immediately began to practice in De Soto County, Miss., but upon the breaking out of the war raised Company G, First Mississippi Regiment, and served as first lieutenant until captured at Fort Donelson; a week later he made his escape, and returning home organized Company D, Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and thereupon went to Virginia, serving as first assistant surgeon until the close of the war in the Army of Northern Virginia. After the surrender at Appomattox he resumed his practice in Tate County, Miss., and in 1883 removed to Alma, Ark., where he now enjoys a liberal patronage. In 1860 he married Elizabeth C. Skipwith, of Memphis, Tenn., great-granddaughter of Gen. Nathaniel Green. Her father, Gray Skipwith, was for many years a prominent physician of Jackson, Miss., and there died of yellow fever. He was for many years a lieutenant in the United States Navy. Dr. Wilson has had seven children, three of whom are living. In politics he is a Democrat, and he cast his first presidential vote for Bell in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. John F. Winfrey was born in Monroe County, Miss., February 23, 1823, and is a son of John F. and Mary Ann (Cottrell) Winfrey, natives of Buckingham County, Va. They went to Madison County, Ala., with their parents, when young, where they were afterward married, and lived until 1829, with the exception of 1822 and 1823, which they passed in Monroe County. They then came to Crawford County, when the country was an unbroken wilderness, with only a few white settlers. Mr. Winfrey purchased a small piece of improved land of Stephen Coose, where Lillie is now situated, but after raising one crop removed to what is now known as the Shaw farm, and is owned by John Sharp. This is situated on the river bottom, and in 1833 the water rose so high that he was obliged to move upon Frog Bayou, just above Rudy, where he farmed until his death, in December, 1860. He was a Whig in politics, and fought in the War of 1812. His father, Henry Winfrey, was a man of good education, who often drew up public documents, and died in Northern Alabama in 1818. He was of English descent. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Maj. Richard Cottrell, who was born in England, and when young came to the United States with his parents, being reared in Virginia. He located in Crawford County in 1854, where he lived until his death. He was twice married. His first wife, the grandmother of our subject, died in Alabama. John F.

Winfrey is the fourth of a family of eight children, and being reared, as he was, in the wilderness, he received a very meager education. When twenty-five he left home and obtained a position as watchman on a steamboat running from Little Rock to New Orleans. He soon purchased the bar, conducting it for a year and a half, but in 1850 went to California with 106 others, and spent five years in mining, with the exception of a short time in 1852, when he returned home by water for a visit. In 1858 he married Margaret E., daughter of William and Elizabeth Snyder, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky, and early settlers of this county, where Mrs. Winfrey was born. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder lived on Mountain Fork of Lee's Creek, in Lee's Creek Township, for many years, and there died. To Mr. Winfrey and wife eleven children have been born, three sons and one daughter now living. Richard B. is now serving his second term as assessor of Crawford County. Mollie is the wife of T. E. Cathey. William E. and Sandy E. are the two youngest. Since his marriage Mr. Winfrey has lived upon his present farm of eighty well-improved acres. Before the war he was a Whig, but is now a Democrat, and after being elected sheriff in 1874 filled that position satisfactorily for four years. He served in the Confederate army four years. The first three months he was with Capt. Stewart's State troops, and the remainder of the time commanded Company E of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, operating in Cherokee Nation and Arkansas, and participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove and many skirmishes. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Church, South.

Thomas A. Wood, planter and prominent citizen of Alma Township, has been a resident of Arkansas for fifty-one years, was born in Northeast Georgia in 1829, and is a son of Enoch and Jane (Lovelady) Wood, natives of Carolina. The left their native State for Georgia, and in 1837 moved to Pope County, Ark., where the mother died in 1855 and the father in 1859. Mr. Wood was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation. The grandfather, John Wood, was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject was the youngest child of nine, and being reared in Arkansas during the pioneer days, received a meager education. When about twenty years of age he crossed the plains to California with an ox team, and there spent about eight years mining and trading. After remaining about two years he made a short visit home, and returned by the usual water route. He was financially successful, his home trip being made with some stock. In 1859 he married Matilda Howard, who died in 1860, leaving one child. In 1861 he married Julia, daughter of Silas Wright, of Johnson County, Ark. This union was blessed with six children. Mr. Wood was among the first to enlist in the Confederate army in Pope County. He joined Company A, Col. Jack Williamson's battalion, and operated in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. The company was reorganized at Corinth, Miss., in 1862, and was transferred to the Third Arkansas Cavalry, participating in the battles of Chattanooga, Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro and many minor engagements. Mr. Wood was captured near Nashville in the winter of 1863-64, taken to Cairo, Ill., and while on the way to Vicksburg, Miss., made his escape at Milliken's Bend. He immediately crossed over into Arkansas, and attached himself to Gen. Shelby's command, with whom he remained until the close of the war. He accompanied him on his raid through Missouri, and was present at the surrender at Clarksville, Ark., in May, 1865. Mr. Wood then made his home in Pope County until 1873, when he came to Crawford County, Ark., and settled on bottom land in River Township, where he still owns a good farm. He also has a fine farm of 200 acres near Alma, owning 700 acres in all. Mr. Wood is one of the enterprising and wealthy citizens of the county, and is largely engaged in stock and cotton raising, having an annual yield of from 150 to 200 bales of cotton. He has been a Democrat all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce in 1852. He has for twelve years been a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Alma Lodge No. 43. Mrs. Wood is a Methodist. Mr. Wood has always had a disposition not to be outdone in any respect. He is fond of sport, such as hunting, and especially shooting on the wing, for which purpose he makes frequent visits to the Indian Territory, with good success.

Joseph C. Wood was born November 21, 1841, and is a son of William M. and Mary C. (Winkler) Wood. The father was born and reared in Madison County, Ky., and when twenty-four went to Missouri, where he bought and sold land until 1840, when he married the mother of our subject, who bore him two children, Joseph, and William (deceased). September 12, 1852, Mr.

Wood went to Benton County, Ark., and a few months later bought land near Uniontown, Crawford County. A year later he went to Schuyler County, Mo., again returned to Crawford County, and in 1864 went to Iowa until the close of the war. Two years after the death of his first wife, in Arkansas, he married Susan M. Biswell, a native of Adair County, Mo., who bore him seven children: John W., Martha, George, Minnie, Charles, Lee and Lavinia (deceased). Mr. Wood farmed in Douglas County, Kan., a short time after the war, and then returned to Crawford County, where he died in 1882, aged sixty-seven. The mother of our subject was a native of Madison County, Ky., and died in Crawford County. Thomas Wood, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, of English parents, immigrated to Kentucky, and died in Madison County, aged sixty-two. He was a mechanic and stone-mason. His wife, Agnes (Kinkaid) Wood, was also born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parents, and died in Kentucky. William Winkler, the maternal grandfather, was born in Germany, there became a shoemaker, and immigrated to Kentucky, where he married Mary Nolan, a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent. He died in Kentucky, and she in Missouri. Matthew Wood, the great-grandfather, was a cabinet-maker in London, England, who immigrated to Pennsylvania in an early day. The maternal great-grandmother, Sarah Nolan, died in 1853, in Schuyler County, Mo., aged one hundred and thirty, and her husband was a Revolutionary soldier. Joseph C. Wood, our subject, was born in Adair County, Mo., and when twelve came with his father to Crawford County, afterward accompanied him to Iowa and Kansas, and after returning to Crawford County engaged in farming. He gained the greater part of his education by burning the midnight oil, and when of age enlisted in the Confederate army, under Capt. Duncan. He remained in this company about three months, and fought in the battles at Pea Ridge and Sugar Creek. After the evacuation of Fort Smith he worked on train duty in the Federal army three months, and then on the ferry at Van Buren. He served until May, 1864, after which he lived in Kansas two and a half years. After returning to Arkansas he farmed until 1865, and has since enjoyed a good mercantile trade at Uniontown. In February, 1860, he married Letitia Maybery, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Charles and Ellen Maybery. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood ten children have been born, eight now living: Thomas F., Lucretia E., Andrew B. C., Antoinette, Nancy, Walter M., Ola, Omega, and Zellie. Charles W. and Dora E., are deceased. Mr. Wood is a Democrat, and has served two terms as justice of the peace. He is the postmaster of Uniontown, and a Mason. His wife belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, and he to the Christian.

George R. Wood, senior member of the firm of Wood Bros. & Southmayd, general merchants, was born in this county and town in 1853, and is a son of James M. and Sophronia (Clyman) Wood. The father was born in Sevier County, Tenn., attended the State University of Georgia two years, and in 1849 came to Crawford County, Ark. In 1851 he married, and then farmed until 1854, when he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing in the same until his death, in 1880. He was the mayor of Van Buren two years, and one of its successful business men. The mother was born in Danville, Vermillion Co., Ill., in 1834, and is a daughter of Bennett H. and Matilda (Lancaster) Clyman, natives of Virginia, born in 1798 and 1799, and who died in Van Buren, in 1849, and Danville, Ill., in 1840, respectively. Mr. Clyman was a packer, who came to Van Buren in 1845. George R. Wood is the eldest of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living: G. R., Margaret E., Anne E. (wife of T. W. Edmondson), James M. (of the firm of Wood, Edmondson & Britt), John J. (of the firm of Wood Bros. & Southmayd), Henry C. (of the same firm) and Norma. Our subject first attended school at Van Buren, and then passed two years at St. John's College, in Little Rock. He then worked in his father's store until 1878, when W. H. H. Shibley, D. W. Moore and himself became partners in the general mercantile business. Mr. Moore sold his interest in 1880, to Shibley & Wood, and in January, 1887, the firm began business under the firm name of Wood Bros. & Southmayd. They carry one of the largest stocks in Van Buren, and occupy a building 30x115 feet, two stories high. In 1876 Mr. Wood married Sarah E., daughter of L. C. and Susan R. Southmayd. Mrs. Wood was born in Van Buren in 1854, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the mother of five children: Susan, Clyman, James, Mattie and Annie. Mr. Wood is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden,

and in June, 1888, was a delegate from his congressional district to the National Convention held at St. Louis. He is a good business man, and has very recently been elected president of the Citizens' Bank, of this town. He is also president of the Van Buren Ice and Coal Company. He is a Master Mason and K. of P.

Franklin Wright was born in North Carolina in 1829, and is a son of James H. and Polly (Brooks) Wright, natives of the same State, where they were reared. After their marriage they lived in Tennessee until the war, when they removed to Kentucky. A few years later they went to Indiana, and there the mother died in 1884, aged seventy-seven, and the father in 1885, aged eighty-three. They were people of good standing, and had for many years been members of the Baptist Church. In occupation the father was a farmer. The great-grandfather Harrison was a soldier in the Revolution. Our subject was the second child in a family of five sons and seven daughters. William, one brother, served in the Confederate army until the surrender of Vicksburg, when he was paroled. He is now living at Nemaha, Neb. James H., another brother, died at Knoxville, Tenn., while in the Confederate service. Franklin attended a common school in North Carolina, and was there married, in 1854, to Charity, daughter of Abraham and Mary Church, all natives of North Carolina. The father died in that State, and the mother died in Tennessee in 1876. The date of Mrs. Wright's birth is January 9, 1833. To herself and husband ten children have been born, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Wright lived with his parents in Tennessee and North Carolina, and in 1858 removed to Hancock County, Tenn. In 1868 he went to Kentucky, and in the same year, in July, enlisted in Company A, Forty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, serving eighteen months in the United States Army. He was stationed in Kentucky, and was honorably discharged at Lexington, December 28, 1864. In 1868, after his return home, he went to Madison County, Ind., and four years later went to Madison County, Ark. In 1874 he went to Franklin County, and kept a boarding-house for railroad hands at Mulberry. He now lives upon a nice farm of 160 acres, seven miles north of Mulberry, upon which he moved in 1876. At that time the place was nothing but a wilderness, but by hard labor he has converted it into a well-improved piece of land. He is an enterprising man, who takes an interest in public affairs, and believes in educating his children. His son James received his education at Ozark College. In politics he was once a Whig, but after the days of that party became a Republican. Himself and wife are active workers in the Baptist Church, to which they were united when young.

Capt. James C. Wright, merchant and postmaster at Chester, is a son of Isham and Mary (Shepherd) Wright, natives of Kentucky and Alabama, respectively, who came to this county during their youth. The mother having returned to her native State, she was there married to Mr. Wright, and in 1841 they returned to Crawford County, settling upon their present place. He is a farmer, and in politics a Jackson Democrat, and is now seventy-six years of age. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and seventy-eight years of age. Capt. Wright is their eldest son, and was born July 3, 1830, in Jackson County, Ala. He was educated in the old-time schools, and when eighteen began the battle of life for himself. In 1850 he married Maria J. Marlar, a native of Giles County, Tenn., who came to Crawford County in 1843. She died in 1858, leaving one son, William, and the same year he married Sarah C. Lester, a native of this State, by whom he has one daughter, Lulu S. Capt. Wright belongs to the Methodist Church, with which both his wives were united. While the war was in progress, having taken part in the fight at Wilson's Creek, he returned and organized Company E, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, of which he was elected captain in May, 1862, holding that office until the close of the war. January 2, 1863, while home on recruiting service, he was captured by the enemy, but was exchanged ten days later, after which he returned to his command. Upon the close of the war he engaged in farming until 1883, and then built a small store, which he stocked with goods, and his business venture has been so successful that since then he has built himself a more commodious house. He is a self-made man, a Democrat, Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Labor.

Gabriel N. Wright, of the firm of W. A. Bright & Co., planters, ginners and millers, was born in Paulding County, Ga., in 1835, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Goddard) Wright, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, re-

spectively. They were married in the latter State, and there passed the remainder of their lives, the father being drowned when our subject was an infant. He was a farmer by occupation. Gabriel Wright, the grandfather, was born in South Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolution. He was a descendant of a prominent Quaker family, whose many offsprings are now living in various States. The great-grandfather of our subject came to America from England in an early day, and settled at Charleston. Mrs. Wright was married to Howard Barbara after the death of her first husband. Gabriel N. lived with his mother and step-father until about six years old, and then with his grandmother and step-grandfather until sixteen, receiving but a limited education, and then passed four years learning the bricklayer's and contractor's trade. He followed the above business with remarkable success until a few years ago, having erected many prominent buildings in Arkansas, such as the university building at Fayetteville, store buildings in Fort Smith and the Presbyterian Church at that place, which was his last work in that line. He has also built many public buildings in Georgia and Alabama, among which are the college building at Jacksonville, Ala., and court-house at Gadsden, Ala. He began life for himself a poor boy, and at three different times met with severe losses, but by perseverance and industry has now become a wealthy citizen. His cotton-gin has a capacity of sixteen bales per day, and he and W. A. Bright own 1,000 acres of bottom land, about 550 being under cultivation, making this place one of the best farms in the county. During the war he did not go upon the battle-field, but served his country by being engaged in nitre and mining works. He had a contract to furnish the Confederate army with nitre and potash, and his works were located in various parts of Georgia and Alabama. In 1865 he was captured in Alabama, but was paroled the next day. At the commencement of the war he assisted in raising two military companies for service, and was tendered the position of adjutant, but found his services would be more valuable at home. In 1860 he married Martha R. Woodruff, a native of Georgia, whose parents were from North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have had seven children, five of whom are living, and have received a good education. From 1870 until 1877 Mr. Wright lived at Fort Smith, and then removed to a store of his in the country, thus laying the foundation for the town of Levaca. There he engaged in farming, merchandising and milling until 1885, when he established the above described business in River Township. He has taken all the degrees in the Masonic fraternity, having been a member since twenty-one years old, and is also a member of the K. of H. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has always been a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan.

M. L. Wright, grocer and liquor dealer, was born in Johnson County, Ark., in 1854, and is a son of Dr. J. M. and Vienna (Miller) Wright, natives of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, who, when young, accompanied their parents to Arkansas. The mother died in 1865, and the father is now living with his third wife. Before his marriage he attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, afterward practiced his profession, and during the war served as surgeon in the army. For the past fourteen years he has practiced law in Crawford, Sebastian, Logan, Franklin, Johnson and Pope Counties, with his office at Alma. He has for ten years been justice of the peace in this county, but now resides in Franklin County. He is of Scotch-Irish and English extraction. His father, Silas C. Wright, came to Arkansas from Virginia when it was still a Territory, and served as sheriff of Johnson County. He died in Pope County in 1872. Our subject spent his boyhood at home, where he received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen began life for himself by farming. In 1876 he went into the grocery business at Alma, and in 1877 into the liquor business. Selling out in 1878, he clerked in a general store for eighteen months, and in 1881 and 1882 was in the liquor business at Van Buren. Returning to Alma he established a grocery store. In 1883 he started another saloon, and a year ago also engaged in the grocery business again. His stock is valued at about \$5,000, and he is a prosperous citizen. He is a Democrat, cast his first presidential vote for Tilden, and in 1868 was elected clerk of Crawford County, serving two years. He was chief of police in Van Buren four years, and has also held that position in Alma. When a young man he edited one of the first papers published in the county, at a time when Van Buren was built of log cabins, and has been one of the leading men of that place, hav-

ing been in business there for about thirty years. He now owns about fourteen dwellings there, and has two business houses and one residence in Alma. He is one of the directors of the Crawford County Bank. April 13, 1879, he married Lillie B. Bowlin, who was born in Van Buren April 2, 1860, being a daughter of William and Lemantha Bowlin; she is the mother of one child. During the war Mr Bowlin served in the Federal army in the First Arkansas Infantry, being the commander of Company A, and operated in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Dr. William L. Wynne was born in Wake County, N. C., in 1821, and is a son of Allen S. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Wynne, natives of the same county and State, born in 1800. In 1841 they went to Shelby County, Tenn., where their respective deaths occurred in 1865 and 1885. The father was a Missionary Baptist minister for the last fifteen or twenty years of his life, and by occupation was a farmer. His father, Major William Wynne, was also a farmer, and was born in Virginia. Our subject is the oldest of four brothers, and during his youth attended the common schools of the neighborhood and Wake Forest College in North Carolina. After teaching school three years he read medicine two years in Memphis, Tenn., and then spent one year at the Memphis Medical College. He next practiced ten years in Marshall County, Miss., and in 1859 graduated in his profession from the above named institute, after which he resumed his practice in Marshall County. In 1862, owing to the excitement of war times, he went to Gilmore, Tex., where he practiced with success until 1871, at which time he came to Alma. He soon established himself here, but for the past few years, owing to poor health, has been obliged to confine his visits to the town and neighboring country. In 1851 he married Rebecca Jane, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Montgomery, natives of South Carolina, which was Mrs. Wynne's native State. In 1836 the family removed to Northern Mississippi, and in 1854 went to Tennessee, where Mr. Montgomery died in 1856, and the mother in 1878. Dr. Wynne and wife have had eight children, four of whom are living. Dr. Wynne owns ninety acres of land near Alma and is comfortably fixed. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and his first presidential vote was cast for Clay in 1844. Since the war he has been a Democrat. Himself and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

William M. Wynn, farmer, was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1836, and is a son of Josiah and Harriet (Turner) Wynn, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, who settled in Washington County in an early day. When our subject was about twelve they came to Crawford County, Ark., and located one mile north of the present site of Alma, where the mother died. The father was twice married, was a farmer by occupation, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years served as justice of the peace in this county. His father was Harmon Wynn. William M. is the youngest child of nine born by his father's first marriage, twenty-three children having been born by both marriages. He attended school but about three months, and in 1856 married Martha Cumpton, of Hempstead, County, Ark. This union was blessed with nine children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Wynn has now been dead thirteen years. During the war Mr. Wynn served four years and two months in the Confederate army, in Capt. Winfrey's company, serving in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and being in active service nearly all the time. He rode his own horse and bore his own expenses, never being reimbursed by the Government. After the war he moved upon his present farm, which contains 160 acres, and is located near Alma. Mr. Wynn has now been a resident of the county over forty years, and distinctly remembers when it was a wilderness, inhabited by wild game and Indians. In politics Mr. Wynn is a Democrat. Mrs. Wynn was a member of the Baptist Church.

Mederith Yancy was born July 11, 1803, in Pendleton County, S. C., where his parents, Silas and Sallie (Smith) Yancy, were born and reared. The father was a farmer, and in 1819 moved to Tennessee, where Mrs. Yancy died in 1820. Mederith received a common-school education, and when of age started out in life for himself. In 1833 he married Polly, daughter of Burgess and Elizabeth (Mayo) Wit. Mr. Wit was born in 1766, and in 1781 enlisted in the army, serving until the close of the war under Capt. Carouse. He died in 1842. Mrs. Wit was born in 1776. Mrs. Yancy is a native of Tennessee, where she was born in 1810. In 1851 she went to Washington County, and in 1858 came to Crawford County. She is the mother of the following children: William Brownlow, of

Washington County; Hezekiah, of this county; Elizabeth Watson, who now lives at home, and Filmore, also of this county. Mr. Watson came to Crawford County, Ark., in 1878, with his mother, from Perry County, Ark., and was here married. He was born March 19, 1844, and in 1863 enlisted in the war as a private in Company C, Third Arkansas Cavalry, serving first under Capt. Gates and afterward under Capt. Matthews, Col. A. H. Rhyan commander. He received his discharge June 22, 1865. His marriage occurred September 3, 1882. Mr. Yancy owns 157 acres of land, sixty acres of which he has cleared. He is a successful farmer and fruit grower, having an orchard of 140 apple trees besides other fruits. He was a member of the Methodist Church until it was disorganized. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson in 1824.

Jacob Yoes, a leading business man of the county, is the oldest but one of a family of six children born to Rev. Conrad and Kizey (Bloyd) Yoes, and was born September 3, 1839. His grandfather came from Germany and located in Virginia, where his father was born in 1804. When young he came west, and for some time lived in Missouri, and then in the western part of Arkansas Territory. That part of the Territory being given to the Cherokees, he moved to Washington County, and there married Miss Bloyd, who died when our subject was about ten years old. He then married Wilsie Hanse, with whom he now lives in Mountainsburg, and who has borne him two daughters. For more than forty years he has been a minister in the Methodist Church, with which both of his wives were united. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. Jacob Yoes passed his childhood on a farm near the West Fork of White River, in Washington County, and, owing to the scarcity of schools, received a very meager education. When seventeen years old he started to make his way in the world, with but \$2 and his clothes. His father's parting advice was "Pay all your debts, be truthful, be honest," and his financial success has been based on these cardinal principles. His first contract was to work "three dry months" at three bits per day. After spending some time in the Granby lead mines of Missouri, and some time in Kansas, he returned to Washington County, and in 1858 married Mary A. Reed, a native of the county. He farmed until June, 1862, and then enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, serving three years, three months and twenty days. He was on detached duty the greater share of the time, and the only battle in which he participated was at Prairie Grove. May 24, 1863, he was fired on by a posse of Confederates, one shot taking effect in his right hip, one in his left, and a third breaking a bone in the left limb. He was taken prisoner to Van Buren, a distance of fifty miles, and held until exchanged in August of 1863, after which he served until the close of the war. In 1864 he was commissioned first lieutenant, but would not accept. He was discharged at Fayetteville in August, 1865. He was elected sheriff of Washington County during his absence, and upon his return assumed the duties of the office. In 1867 he was appointed to the same position, and served another year. In 1868 he represented the county in the State Legislature, and in 1870 took the Government census. The same year he opened a country store twenty-five miles south of Fayetteville, which he still owns. He is a successful man, owns a large store at West Fork, a flouring-mill, hotel, and has a controlling interest in a canning factory. At Chester, Crawford County, he has a large store and hotel, and at Mountainsburg another store. Then he owns stores at Woolsey Switch, Walker Switch, and at Graphic. He has about 100 acres of land in the county, and has made all his money himself, his only inheritance being \$33. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. They have had eleven children: William C., Lydia J., Francis M., James J., George A., John W., Gilham C., Thomas D., Mary B. and Matilda and Daisy, deceased.

William C. Yoes, son of Jacob Yoes [see sketch], and his business manager at Chester, Ark., was born September 25, 1859, near Winslow, Washington Co., Ark. He received a rudimentary education at the common schools of the county, and then spent a term at the Arkansas Industrial University. When about fifteen years of age he entered his father's store as salesman, and has been in the mercantile business ever since. His father had charge of the Mountainsburg House, and William clerked for him until the spring of 1881, when he was sent with a stock of goods to Winslow, and he continued in this business until August, 1887, since which time he has occupied the position he



now holds. September 14, 1884, he wedded Miss E. Frances Beakley, a native of this county. Mrs. Yoes is a member of the Methodist Church, and the mother of the following three children: Bertie C., John D. (deceased) and James F. Mr. Yoes is possessed of good business qualifications and holds a responsible position. He does business in a large two-story brick building, 47x100 feet, of which 22x100 is devoted to mercantile purposes, and the remainder used as a hotel. He also has a grocery department adjoining. He employs four clerks, and is one of the prominent business men of the place. He is a staunch Republican, and a Royal Arch Mason.

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## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Prof. Frank J. Allen was born in Washington County, N. Y., February 28, 1834, and is a son of Amos and Mary (Fletcher) Allen, natives of the same county and State, where they were reared and married. In 1838 the family immigrated to La Salle County, Ill., where the father died in August, 1854. He was a farmer by occupation. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived to be ninety-seven years old. Frank J. was reared in Illinois, and when eighteen years old entered Madison University, of New York State. After leaving school he began to teach, and has since devoted almost his entire time to that vocation. He first taught six years at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and then about the same length of time in Illinois. In 1869 he came to Arkansas, locating in Franklin County, where he taught the first free school in Ozark. He subsequently taught in Logan County five years, but then returned to Franklin County, where he has since remained. He presided over the Ozark school four years, but since 1880 has been interested in farming in connection with his teaching. In 1856, while in New York, he was married to Mary D. Howe, a native of Vermont, where she received her education. This lady died in Logan County in 1875, leaving two children: Everett F., of Washington Territory, and Artie M. In 1876 Mr. Allen was married in Logan County to Ellen J. Sadler, a native of Arkansas, who was reared in Logan and Scott Counties. This union has been blessed with the following children: Victor V., Juanita M. and Chester L. While in Logan County Mr. Allen held the position of superintendent of the public school for two years. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Church. Mr. Allen is also a Master Mason.

William A. Amis, M. D., was born in Coweta County, Ga., April 23, 1849, and is a son of Louis and Jane (Dean) Amis, also natives of that State. In 1880 the family moved to Franklin County, Ark., where the father died February 6, 1883. Dr. Amis grew to manhood in his native State, and there received a good education. He began the study of medicine in Coweta County, under Dr. J. H. Phillips, with whom he remained two years. In the winter of 1869 and 1870, he attended a course of lectures at the university at Nashville, Tenn., and then practiced his profession under the supervision of his instructor. The following winter he again attended the university, and in the spring of 1871 graduated from that institution. He then continued his practice in Georgia until 1880, when he came with his father to Franklin County. He is a progressive man, being familiar with the best medical journals of the day, and as a physician and surgeon is widely and favorably known in Ozark and the surrounding country. He is a member of the State Medical Society. September 28, 1871, the Doctor was married in Hurd County, Ga., to Josephine Miller, a native of that State, and daughter of J. M. Miller, who died when Mrs. Amis was but a child. Doctor Amis has a family of six children: William, Bessie, Joseph, Otis, Clyde and Ellen. Dr. and Mrs. Amis are respected members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John R. Amos, was born in Roane County, Tenn., March 8, 1839, and is a son of Charles and Polly (Harvey) Amos, natives, respectively, of South Caro-

lina and Tennessee. Charles Amos was born in 1812, and when a young man went to Tennessee, and from there removed to a farm in Newton County, Mo. In 1858 he located in Sebastian County, Ark., where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1875. The mother of our subject died in 1863, and the father afterward married Sally Cook, a native of Tennessee, who survives her husband, and is now living with our subject. John R. Amos was about fifteen years of age when his parents located in Missouri, where he lived until 1858, at that time removing to Arkansas. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Richmond and Murfreesboro. At the close of the war he returned to Arkansas, and resumed farming. In 1865 he married Kattie Mildham, daughter of Jackson Mildham, and they had four children, viz.: John, Bettie, Martie and Charley. Mrs. Amos died in 1871, and in 1874 Mr. Amos married Annie Hill, who has borne him four children, three living: George Luther, Willie and Albert Sidney. Simon was born in 1880, and died in 1885. In 1866 Mr. Amos located on his present farm, which consists of 240 acres, 140 acres of which are under cultivation. He is one of the industrious and enterprising farmers of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Amos is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert M. Anderson, farmer and stock raiser, was born in LaFayette County, Miss., August 4, 1839. His father, William Anderson, was born and reared in Tennessee. When a young man he went to Mississippi, and there married Nancy C. Smith, a native of Mississippi, who died in that State in 1854. In 1867 Mr. Anderson left his farm in Mississippi, and coming to Arkansas located in Boston Township, Franklin County, where he lived until his death in 1874. He enlisted in the first company of cavalry which left Mississippi during the war, and served until the end as a private. To himself and wife three sons and three daughters were born, all save one sister, now deceased, being residents of Franklin County. Robert M. Anderson passed his youth in Mississippi, and in 1861 enlisted in the First Mississippi Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war, when the regiment was disbanded at Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865. He fought in a number of skirmishes, but the only battle of importance in which he participated was that of Corinth. In 1859 he was married in Mississippi to Susan E. Slaughter, a native of Georgia, who died in 1862. After the war Mr. Anderson farmed in Mississippi, and in 1863 married his first wife's sister, Amanda, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Butler Slaughter. Mr. Anderson now has a family of ten children: Newton F., married; Laura, wife of William Spicer; W. E.; Hulett, married; W. G., married; R. Ira, A. H., Emma D., Lillie M. and Idus C. In 1867, in company with his father's family, Mr. Anderson immigrated to Franklin County, Ark., and two years later moved upon the farm he now owns, which he proceeded to clear and improve. He has 160 acres, ninety being under cultivation, and his house and out-buildings are commodious and comfortable. His orchard contains 700 peach and 100 apple trees. Mr. Anderson is a prominent man in the politics of his township. In 1873 he was elected county supervisor, and the following year made justice of the peace, to which position he has since been elected at different times. He has often served several terms in succession, and is now completing a second term. He has been a member of the school board a number of years, and was appointed by the Governor to represent his county in the board of equalization. In politics he is a Democrat. He is an active member of the Free-will Baptist Church, of which his wife is also a member.

George W. Austin was born in the State of New York on the 26th of May, 1849, and in 1851 removed with his parents to Central Illinois, and resided in different portions of the State until 1874. In 1865 he began learning the printing business, and has worked at that occupation in different capacities up to the present time. In 1874 he removed to Kentucky, and started a paper called the *Ballard News*, at Blandville, in Ballard County, and the following year removed to Northwest Missouri, and at the end of two years returned to Kentucky. In the spring of 1876 he came to Arkansas, and worked as foreman of the *Western Immigrant*, at Dardanelle, Yell County, for two years, removing from that town to Clinton, the county seat of Van Buren County, where he became foreman on the *Clinton Banner*. In 1880 he went to Little Rock, and took charge of the mechanical department of the *True Democrat*, a weekly paper, which was removed to Fort Smith and consolidated with the *Fort Smith Independent*, under

the name of the *Independent True Democrat*. While at Fort Smith he was foreman consecutively of the *Morning Herald*, the *Evening News* and the *Evening Times*. Mr. Austin was the first compositor employed on the Fort Smith *Journal*, and worked there until the 1st of May, 1888, when he started the *Altus Advance*, which is a breezy and thriving little Democratic paper. While residing in Kentucky in 1874 he was married to Miss Leila C. Stom, who died August 16, 1882, while Mr. Austin was in Little Rock, leaving three children: Harry S., Willis, and Herbert, who died soon after his mother's death. Mr. Austin is a son of Aaron and Annie E. (Vanderkar) Austin, the former a native of York State, and a member of the religious sect of Quakers by rearing, but afterward became a member of the Methodist Church. He was a farmer, and died in Nodaway County, Mo. The mother died November 14, 1888.

Dr. W. R. Bachelor, of Franklin County, was born November 29, 1827, in Lawrence County, Tenn., and is a son of W. R. and Alcie (Odom) Bachelor, natives of North Carolina. The father was a farmer by occupation, and located upon a farm in Nash County, after his marriage, whence he removed to Tennessee in an early day, where he continued farming until his death, which occurred in Hardin County in 1858. He was the father of six children, four sons and two daughters, three of whom are living, viz.: Dr. W. R., William S. and Sarah, the latter now living with our subject. The mother died in 1848, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. W. R. Bachelor was reared and educated in Hardin County, Tenn., and for several years in his early manhood engaged in teaching, during which time he was studying medicine. He began active practice of the medical profession in Hardin County in 1859, where he remained until 1863, and then went to Kentucky. In 1866 he returned to Hardin County, Tenn., and was employed by the Government as physician in charge of the men engaged in building the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing. In 1870 he purchased and moved to his present fine farm of 250 acres in Franklin County, Ark., which is well improved and stocked. In 1848 Dr. Bachelor married Sarah Tankersly, daughter of Rolling Tankersly, of Hardin County, Tenn. To this union have been born nine children, viz.: Leander M., Dr. James H., of Central City; John Y. L., Wilson R., Jr., Victor H., Nancy J., Alcie D., wife of Dr. S. R. Russell; Lulu, now Mrs. William Harris, and Pauline G. Dr. Bachelor is one of the leading Liberalists in Western Arkansas, and is the author of a work on free thought, called "*Fiat-Flux*." As a doctor he is well and favorably known, and has a good practice. Politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Bachelor is a member of the Baptist Church.

Capt. William W. Bailey. Among the leading merchants of Franklin County, Ark., may be mentioned Mr. Bailey, whose establishment is situated at Altus. He was born in Tippah County, Miss., near Springhill, June 27, 1834, and is a son of Edmund I. and Lydia D. (Mullins) Bailey, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee, and died in Shelby County, Ala., in 1841, at the age of sixty-six years, and Ripley, Miss., in 1837, at the age of forty years. They were married and lived in Giles County, Tenn., for a number of years, and while there the father served as sheriff of the county one term. They afterward located in Tippah County, Miss., where the father became the first clerk of the county, which position he held until 1840. He was appointed by Gen. Jackson to survey Northern Mississippi, and followed that occupation throughout life. He was a prominent and popular man of his day, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat. He was noted for his liberality, and gave his money freely to the poor and unfortunate. He was a Mason of the first degree, and his marriage was blessed in the birth of five children: Elvira, who became the wife of Joel H. Roberts; Edmund I., a resident of Wilcox County, Ala.; Annie J., wife of Col. John McCarty, who was a well-known commander of the Twenty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, Confederate States Army, and is now living in Texas; Capt. William W., and Lucy, wife of Otis Lewis, a prosperous planter of Catahoula County, La. William W. Bailey was taken to be reared by Hon. John W. Thompson, a warm personal friend of his father's, from whom he received his start in life, and made his home with him until the latter's death, on the 21st of June, 1873, at the age of sixty-six years. He received a very liberal education in the schools of Ripley, Miss., and March 28, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company B, Ninth Mississippi Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served twelve months. He was then mustered out of the service in April, 1862, and was appointed by Col.

James L. Autry as adjutant-general of the post at Vicksburg, and in June, 1862, became adjutant of the Seventh Mississippi Regiment, serving with the rank of captain for two years, and before the close of the war served as adjutant for several regiments. At the cessation of hostilities he was captain of Company C, Second Mississippi Cavalry, and had participated in many battles, among which were Cumberland Gap, the siege of Vicksburg, being the man who took the reply to the Federal soldiers that "Mississippians never surrender;" Pensacola, Iuka, Corinth, Moscow, Tenn., Harrisburg, Miss., and many others. He was never taken prisoner or wounded, but had a horse shot from under him at Salem, Miss. After the war he returned to Ripley, Miss., where he studied law under Judge John W. Thompson, being admitted to the bar in 1866 by Alexander M. Clayton. He immediately formed a partnership with his preceptor, and practiced law in Ripley until 1881, when he came to Altus and engaged in merchandising, and in 1884 became chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Franklin County. He is president of the joint stock company of the Methodist Episcopal College at Altus. On the 14th of September, 1864, he was married to Ruth E. Sellers, who was born in Rutherford County, N. C., September 27, 1839. She was a niece of Judge Thompson's, and was reared by him. Her union with Mr. Bailey was blessed by three sons: Edmund I., a general merchant at Alma, Ark.; George S., at home, and John W. T. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a stanch Democrat.

J. W. Bailey. Among the merchants and first-class business men of Mulberry stands the name of J. W. Bailey, who was born in Northern Alabama January 24, 1851, and is the son of W. C. and N. E. Bailey, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter a native of Alabama, and of German and Scotch descent, respectively. The parents left Alabama in 1870 and came to Franklin County, Ark., where they still reside. J. W. Bailey was reared to farm life, and aided his father in the duties of the same until seventeen years of age, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself. He followed this occupation until 1879, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Mulberry, with a stock of goods valued at \$400, and annual sales amounting to \$2,000. His sales now reach \$10,000 to \$15,000. He is city recorder, and was appointed to the position of postmaster in 1886, which position he still holds. He is a Democrat in his political opinions. Although starting life with little or no means, Mr. Bailey has accumulated considerable property, is the owner of one-half interest in a drug store, and has a house and lot in Mulberry.

Albert L. Baker, merchant and postmaster of White Rock Township, was born in Baxter County, Ark., January 16, 1863, and is a son of William R. and Sarah E. (Covey) Baker. The father was born, reared and married in Georgia, and lived in that State until 1858, when he came to Arkansas. He at once located in what is now Baxter County, where he still lives engaged in farming. Albert lived until fifteen years of age with his father upon the farm, and in 1879 came to Franklin County. He farmed four years, and then started the first mercantile store in White Rock Township. In 1884, two years after, he was made postmaster of the place, which position he still holds. The same year Mr. Patrick became his partner in the mercantile business, and the firm is now known as Baker & Patrick. They carry a well assorted stock of merchandise, and enjoy a good trade. December 20, 1883, Mr. Baker was married, in this county, to S. E. Wade, a native of Georgia, who was reared and educated here. This union has been blessed with two children, Dora B. and Vesta E. Mr. Baker is a Master Mason, and a highly respected citizen.

J. Beneux, general merchant and a prominent business man, of Mulberry, Franklin Co., Ark., was born in this county, on the farm where he now resides, October 9, 1844, and is the son of Justin and Sarah (Alston) Beneux, both natives of France, from which country they immigrated to America, locating in Franklin County, Ark., and being among the first settlers of the county. Here they accumulated a large property. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living. J. Beneux began in early life to assist his father in merchandising, and as a consequence his education was rather limited. This he has overcome, to a considerable extent, by observation and study, and is considered a well-informed man. In 1877 he engaged in merchandising for himself at Mulberry, and is the owner of forty-five acres, thirty-five under cultivation. He has an interest in a cotton-gin and flouring-mill. He was married in

1866, in this county, to Miss Martha Quesenbery, daughter of Harry and Angeline, who were early settlers of Franklin County. She was born in Franklin County, Ark., and by her marriage became the mother of four children: Henry, engaged in business in Mulberry; Erastus, who is now in the store with his father; Addie G. and Maggie. Mr. Beneux is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics.

H. A. Beneux, another prominent and successful merchant of Mulberry, was born in Franklin County, Ark., August 7, 1864, and is the son of J. and M. (Quesenbery) Beneux [whose sketch may be seen elsewhere in these pages]. H. A. Beneux attained his growth on his father's farm, and continued tilling the soil until 1880, when he commenced attending school at Fayetteville, Ark., and there remained for two years. He established his present business in 1883, at Mulberry, and has a large and selected stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, clothing and all other goods necessary for a first-class house. He started with a capital of \$375, and now carries a stock of goods valued at \$5,000, with annual sales amounting to \$15,000. Mr. Beneux has a large trade, and is succeeding remarkably well. He is a Democrat in politics, is a wide-awake business man, and is a much-respected citizen.

W. A. Bennett, son of William and Rebecca (Riggs) Bennett, was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1833, and is now residing on Section 15, where he has a farm of eighty acres. The father died in 1885. He was a native of North Carolina, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and followed the occupation of a tiller of the soil. He was a man universally respected, and had many friends in the county. The mother died in 1882. They came to Arkansas in 1843, and here their children grew to manhood. W. A. Bennett remained with his parents until grown, and in 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Gaither, who was born in Carroll County, Ark., in 1840. Six children were the result of this marriage, four now living: Alice, Ella (wife of W. H. Hyams), Hattie L. (now wife of James Henson), W. S. and George G. Mr. Bennett started life at the age of twenty-one with a limited education and \$10 in money. He now has a comfortable and happy home, is succeeding well, and is an honest, respected citizen. He was twice elected as tax assessor of Franklin County, and three times as a justice of the peace of that county. He was crippled in 1860, and has been obliged to use crutches to the present time.

C. V. Bennett, farmer and stock dealer, who now resides on Section 22, where he has 110 acres of fine farming land, with seventy-five acres under cultivation, is a native of Alabama, born in Jackson County, February 11, 1837, and the son of William and Rebecca (Riggs) Bennett. The father was a native of North Carolina, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1885. The mother died in 1882. They came to the "Bear State" in 1843, and here passed the remainder of their lives. To their union were born ten children, eight of whom lived to be grown and three now living. Their son, C. V., came with his parents to Arkansas in 1843, and has since been a resident of this State, engaged in agricultural industries; but aside from this, at odd hours, he learned the carpenter's trade. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and served through the entire conflict, participating in several hard-fought battles. He was captured at the surrender of Port Hudson, La., July 8, 1864, was paroled and sent home, remaining there until his exchange soon after. Following this he re-entered the army and served until the close of the war. His service was one of untold hardships and severe privations. Mr. Bennett was married in this county, in 1869, to Mary C. Remy, who was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1842. The fruits of their union were six children: Ida, Ara, Adell, Dennis, Henry and Roach. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 233, is a member of the K. of H., and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as are also two of his children. He is a self-made man, and is now in quite comfortable circumstances, all the result of his own efforts, coupled with that of his good wife. He is a Democrat in his political principles.

Hon. T. D. Berry was born in Jackson County, Ala., at Belfast, September 24, 1827, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McFerrin) Berry. The father was born and reared in Virginia, and was a soldier in one of the Indian wars. He was a planter, and died in Alabama. The maternal grandfather was James D. McFerrin. T. D. Berry grew to manhood in Alabama, and upon coming to Arkansas located in Madison County, where he served as sheriff four years.

In 1861 he enlisted in the army under Col. David Walker, as a private, but was afterward elected lieutenant, and served until the close of the war in that capacity. He was in a number of skirmishes with the Indians, and participated in the fights at Oak Hill and Elk Horn. The company being disbanded in Texas at the close of the war, he located at Ozark, and engaged in planting. In 1866 he served one term in the Legislature, and ten years later served another. Since 1874 he has successfully practiced law in Ozark and the adjoining country. He is one of the most prominent citizens of the town, and for five consecutive years served as mayor of Ozark. In August, 1844, he married Jemima Boatright, daughter of William Boatright, and a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have a family of four sons and four daughters: Nancy J. (wife of Henry Richardson), Mary A. (wife of F. M. Elsey), A. H. Berry, A. W. Berry, Dusey K. (wife of A. L. Eichenberger), W. T. Berry, Mattie H. and Frank M. Mr. Berry is a Royal Arch Mason, K. of H., and has represented all the orders in the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F.

John D. Berry, postmaster of Ozark, was born in DeKalb County, Ala., March 18, 1839. His father, John Berry, was born in Virginia, but was reared in Alabama, where he married Jane Orr, a native of Tennessee. In 1849 he moved to Arkansas and located at Carrollton, in Carroll County, engaging in the mercantile business there until 1869. He then pursued the same business in Berryville, of that county, until the war. He lost his wife at Carrollton, and his death occurred at Clarksville, at the residence of a daughter. John D. grew to manhood in Carroll County, working in his father's store, and engaged in the stock business with him. He joined the State troops in 1861, and enlisted in the regular Confederate army in 1862. After serving a year in Col. Gordon's Cavalry, he was transferred to Harrell's battalion of cavalry, and made adjutant, which office he held until the close of the war, although his regiment was afterward consolidated with Col. Crawford's. He participated in a number of minor engagements, besides the battles at Prairie View, Fayetteville, Polson Springs, Boonsville and Mark's Mills. Since 1865 Mr. Berry has resided in Ozark, where he has held several official positions. He was appointed deputy sheriff and constable of White Oak Township, and in 1868 was elected town marshal, holding that office fifteen years. Until 1887 he was engaged in the transfer business. In August, 1884, he was appointed postmaster, and is still efficiently performing the duties of that office. He is a prosperous business man, and a brother of James H. Berry, United States Senator. March 24, 1860, he was married, in Carrollton, to Mary P. Winn, a native of Missouri, who was reared in Carroll County, and is a daughter of Dr. R. M. Winn (deceased), formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have four daughters and two sons: Myrtle, Magnolia, Carl J., Richard, Mary E. and Euna. Mrs. Berry belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Berry has been superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school for a number of years. He has filled all the chairs of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He also belongs to the K. of H., and has served his lodge as treasurer.

Hugh W. Blaylock was born in DeKalb County, Ga., April 24, 1827. His father, William Blaylock, was born and reared in North Carolina, and when a young man went to Georgia, where he married Mary Wilson, a native of that State. He then farmed in Georgia until 1855, and then located in Pulaski County, Ark., but the following year came to Franklin County, farming here until after the war. He next made a home in Johnson County a number of years, and then went to Sebastian County, finally, however, returning to this county, where he died in February, 1882. Hugh W. was reared in Georgia, and there married Emeline McDonald, who died here May 1, 1855. Upon first coming to Arkansas Mr. Blaylock farmed in Saline County four years, and in 1859 came to Franklin County. He bought his present place in 1860, and the following spring located permanently upon it. Although the war destroyed his farm, he now has again converted it into nicely improved land, and owns eighty acres in all, well fenced, and about sixty-five acres cleared and cultivated. He has a nice orchard of three acres, and his buildings are in a good condition. In 1862 he enlisted in Col. Hill's regiment, and served in the same until nearly the close of the war, participating in the fights at Hot Springs, Prairie De Hand and Pilot Knob. He accompanied Price upon his famous raid, and was disbanded at Clarksville, Ark., after which he resumed his farming. Six children were born by Mr. Blaylock's first wife: James, Caroline, Monroe, Hugh M., Frank-

lin L., and Elizabeth, wife of Charles Langwill. Mr. Blaylock's second marriage occurred in this county, Elizabeth E. Nichols becoming his wife. She was a native of this State, and a daughter of W. N. Nichols [see sketch]. This lady died in 1883, leaving five children: Mary C., Edna L., Reuben N., Bridges C. and Emma S. Mr. Blaylock is a deacon in the Baptist Church.

Robert Sharpe Bridgman was born in Moultrie County, Ill., in 1858, being the son of William and Amanda Bridgman. The former was born and reared in Illinois; the mother was born in Kentucky, and died in 1867 in Cumberland County, Ill. William Bridgman married again, and came to Arkansas in December, 1877, and located near Charleston, Franklin County. He has been a Baptist minister for over forty years. Robert S. was reared on a farm near Charleston, Ill., and had the advantage of a common-school education. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen, and at twenty embarked in merchandising in Casey, Ill., in the stove and tinware business. In 1877 he studied medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. N. S. Bridgman, at York, Ill., but gave up the study of this profession, and came to Arkansas in December, 1877. He resumed business again the following year, at Roseville, Ark., and after a short time removed to Charleston, where he has built up a good trade. His goods and effects consist of a stock of merchandise, houses and lots, farming lands, the *Vindicator* office, etc., etc., worth \$5,000. Mr. Bridgman was married November 26, 1879, to Miss Laura Swinney, the only daughter of James O. and Lucinda Swinney. They have two children, Clarence, a boy of seven, and Nettie, aged three years. Mr. Bridgman took no part in the late war, being too young at the time to enlist. He has never aspired to office, but has filled various minor positions, such as recorder for the town council, clerk of the Concord Baptist Association, and in 1884 was elected mayor of Charleston, Ark. He is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have always contributed to any and all good causes to the full limit of their ability. He is a member of the K. of H. Mr. Bridgman bought the *Vindicator* in 1885, and has been its editor ever since, conducting the paper with signal success and marked ability.

Rev. J. N. Brigance, retired minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a resident of Maxey Township, was born in Western Tennessee, in 1837. His parents, William C. and Sarah A. (Sparks) Brigance, were natives of North Carolina, and both of Scotch-Irish descent. They came to Pope County, Ark., in 1839, and here passed the remainder of their days, the father engaging in agricultural pursuits. Of the nine children born to their union, three are now living. J. N. Brigance grew to manhood in Pope County, Ark., and at the age of seventeen commenced attending college, which he continued four years. He then began his ministerial duties in Pope and adjoining counties, which he continued until 1886, but since then has only preached occasionally on account of chronic sore throat. He owns 105 acres of fair farming land, has a good residence, and is now successfully engaged in tilling the soil. He was married in this county, in 1866, to Miss Clementine Quesenbery, a native of Franklin County, Ark., born in 1844, and the daughter of William C. and Elizabeth A. Quesenbery. To Mr. and Mrs. Brigance were born four children: Carrie L., William F., James E. and Robert O. Mr. Brigance is a Democrat in his political views, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 233, is strictly temperate in his habits, and contributes liberally to any and all charitable institutions. He is one of the county's best citizens.

William T. Brown, M. D., one of the leading practicing physicians of Altus, Franklin Co., Ark., was born in Jackson County, Mo., April 9, 1828, and is the son of Halbert E. and Susannah (Burk) Brown. John Brown, grandfather of our subject, came from Ireland and settled in Wythe County, Va., at a very early date. Soon after Daniel Boone went to Kentucky, he followed and located in what is now known as Wayne County, where his son, Halbert E. Brown, was born in 1804, August 12. The latter lived in Kentucky until after his marriage to Miss Burk, who was born in the same county in 1802, and then in 1824 they moved to Missouri, and were among the first settlers of Jackson County. They moved from there to Saline County, Ark., in 1849, and afterward moved to Lewisburg, where they both died during the war. The father was a dealer in stock while in Missouri, and after moving to Arkansas he turned his attention to farming. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. They were the parents of six sons and two

daughters, two sons now living, the subject of this sketch and Benton L., who is a farmer in Franklin County, Ark. Dr. William T. Brown received his education at Independence, Mo., and studied medicine at the same place. In 1855 he commenced the practice of his profession in Saline County, Ark., and in 1860 he moved to Russellville, Pope County, of the same State, where he practiced until 1883, and then came to Altus. In 1868 he was elected county judge of Pope County, and held the position for four years. He was postmaster at Berlin for a time, was justice of the peace, register, etc., and during the war he acted as assistant surgeon at Dardanelle and Little Rock in the Federal service. At Altus he has a successful practice, and in fact has all, or more, than one physician can attend to. July 26, 1849, he wedded Miss Mary J. Wills, a native of Saline County, Ark., and the daughter of Jesse T. Wills, a native of Alabama, but an early settler of Saline County, Ark. Mrs. Brown died in her native county, February 8, 1855, and of the two children born to their union, only one, John M., is now living, and is a successful farmer of Franklin County, Ark. Jesse was born July 9, 1850, and died August 10, 1863. Then February 18, 1856, Dr. Brown married Miss Mary J. Graves, a native of Saline County, Ark., born April 17, 1839, and the daughter of James Graves. To the second union were born two children: Clarissa J., born March 17, 1857, and Martha J., born July 26, 1866. Clarissa J. is the wife of T. J. Morrison, a farmer of Franklin County, Ark., and Martha J. is the wife of E. R. Lee, agent of the ticket office at Alma, Ark. Dr. Brown is a Republican in his political views, and is a strict Prohibitionist, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. B. Bryant was born in Carroll County, Mo., August 21, 1833, and is the son of Rial and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Bryant, natives of Georgia and Alabama, and of Irish and German descent, respectively. The former was born in 1799 and the latter February 24, 1809. They came to this county in 1836, and were among its early settlers, and here the father died about three years later. The mother is still living, and makes her home with her son, E. B. Bryant. He grew to manhood on the farm, and has followed the occupation of farming the principal part of his life. For about six years he was engaged in merchandising at Pleasant Hill, which he carried on in connection with farming. He established a cotton-gin in 1868, which is still running, and which he improved in 1873 by adding a grist-mill. On an average, Mr. Bryant can gin seven bales of cotton per day. He owns 185 acres of land, and is a prosperous citizen. He was married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, a native of Franklin County, born April 13, 1838 who died November 22, 1872, in communion with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. To them were born seven children, four now living: William E., Virgil C., Martha A. and Martin L. Mr. Bryant was married to his second wife, Miss Julia A. Evins, in 1875. She was born December 29, 1839. To this union were born three children: Ann Eliza, Clinton and E. B. Mr. Bryant started life in rather poor circumstances, but by hard work, and by the assistance of his good wives, he has surmounted all difficulties, and is to-day in good circumstances. Mrs. Bryant is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Dr. J. S. Burt was born in Hempstead County, Ark., June 4, 1819, and is a son of Hewitt and Mary (Baird) Burt. John Burt, the grandfather of our subject, was of French-Huguenot descent, was born and reared in Virginia, and was the oldest of ten brothers. He and six of his brothers served in the Revolutionary War. In 1795 he moved to Abbeville District, S. C. Hewitt, who was born in 1791, was a soldier in the War of 1812. After the war he married, and engaged in farming. In 1815 he removed to Washington County, Mo., thence in 1817 to Hempstead County, Ark., where he remained till his death, in 1880. He was a shoemaker by trade, but devoted his attention to farming. He led an active life, was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for over fifty years, and was an active church worker. In 1858 he was elected a representative to the Territorial Legislature on the Democratic ticket. He married Mary Baird, daughter of John and Margaret (Adams) Baird, who was of Welsh-Irish descent. To Hewitt and Mary Burt were born twelve children, four now living: John S., Hewitt E., William S., and Susan I., wife of J. M. McElroy. Their mother died in 1883 in her eighty-ninth year. Dr. J. S. Burt was reared and received his early education in his native county, and was afterward for two years in Hanover College, South Hanover, Ind. He left col-



lege at the close of his junior year, but afterward received the honorary degree of A. B. from the college. He attended one course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College, in 1844-45. His first wife was Hellen E. McElroy, daughter of Wiley McElroy. She died in April, 1861, and left five children, three of whom still survive: Dr. James W., Dr. John M., and Mary W., wife of W. J. Jones. In October, 1865, Dr. Burt married Alvia N. Cox, by whom he has only one child now living, Lee K. In 1846 Dr. Burt practiced medicine in Clark County, Ark. In 1847 he went to Sevier County, where he practiced two years; then two years in Washington, Hempstead County, then returned to Sevier County, where he remained eight years. In 1859 he returned to Hempstead County, and thence in 1868 he came to Franklin County, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He has also been preaching for the last eighteen years. He is a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and for the last five or six years has devoted most of his time to the work of the ministry.

James N. D. Campbell, justice of the peace, was born in Perry County, Tenn., October 13, 1837, and is a son of William and Nancy (Dornell) Campbell, natives of the same State. After his marriage the father lived in Tennessee some years, but in March, 1840, located in Franklin County, Ark., and until his death farmed in Franklin County. He was a good sportsman, and shot many deer, turkeys and wild game. His death occurred April 8, 1852. He was one of the first settlers of Mountain Township, moving here from Mulberry Valley in 1845, and himself and one neighbor were the only voters in the township at one time during its early history. Our subject has lived in Franklin County since two years of age, his early life being passed upon his father's farm. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the State troops, and after these were disbanded joined the regular Confederate army. He served as orderly-sergeant of the Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry until the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, after which he returned home. He participated in the two engagements at Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, and several skirmishes. Since the war he has been engaged in farming with success. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled six consecutive terms, and in 1882 was appointed postmaster of Floury Post-office, serving in that capacity two years. He has often been a delegate to the County Democratic Convention, and wields considerable political power in the county. December 26, 1861, he was married in Johnson County to Martha Taylor, who was born in Madison County, Ark., and is a daughter of one of the early settlers of the State, who came from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have lost four children in infancy, but have eight now living: Pleasant L., married; Alonzo, married; Mary, wife of A. Short; Nancy A., wife of William Hughes; William W., Augustus D., Amanda L. and Catherine. Mr. Campbell's farm contains eighty acres, sixty-five of which are cleared, and it is situated fifteen miles north of Ozark.

Francis M. Canon was born in Washington County, Ark., November 26, 1833, near Prairie Grove. His father, James Canon, was born in South Carolina, and when a young man went to Georgia, where he married Patsy Knowles, a native of that State. From Georgia Mr. Canon went to Tennessee, and after four years' residence there moved to Arkansas in 1830, and for about twelve years farmed in Washington County. He then moved to Franklin County, and there died in October, 1865. He served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. Francis M. Canon lived upon his father's farm in Franklin County until grown, and in 1855 was married in Washington County to Sarah J. Spencer, daughter of D. H. and Elizabeth Spencer. In August, 1862, he joined the Second Arkansas Infantry, under Col. Gunter, Confederate army, and served until the close of the war. He fought in the battle of Prairie Grove, and after his regiment was disbanded, in 1865, returned to Franklin and resumed his farming. He located upon his present farm in 1867, to which he has since added until he now owns 240 acres of land, 200 being the home place, and 100 acres of which are improved. Mr. Canon lost his first wife in September, 1883, by whom he had six children, all save one now living: Elizabeth, wife of Paul Jenkins; Martha E.; S. P., clerk in Ozark; Mary Belle, deceased; William H. and John F. July 27, 1887, Mr. Canon was united in marriage to Nancy Bounds, who was born and reared in Mississippi, and is a daughter of Joseph Bounds, of this county. Mr. Canon is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian.

Martin Carpenter, a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lawrence County, Miss., February 9, 1819, and is the third and only living child in the family of four born to Solomon and Mary (Smith) Carpenter. Solomon Carpenter was born in Georgia, where he lived until about 1810, when he removed to Mississippi. He served as orderly-sergeant under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, at the close of which he returned to Lawrence County, Miss., and engaged in farming. In later life he removed to Copiah County, Miss., where he died in 1839. After the death of his first wife Solomon Carpenter married Nancy Hudnell, who died leaving five children, all now deceased, and Mr. Carpenter took for his third wife Mary Howell. She became the mother of two children, and still survives her husband. Martin Carpenter, who was but two years of age when his mother died, lived with his father until seventeen years of age, when he had his home with an uncle. In 1840 he immigrated to Arkansas, and located in Franklin County near where he now lives, which county has since been his home. He served one year in the Mexican War, under William G. Preston, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. At the outbreak of the late Civil War he enlisted as a private, was made second lieutenant, and subsequently commissioned captain of his company, serving honorably and actively until the close of the struggle. In 1844 Mr. Carpenter married Martha Ann Moffatt, a native of Tennessee, and of the ten children born to them four are living, viz.: Thomas J., Patterson, Cosenia and Robert E. Mrs. Carpenter died August 14, 1885. Mr. Carpenter is a member of Clarksville Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M. When but twenty-three years of age he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held two years. He has 150 acres of land under cultivation, and is an enterprising citizen of the county.

Dr. Thomas A. Carter, retired physician of Ozark, was born in Amherst County, Va., March 31, 1819. He is a descendant of one of the first families of Virginia, in which State his father, Thomas S., and his grandfather, John C., who was a captain in the Revolutionary army, were born. The father grew to manhood in Virginia, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was married in his native State to Harriet H. Aldridge, also a descendant of a prominent family, and in 1824 moved to Alabama, where he engaged in farming at Tuscombis, until his death in 1838. Our subject lived in Alabama until seventeen, and received a good education in that State and Tennessee. When a young man he lived in Cartersville, Miss., some time, and studied medicine under Dr. Brayton for two years. In the winters of 1846 and 1847 he attended lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky., and in the latter year located at Hickory Plains, Miss., and established himself in his profession. Three years later he removed to Marietta, Miss., and in 1857 finally settled in Ozark, Ark., where for over twenty years he enjoyed a lucrative and extensive practice, which was only interrupted by his withdrawing from active practice, having acquired a competency, leaving the field to a younger generation. During the war Dr. Carter practiced in Texas, but in 1868 returned to Ozark. In October, 1848, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth B. Dotson, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Samuel Dotson, of Tennessee. This lady was left an orphan during her childhood, and was reared and educated by an aunt. After thirty-four years of wedded happiness she died, leaving two sons and four daughters: J. B., cashier of the Ozark Bank; Henry C., of Ozark; Harriet E., wife of W. F. Crabtree; Mattie A., wife of M. G. Butler, of Indian Territory; Mary U., wife of Capt. Fleeman, of Ozark, and Edna T., a young lady at home. In April, 1833, the Doctor was married in Van Buren to Miss Mary C. Hodges, who was born in Louisville, Ky., but reared and educated at Van Buren. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, of which he was Master a number of years, and also belongs to Carter Chapter No. 57, at Ozark, and has held the highest positions in the same.

Dr. Wallace A. Carter, physician and surgeon at Ozark, Ark., was born in Franklin County, Ala., August 13, 1829. His father, Judge John C. Carter, was born in Albemarle County, Va., his parents being early settlers of that State. After reaching manhood he married Mary M. Aldridge, a native of the same county. In 1820 he moved to Alabama, and there engaged in planting until 1835, after which he lived in Mississippi until 1857. He then settled in Sebastian County, Ark., where he died two years later. While in Mississippi he served as county judge, and held several local offices. Wallace Carter passed his youth in Mississippi, and after receiving a good English education he began

to study medicine at the age of nineteen, under Dr. T. A. Carter, of Ozark [see sketch]. After attending a course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., in the winter of 1850-51, he practiced some in Mississippi, and in January, 1852, established himself in Ozark, where he has since lived. He soon became well known, and his practice extended over a radius of about forty miles. In 1874 he started a well-stocked drug store, and from 1858 until 1861 had been engaged in the mercantile business. During the war he held the position of assistant surgeon in the Confederate army until the close of the war, serving in hospitals in Arkansas the greater part of the time, after which he resumed his medical profession in Ozark. While he was in the army service his family resided in Texas, but in June, 1865, rejoined him. April 5, 1859, Dr. Carter was married, at Clarks-ville, to Ann Marr, a native of Randolph County, Ark., and daughter of Thomas O. Marr, of the same county. This union has been blessed with seven children: Jean J. Champ, Emma B., Sallie B., Jessie W., Lela, Norma and an infant. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Carter is Past Master of Ozark Masonic Lodge No. 79, and is the first Mason initiated at this lodge. He is one of the highly respected citizens of Ozark, and is still enjoying a good practice.

J. Benham Carter, cashier of the Ozark Bank, was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., October 18, 1845, and is a son of T. A. Carter, M. D. [see sketch]. He accompanied his father to Ozark, where he grew to manhood and received a moderate education. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Home Guards, and in 1863 joined Company C, First Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and served until the cessation of hostilities. Among other battles he participated in the fights at Prairie De Hand, Mark's Mills and Fayetteville. At Mark's Mills he received a flesh wound, which disabled him from active service for four months. After the war he joined his father in Texas, and there farmed and clerked until 1868, after which he clerked in Webb City, Franklin Co., Ark., remaining there until 1879. He bought an interest in the firm in 1872. He then established a mercantile business in Ozark, which he conducted until 1887, and then sold. He and other prominent business men established the Arkansas Valley Bank, of which he was elected cashier, and which is the only bank in Ozark. Mr. Carter is one of the most reliable business men of the place, and is a director, the treasurer and one of the original stockholders of the Ozark Canning Association. June 29, 1878, Mr. Carter married Eugenie Beneux, a native of this county, where she was reared. Her parents were Justine and Sallie Beneux. Her father was a native of France. Mrs. Carter bore four children, viz.: Lillian P., Elsie R. (who died aged sixteen months), Ouita G. and Claude B. Mrs. Carter died December 10, 1886. Mr. Carter is a Royal Arch Mason, and has served as Master and High Priest of his Chapter.

C. C. Colburn, editor and proprietor of the Ozark *Demoer-at*, was born in what is now Logan County, Ark., July 3, 1845. His father, Ferdinand M., was born in Montgomery, Ala., and after attaining his majority settled in Johnson County, Ark. He was engaged in journalistic work all his life, and edited the first secession paper published in Arkansas. For some time he was in the newspaper business in Clarks-ville, and then went to Dardanelle, and later continued the same business at Fort Smith, where he died in 1863. He was a soldier in the Confederate service, and participated in the battle at Oak Hill. His first wife was formerly Miss Jane Rogers, and she was married to Mr. Colburn in Johnson County, Ark. She died in 1849, when our subject was but a child, after which Mr. Colburn was married a second time. C. C. Colburn lived in Johnson County until fourteen, and then went to Fort Smith. Having learned the printer's trade he started a paper at Fort Smith when but sixteen years old, which he published about six months. In 1863 he enlisted in the Southern army under Col. Lee Thompson, and among others participated in the battles of Fayetteville, Mark's Mill, Poison Springs and Pilot Point. He accompanied Price upon his raid through Missouri, and upon the retreat, in a battle near Fort Scott, received a slight wound in the foot from a piece of shell, which caused him to be taken prisoner. He was held until the close of the war, a period of six months, when he was exchanged. In 1866 he went to Texas, but returning located at Van Buren, where for nine years he worked as a journeyman. In April, 1878, he wedded Anne E., daughter of Judge John B. Ogden; she received a good English education at Van Buren and Fayetteville. Mr. Colburn removed to Little Rock in 1875, but two years later came to Ozark to assume the editorship

of a paper. He soon obtained a lease of the paper, and two years later became the proprietor of the organ, through which he has since kept the people of Ozark informed of current events. He devotes his paper to the advancement and improvement of the county, and is a firm advocate of education, temperance and morality. Mr. and Mrs. Colburn have had five children, of whom Jane and Flora are the only ones living. Clara, the eldest, died aged three; Claudius, aged nine, and Ernest, aged three. Mr. Colburn is Noble Grand in the Ozark I. O. O. F. Lodge, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jonathan Cole, an enterprising resident of Prairie Township, Franklin County, was born in Wayne County, Tenn., January 18, 1844. His parents, Henry and Serena (Hinkle) Cole, had ten children, six of whom are now living, viz.: James, Thomas, Price, Jonathan, Mary, wife of J. A. Mosely, and Tennie C., who married W. M. Lafavers. The paternal grandfather of our subject removed from North Carolina to Wayne County, Tenn., about 1825; he was an extensive farmer, and died in 1869, at an advanced age. Henry Cole was born in North Carolina in 1819, and removed to Tennessee with his parents when a child; in 1846 he located on a farm in Izard County, Ark., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1871; he was a very prominent man, and held several public offices, serving as county judge and probate judge several years; he was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the A. F. & A. M. The mother of our subject was a native of Tennessee, was born in 1823, and was a daughter of William Hinkle, an enterprising farmer, who located in Izard County, Ark., in 1846. Mrs. Cole died in 1863. Jonathan Cole was reared and received his education in Izard County, Ark. In 1865 he married Rosanna Cole, a native of Hardin County, Tenn., who was born in 1849, and was a daughter of W. C. Cole, a prominent farmer of Izard County. Of the fourteen children born to this union, seven are now living, viz.: Maggie L., James E., Jesse H., Millard M., Conrad C., Fred J. and Olan L. Those deceased are Joseph W., Flora E., Thomas M., Charles, Henry and two infants unnamed. The mother died December 5, 1887; she was a loving mother, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is deeply mourned by the family and a large circle of friends who knew her but to love her. After his marriage Mr. Cole located on a farm in Izard County, where he lived until 1877, when he sold out and removed to his present farm in Franklin County, which consists of 275 acres, 150 acres of which he has under good cultivation. He is an industrious and enterprising farmer, and also owns and operates a saw-mill, a cotton-gin and a corn-mill. During the late war Mr. Cole served in Company F, Twenty-seventh Arkansas Regiment, Confederate Army. He is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday-school, and takes a deep interest in all educational and public enterprises. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and his political sympathies are with the Democratic party.

Marion B. Conatser, merchant, was born in Franklin County, Ark., May 31, 1859, and is a son of John A. and Mary Ann (Nichols) Conatser, natives of Tennessee. The father was twice married, the mother of our subject being his second wife. In 1848 the father went to Pike County, Ark., and soon after came to Franklin County, where he lost his first wife and his second marriage occurred. He now resides upon a farm near Ozark, where he then settled. Marion B. Conatser grew to manhood in this county, living with his parents until twenty years of age. He then established a small mercantile business in Ozark, which has gradually increased until it has become one of the leading mercantile houses in the city. He carries a complete stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, groceries, queensware, etc., and has a large stock of wagons, saddlery and harness. His present business house was established in 1882, and he sells about \$75,000 worth of goods per annum. Mr. Conatser is an enterprising business man, and is one of the directors and originators of the Ozark Canning Association. March 10, 1886, he was married, in Ozark, to Miss M. E. Bradley, a native of Arkansas, who was educated in White County. Mr. Conatser is a member of the town board, and is Past Chancellor of the lodge of the Knights of Pythias in this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Conatser are members of the Methodist Church.

Wyley B. Corley was born in Independence County, Ark., March 15, 1831, and is a son of Nathaniel and Matilda (Hickerson) Corley, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. After their marriage the parents immigrated

to Lawrence County, Ark., and there reared their children. Mr. Corley served in the Florida War, under Gen. Wayne, and died about 1849. When nineteen years of age our subject left the parental roof and spent three years in Vandalia, Ill., engaged in buying and shipping apples the greater part of the time. He came to Franklin County, Ark., in May, 1856, and until 1861 resided near Ozark. He then enlisted under Gen. McCullough as lieutenant of Company C, McRea's infantry regiment, in which he served about a year, and then joined the cavalry. His health having been shattered he was on recruiting duty most of the time, but he participated in the fight at Oak Hill and several skirmishes. After being paroled at Clarksville he returned to Ozark, and until a few years ago speculated in land and dealt in stock. In 1884 he moved upon his present farm, which is situated on Boston Mountains, eighteen miles north of Ozark, and contains 200 acres of land, sixty of which are under cultivation. July 10, 1859, Mr. Corley was married, near Ozark, to Malinda Bourland, a native of this county, and daughter of D. L. Bourland, an early settler of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Corley have four children: Mary T. (wife of J. M. Roach), Virginia Lee (a widow), M. D. (a young man) and Florence. Our subject, his wife and all his children but Florence are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Corley is a Master Mason, and before the war served the community four years as deputy sheriff.

John E. Cox was born in Chattooga County, Ga., February 1, 1845, and is a son of Franklin and Mary (Rice) Cox, who were born in South Carolina in 1811 and 1818, respectively. They were married in South Carolina, and afterward removed to Georgia, thence to Alabama, where the father died October 16, 1861. The mother is still living, and resides with her children in Arkansas. They were farmers and members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in his political views the father was a Douglas Democrat. John E. Cox is their seventh child, and the youngest of four sons and six daughters (eight of whom are living). He remained with his mother until November 7, 1867, when he was married to Martha J. Cunningham, a native of Jackson County, Ala., born September 10, 1849, and by her became the father of three children: Mary M., wife of L. A. Stockton; Nancy E. and Arminda B. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and in his political views is a staunch Republican, and is also strongly in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. He was ordained a deacon of the Missionary Baptist Church in 1869, and began preaching the Gospel in 1887. In 1862 he was conscripted into the Confederate service, serving six weeks, and in November, 1863, enlisted in Company H, of the First Alabama Regiment, Independent Vidette Cavalry, United States Army, serving nine months, and was mustered out June 16, 1864. He continued to make this State his home until January, 1880, when he came to Franklin County, Ark., where he now owns a good farm of 160 acres. What property he has accumulated has been the result of his energy and good management, and the assistance and encouragement of his wife. He at all times supports the cause of education, and is ever ready to aid all other worthy enterprises.

John W. Crockett, postmaster at Altus, Ark., was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., March 27, 1830, and is a son of Henry and Joanna (Nolen) Crockett, who were born in Tennessee in 1802 and 1800, and died in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1880 and 1850, respectively. Henry Crockett was a farmer throughout life, and with the exception of about eight months, always resided on the farm on which his father, John Crockett, had located at a very early day. He was twice married, his first union resulting in the birth of four sons and four daughters, and by his second wife, who is yet living and resides on the old home farm in Tennessee, he became the father of three children. John W. Crockett is the second child born to the first union, and remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, and has continued that occupation up to the present time. In 1860 he left Humphreys County, Tenn., and came to Arkansas, where he has since made his home. He has been engaged in farming during this time, and since November 16, 1885, has been postmaster of Altus. From 1874 to 1876 he was assessor of Franklin County, and in 1880 was census enumerator, and has also served as constable and justice of the peace. January 19, 1853, he was married to Mary E. Fain, a daughter of William C. Fain. She was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1830, and her union with Mr. Crockett resulted in the

birth of seven children, six of whom are living: James W., Mary A., Jefferson D., Maggie, Nannie and Betty. John H. is deceased. Mr. Crockett has been a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for many years, and is a member of the Democratic party. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the prominent men of Franklin County.

S. J. Crossno was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Betsy Crossno, natives of Tennessee. After their marriage the parents removed to Mississippi, where they lived until 1847, when they went to Franklin County, Ark., and the father entered 200 acres of land, which he improved, and carried on a large farm. He served in the late war under Col. Brewster, and after the war he returned to his home, and resumed farming; he died March 27, 1876, his wife having died in Mississippi in 1846. They had four children, all now living, viz.: Priscilla A. F. (wife of John Rider), Samuel J., Sarah C. and James K. P. After the death of his first wife Isaac Crossno married Anna Eliza Kindle, a native of Wayne County, Tenn., who died in 1882, the mother of thirteen children, of whom nine are now living, viz.: Mary, William, Rebecca J., Charity, Thomas, Jeff D., Susan (Ritchie), Edward and Robert H. John died in 1887. Samuel J. Crossno was but five years of age when his parents located in Franklin County, where he was reared and educated. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Col. Rieff's regiment, as Price's body guard, and was in the battles of Oak Hill, Pea Ridge and others, receiving a slight wound in the side from a spent ball in the battle of Prairie Grove. After the war he spent a short time in Texas, when he returned to Franklin County, and resumed farming. He now has a fine farm of 200 acres under cultivation. In 1881 he erected a mill at Corksville, which he conducts as a saw and grist-mill with marked success. February 24, 1867, he married May E. Kuykendall, who was born in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Crossno have three children, viz.: James H., Willie A. and Louisa. Mrs. Crossno is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Crossno has served his county as school director and sheriff, as well as commissioner, and is an active member of the Democratic party.

Willis Davenport, a farmer of Franklin County, was born in Greenville County, S. C., June 25, 1849, and is a son of Willis and Frances (Coker) Davenport. Willis Davenport, father of our subject, was born in Ohio in 1812, and when young went with his parents to Greenville County, S. C.; he was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1881. The mother was a native of Greenville County, S. C., and was born in 1820. In this family were nine children: Charles, Willis B., Isaac (deceased), John, William, Joseph, James, Nancy (wife of S. J. Garrett) and Polly (who married John Garrett). The mother is still living in Greenville County, S. C., with one of her sons-in-law. Willis B. Davenport was reared on a farm in his native county, and received a limited common-school education. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and participated in two battles in Virginia, and the Seven Days' fight at Richmond; he was disabled, and returned home in 1864, but subsequently enlisted in the Sixteenth South Carolina Regiment, and was in active service until the close of the war, when he returned home, where he remained until 1868; he then engaged in farming in Alabama for seven years, when he returned to South Carolina for a short time, and in 1874 located in Arkansas. In 1881 he removed to his present farm, which consists of eighty acres. In 1867 he married Martha N. Copeland, who was born in Blount County, Ala., in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport are the parents of six children, viz.: Shirley Augustus, Charles M., Willie (deceased), Frances E., Kittie E. (deceased) and James. Mrs. Davenport is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Otto B. Donaldson, of the general mercantile firm of Donaldson & Jackman, at Altus, Ark., was born at Fort Smith, Ark., June 4, 1842, and is a son of Thomas T. and Elizabeth Donaldson, who were born in Maryland, and at an early day removed to Ohio, thence to Fort Smith, Ark., where they built the first trading establishment in the town. They died when Otto B. was very young, and but little is known of the early history of the family. The father died about 1846 and the mother about 1853. They were quite wealthy, and at the time of their deaths owned considerable property, but their papers became lost or destroyed and their children were obliged to suffer the consequences. The mother was married a second time, and became the mother of one son, R. B. Morrow, who is a wealthy merchant of Greenwood, Ark. Her first union

was blessed in the birth of five children, two of whom are living: Otto B. and Cornelia, wife of R. R. Lewis, of Sebastian County, Ark. At the death of his parents Otto B. Donaldson was left to fight the battle of life as best he could, and for a number of years had many hard battles with adversity. What money he could obtain was spent in acquiring an education, and when the war broke out he left his studies and work and enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and for three years served as third lieutenant, coming out at the close of the war as adjutant major, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was in the battles of Elkhorn and Corinth, and also participated in many skirmishes. He was at one time discharged for disability, but after some time regained his health and rejoined his command. He took up his abode near Clarksville, Ark., after the close of the war, and while there engaged in book-keeping for H. Hodges, with whom he remained two years. He then rented a large farm for four years, but this enterprise was unfortunate, and what property he had acquired was sunk in the venture. He then came to Altus and began working as salesman, book-keeper and depot agent for J. M. Williamson, with whom he remained four years. He then formed a partnership with his employer, which connection lasted four years, and the three following years were occupied in the family grocery business. For the last two years he and Mr. Jackman have been running a mercantile establishment, and are doing an extensive and steadily increasing business. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and has held the office up to present time, and for two years was postmaster of Altus. His union with Sarah J. Bateman was consummated in 1867, but she died four years later, leaving no issue. In 1874 Parthenia Hampton, a daughter of Taylor Hampton, of Cole Hill, Ark., became his wife. Her death occurred in 1880, at the age of twenty-four years. June 17, 1888, Mr. Donaldson married his third wife, Virginia, daughter of Lewis B. Phillips. She was born in Franklin County, Ark., November 14, 1861, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Having no children of his own Mr. Donaldson has reared five orphan children, the last one being still under his roof. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the town, and in his political views is a Democrat.

William R. Douglass was born in Smith County, Tenn., March 26, 1839. His father, Robert J., was born in Virginia, and when thirteen accompanied his widowed mother to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and married Permelia Hodges, who was also born in Virginia and reared in Smith County, Tenn. In 1848 Mr. Douglass immigrated to Arkansas, and locating in Arkansas County, entered land and engaged in farming, until his death in 1851. William R. Douglass was but ten years old when he lost his father, and he thereafter lived in Little Rock until grown. In 1861 he enlisted in the State service, in Woodruff's battery, but afterward became a soldier in the regular army, and served until the close of the war. He enlisted as a private, in 1862 was made second lieutenant, and the following year became first lieutenant, which position he held while in service. He participated in the battles at Oak Hill, Prairie Grove, Helena, Mansfield, La., Jenkins' Ferry, and many smaller skirmishes. His company was disbanded in Texas, and he was paroled at Little Rock in June, 1865. Prior to the war Mr. Douglass served a four-years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade, and had worked at the tinner's trade. In 1865 he went to Little Rock, and worked there at the last named business until 1870. In September of that year he went to Ozark, and engaged in the hardware business, which he continued until 1885. He then sold out and moved upon his present place. He now owns 1,100 acres of land in this township, in five different tracts, 800 acres being cultivated. The home place contains 520 acres, 200 cleared, and sixteen acres devoted to the cultivation of fruit trees. In 1866, in Pulaski County, Mr. Douglass was united in marriage to Agnes Bender, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared in Arkansas. Mrs. Douglass died in 1880, leaving four children living. Mr. Douglass afterward married Mrs. Smith, a widow, and daughter of Dr. G. C. Sadler, a prominent physician of this county. Mrs. Douglass had two children by her former marriage, Charles and Burk Smith. By her marriage with our subject she is the mother of four children. Thomas, a medical student, of St. Louis; Samuel, Bender and Harrison are the children of Mr. Douglass' first marriage; and Susan E., Robert, Sula and Council the children of his last. Mrs. Douglass is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Frank M. Elsey, stock dealer and shipper, was born in Maries County, Mo., November 14, 1842, and is a son of John and Rachel (Rowden) Elsey, natives of

Tennessee. In 1840 the parents located in Maries County, Mo., where they reared their children, and the father engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1862. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1864 enlisted in the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, United States Army, in which he served until the close of the war. He served most of the time on detached duty, and participated in the battle of Nashville. After the war he returned to Maries County, but in 1867 came to Ozark, Ark. He at first farmed a year, and then followed merchandising several years. In 1873 he was appointed sheriff, which office he held two terms, being re-appointed in 1878. He has also served the town of Ozark for one term as mayor. Mr. Elsey has made two trips with his family to California, and spent one winter on the coast. In 1873 he established his present stock business in partnership with his brother. Their ranch is in this county, and is located south of the Arkansas River. They are extensive cattle dealers, and last year handled 1,000 head of cattle. Mr. Elsey was married in Ozark June 2, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Berry, daughter of Col. T. D. Berry [see sketch]. Mrs. Elsey was reared and educated in this county, and is the mother of two daughters: Eva, now attending college at McMillan, Tenn., and Lena, aged eleven. Mrs. Elsey is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Elsey is a Republican in politics, although after the war for several years he was a Democrat.

James J. Eichenberger was born in this county March 8, 1848, and is a son of H. and Lucinda (Obar) Eichenberger. The father was born in Germany, and when fifteen years old came to America, being reared and educated in Arkansas. He assisted in laying out the town of Ozark, and held several important positions in the town and county, and for several terms served as county treasurer. He was an active business man, and engaged in merchandising and hotel-keeping. He was married in Washington County, Ark., and died here in 1875, aged sixty-three. His widow still survives. Seven of their children are living: Mrs. M. A. McCuffin, of Roseville, Ark.; Mrs. S. J. Littleton, widow of W. H. Eichenberger, a farmer; A. L. Eichenberger, farmer; R. E. Eichenberger, in family grocery store; G. D. Eichenberger, commercial traveler, and all the heads of families. Our subject passed his youth in this county, and assisted his father in the store. At the age of fourteen he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Brooks' brigade, and served until the surrender at Little Rock in 1865, having fought in the battles at Fayetteville and Dardauelle. After the war he clerked again for a few months at home, and then attended school for six months at Charleston, after which he returned home and resumed business. He had previously been offered the management of a good business here, but feeling the need of a better education declined for the time being. He now has one of the best and most complete lines of general merchandise in the town, and has been successfully engaged in this line for over twenty-two years. He has occupied his present building, of which he is the owner, since January, 1870. He also owns a large grist-mill and cotton-gin at White Oak, and is one of the stockholders in the Ozark Canning Factory. October 18, 1873, he was married in Johnson County, Ark., to Lizzie Carey, a native of that county, and daughter of Thomas F. Carey and Mary E. Carey. Mr. and Mrs. Eichenberger are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have three children: Maud May, Henry and Fred. Mr. Eichenberger belongs to the K. of P.

James M. Ford was born in Jackson County, Tenn., May 15, 1835, and is a son of Luke and Melissa (Hawkins) Ford, natives of Buckingham County, Va., and South Carolina, respectively. The father moved to Middle Tennessee with his father when a lad, and there lived until 1850. He then moved with his family to Arkansas, and for some time farmed in Crawford County. About six years after coming to Arkansas he located in Walker Township, Franklin County, where he now enjoys good health; his wife is somewhat feeble and quite advanced in years. James M. passed his youth in this neighborhood, and lived at home until his marriage, December 27, 1857, to Lucretia Hargrove. This lady is a daughter of Joshua Hargrove, now deceased, and was born in West Tennessee, although reared here. After his marriage Mr. Ford farmed until his enlistment in the Federal service in October, 1863. He then joined the Second Arkansas Cavalry, and served under Col. John E. Phelps until mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., at the close of the war. He was a corporal the entire time, and for three years worked as a carpenter at Springfield, Greene Co., Mo. In 1869 he returned to Arkansas, and in January, 1871, he settled on his



present place of 160 acres, seventy of which he has under cultivation. This is all well improved, and two acres are devoted to fruit trees. He also owns seventy-five acres of land in another tract, forty-five under cultivation, and 120 acres in still another piece of land, of which fifty are cultivated. All his property is in Walker Township. Mr. Ford is one of the enterprising men of the township, and has served about two terms as justice of the peace, and has been a member of the school board for over fifteen years. Himself and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and are the parents of six children: Sarah E., wife of W. R. Lewis; Martha I., wife of J. E. Stringfellow; John A., Thomas O., Martin N. and William A. Mr. Ford belongs to the I. O. O. F.

J. B. Fulks was born in Marshall County, Ala., February 26, 1858, and is a son of J. H. and Elizabeth Jane (Smith) Fulks, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born in 1819, and was a mechanic by trade. When a young man he went to Sullivan County, Tenn., but in 1844 went to Marshall County, Ala., where he lived until 1865, engaged in farming and working at his trade. While in Alabama he served as magistrate, and he was a member of the A. F. & A. M. He served one year in the Civil War, after which he went to Kentucky, where he died in February, 1885. The mother was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1821, and grew to maturity in that State. After her marriage she went to Alabama, where she lived until her death. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the mother of nine children; six of whom are living. Mrs. Fulks died in June, 1884. Our subject grew to maturity in Alabama, and in 1881 came to Arkansas, settling upon his present place. He received a good education during his youth, which he has since improved by hard study, and since the fall of 1882 has taught fourteen terms of school. In 1886 he was elected tax assessor, and in 1888 was re-elected to the same position by a large majority. November 11, 1886, he was united in marriage to Emma J. Bumpers, who was born in Alabama November 7, 1868, and is a daughter of L. B. Bumpers, who came to Mill Creek Township in 1879, and is one of the leading citizens of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Fulks have two children: Webster R. and Eunice L. Mrs. Fulks is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chesley M. Gammill, a farmer and stock raiser of Franklin County, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., March 28, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Butler) Gammill. James Gammill, grandfather of Chesley M., was born on the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1772. His father was a leading man in that community, ably assisting the colonies in their troubles with the Indians, and serving in the war for independence. James Gammill grew to manhood in his native place, where he was educated, married Hester Bedwell, and subsequently settled in Marshall County, Tenn. He served in the War of 1812, and held a commission as second lieutenant, afterward returning to his farm in Marshall County, Tenn., whence he removed to Hardin County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1850; he was one of the best read men of his time, was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and prominent in all affairs for the advancement of his community. His family of eighteen children all grew to maturity, married and had families of their own. Samuel Gammill, father of our subject, was born in Marshall County, Tenn., in 1812, where he was reared and educated and engaged in teaching. In 1829 he married Eliza Butler, who was born in Virginia in 1814, and was a daughter of Joshua Butler, who was one of the leading farmers of Bedford County, Tenn. To this union were born eight children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Joshua, Adaline, Amanda, now Mrs. John Briley; Eliza, wife of William Jones; Chesley M., Rosa, Della, who married William Hill, and Simeon (deceased). Samuel Gammill located in Bedford County, Tenn., after his marriage, and in 1838 removed to Hardin County, which was his home until his death in 1871; he was one of the most enterprising men of his county, and was an extensive stock dealer. Mrs. Eliza Gammill died in 1879, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a most charitable woman. Chesley M. Gammill was reared and educated in Hardin County, Tenn., and spent his early life on a farm. December 23, 1858, he married Margaret S., daughter of Thomas Milam, and to them were born eleven children, six of whom now live, viz.: Lorenzo C., Sterling P., Martha A., wife of H. A. Smith; Frank, William C. and James. Those deceased are Alice, Alonzo, Lillie B., Salina C. and an infant. After his mar-

riage he was elected and served as collector of Hardin County, Tenn., after which he immigrated with his family on January 1, 1857, to Little Rock, thence to Van Buren, and in March, 1862, located on the farm where he now lives, which consists of 280 acres, with 185 acres at Sub Rosa under cultivation. January 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Eighteenth Iowa, Union army, at Fort Smith, and was in active service until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Little Rock July 21, 1865, when he returned to his home in Franklin County. Mr. Gammill served as justice of the peace in Mill Creek Township twenty-six years, and was a member of the board of county judges three years. He belongs to the Love Creek Lodge No. 186, of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he is class leader and steward.

Lorenzo C. Gammill, a farmer and teacher of Franklin County, is a native of Hardin County, Tenn., and was born April 5, 1855. His parents are Chesley M. and Margaret S. (Milam) Gammill, with whom he came to Franklin County in 1857. The money with which to pay his schooling he earned working on a farm, and he received his education at Grand Prairie. He began his career as a teacher when fifteen years of age, as assistant teacher under Prof. Green, at Hickory Point; two years later he entered the public schools as a teacher, and continued this occupation until the winter of 1887-88. He is one of the best known teachers in Franklin County. Since 1880, during the school vacations, he has been engaged in merchandising for his uncle, C. J. Milam, at Sub Rosa. In 1878 Mr. Gammill married Miss Mary A. Smith, of Franklin County, who was born at Gammill in 1860, and is a daughter of Capt. Smith, of the Confederate army, who came from Alabama to Arkansas in 1857, locating on a farm in Franklin County. Capt. Smith was a wheel-wright and cabinet-maker by occupation. To Mr. and Mrs. Gammill have been born three children, viz.: Geneva, born July 20, 1879; Beatrice, born August 20, 1881, and Edith, born October 21, 1884. Mrs. Gammill is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gammill is a prominent Republican of Franklin County, and was candidate for county clerk on the Republican ticket in 1880; in 1888 he was appointed one of the commissioners of accounts of his county, and on April 17 was made notary public. He is engaged in the study of law, and besides being an industrious and enterprising young man, is now engaged with his uncle, C. J. Milam, in merchandising, and is assistant postmaster at Sub Rosa, Ark.

Sterling P. Gammill, M. D., of Sub Rosa, was born in Franklin County, Ark., March 28, 1862. His parents are Chesley M. and Margaret S. (Milam) Gammill. Sterling P. Gammill grew up and received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and afterward attended school at the White Oak Academy. He began the study of medicine at the age of seventeen, and two years later began reading with Dr. C. W. Talliaferro, continuing his reading while clerking for his uncle, C. J. Milam, at Sub Rosa, and teaching school. October 6, 1885, he entered the Arkansas Medical College, at Little Rock, where he was an industrious student for one year. He entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession at Sub Rosa in 1886, where he has since enjoyed a liberal patronage. Dr. Gammill owns a farm of forty-four acres, and in 1887, in partnership with James S. McGee, he engaged in general merchandising at Sub Rosa. March 8, 1885, our subject married Miss Anna B. McGee, daughter of J. S. McGee, Dr. Gammill's mercantile partner, and one of the leading farmers of Franklin County. Mrs. Anna Gammill was born December 10, 1868, and is the mother of two children, Roscoe and Mabel. Dr. Gammill belongs to the F. & A. M.

Willoughby S. Garner, merchant, was born in Greene County, Mo., September 29, 1829, and is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Pugh) Garner, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. After their marriage, in Virginia, the parents moved to Tennessee, thence they went to Missouri, and in 1835 located in what is now Jackson County, Ark., where they farmed the remainder of their lives. The father was a soldier in one of the Indian wars and the War of 1812; he died in 1842. The mother died about 1840. Our subject was reared in Jackson County, and was there married, in 1855, to Mary D. Pepper, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of William Pepper. Shortly after his marriage he went to Van Buren County, where he engaged in farming twelve years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Tenth Arkansas Infantry, serving until the latter part of 1863, when he was discharged for disability, and returned to Van

Buren, continuing to farm there until 1867. While in service he participated in the fights at Prairie De Hand, Poison Springs, Mark's Mills and Helena, besides several skirmishes. November 27, 1867, Mr. Garner located six miles from Ozark, in Franklin County, and farmed two years, and then sold goods upon his farm for two years. He then moved his stock to town, where he has continued in business with good success. He purchased and moved into his present business house in 1887, which is large and commodious, and is now selling about \$30,000 of general merchandise per annum. He is an enterprising and honorable citizen, and is a Royal Arch Mason. To himself and wife five children have been born: William R., Arta, Edward, Pugh, and Enfield (wife of William S. Webb). Mr. and Mrs. Garner are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. G. is a deacon.

Aaron Garretson, a retired farmer of Hurricane Township, Franklin County, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., April 10, 1816, and is a son of Mason and Elizabeth (Hartin) Garretson. His ancestors were early settlers and leading farmers of Carolina, and the grandfather, who served in the Revolutionary War when young, died in 1824. Mason Garretson was born in Carolina in 1782, and located in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1805. He was in Carroll's brigade in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of New Orleans. He removed to Giles County, Tenn., in 1818, where he engaged in farming until 1832, when he settled in Phillips County, Ark. In 1807 Mason Garretson married Elizabeth, daughter of James Hartin. She was a native of Ireland, and of their eight children but two now survive: Aaron and a daughter, who is now Mrs. Martha A. Howell, of Dardanelle, Ark. Of the two sons, John and David, who served in the late Civil War, the latter died in the service of his country. Mason Garretson, who was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, died December 30, 1838, his wife having died the previous October 8. Aaron Garretson was sixteen years of age when his parents located in Phillips County, Ark., where he received the greater part of his education, and remained until 1838. Having learned the carpenter's trade he then settled in Jefferson County, where he lived until 1844, in which year he moved to Yell County, Ark., where he continued at his trade several years. In 1849 he settled on Grand Prairie, now Franklin County, where he engaged in milling and farming until 1879, when he removed to his present farm. In 1839 Aaron Garretson married Martha Holland, daughter of Nehemiah Holland, of Phillips County. Mrs. Garretson died in February, 1846, leaving three children, John, Nehemiah and Mary, now the wife of James V. King. January 22, 1850, Mr. Garretson married Catherine Evens, who was born May 18, 1815, and is a daughter of William Evens. To them were born five children, viz.: William, Henry D., Charles, Martha A. (now the wife of W. F. Southard), and Amanda (who married Dr. J. N. Sipe, of Brownville, Ark.). Aaron Garretson is not a member of any church, and in political preference is Democratic. Henry D. Garretson was born in Franklin County, Ark., October 11, 1857, receiving his education at Booneville and Charleston. In January, 1881, he married Rosa, daughter of John Benner, of Madison County, Ill. Their three children are Walter B., William H. and Anna K. Mr. G. is an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of this county. His wife came here with her parents from St. Louis in 1876.

Rev. David Garrison, a well-known and prominent minister of the Baptist Church, and a farmer of Prairie Township, Franklin County, is a native of the State of Georgia, and was born July 18, 1820, the son of Caleb and Rachel (Box) Garrison. The grandfather of our subject, Hezekiah Garrison, was born in South Carolina, and was a descendant of one of five Garrison brothers, who emigrated from England to America in the early history of this country, and located in the colony of Connecticut. These brothers and their descendants took active parts in the early wars of the colonies for the protection and preservation of the Union. Hezekiah Garrison served in the Revolutionary War, and was also in the War of 1812 with his son Caleb; he led an active life, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died about the year 1830. Caleb Garrison, father of our subject, was born in Franklin County, Ga., which was his home until 1850, when he located in Conway, Ark. He held a commission as sergeant in the War of 1812, and was granted land in his native county for his services in that war. He married Rachel Box, a native of South Carolina, and of the eleven children born to their union but two are now living, David and James F., the latter of whom served in the Union army during the

late war, and is now a resident of Conway County, Ark. The mother died in 1852, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-nine years, in which church the father had held membership twenty-nine years, and acted as class leader; he died about 1862. In this family of seven sons two, now deceased, were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. David Garrison lived in his native State until grown, and in 1841 went to Alabama, where, three years later, he married Mary J. Blasgiam, who was born in Madison County, Ala., in 1827. To Mr. and Mrs. Garrison were born ten children, of whom four still live, viz.: Thomas J., George W., Benjamin F. and Rachel Emily. Those deceased are Jonathan A., James M., Christopher C., William J., Mary A. and Frances. Mrs. Garrison and her daughter are devoted members of the Baptist Church. In 1848 Mr. Garrison removed from Alabama to Lake County, Miss., where he resided until 1855, when he located in Upshur County, Tex., where he engaged in saw-milling and grinding. In 1860 he returned to Pine Bluff, and for one year turned his attention to brick manufacturing, when he again went to Texas, locating in Grayson County. He took an active part in the late war, serving with honor and credit in the Confederate army under Gen. Cooper, until the close of the struggle. In 1865 he removed his family to Franklin County, Ark., locating on the farm where he has ever since resided, and which consists of 270 acres, with 175 acres under cultivation. Mr. Garrison was converted in 1852, and so earnest and enthusiastic was he, that after a hard day's work on his farm he would devote his evenings to hard study of his Bible, and consequently soon became a minister of the gospel. He took a still more active interest in church work in 1872, and without reward would often travel miles through storm and cold across the country, in order not to disappoint some waiting congregation. He has made many converts, and surely his crown will be bright.

Elder William Greenlee, a stock farmer, of Prairie Township, Franklin Co., Ark., was born in Monroe County, Tenn., August 18, 1823, and is a son of Lewis Greenlee, who was born in Georgia in 1790. The latter removed while young to Franklin County, Tenn., where he grew to manhood, and married Elizabeth Hunt about 1819, then removing to Monroe County, E. Tenn., in 1822, where our subject was born. In 1837 the father located on the Cherokee purchase, south of the Hiwassee River, and in 1852 removed to Carroll County, Ark., and was murdered by the Federals in 1863. He was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, and was a member of the Regular Baptist Church. Mrs. Elizabeth Greenlee was born in Franklin County, Tenn., in 1800, and was the mother of nine children, of whom four are now living, viz.: James M., William; Margaret, wife of John R. Copeland; Julia A., who married Morgan Magness. The mother died in Marion County, Ark., in 1877. William Greenlee grew to manhood in Polk County, Tenn., and in 1844 married Emily Jackson, a native of Blount County, Tenn., who was born March 15, 1826, and was reared in Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee are the parents of the following children: Frances M.; Levisy J., wife of James V. Skinner; Sarah A., wife or widow of W. J. Holder; James, Newton; Emeline, who married Mathew McNatt, and died one year afterward; Lewis A., Thomas J.; Marieta S., who married J. S. Seward, and died fifty-one days afterward; William M., Willis A. and Virgil L. Mr. Greenlee located in Sevier, Ark., in 1848, where he lived until 1867. In 1849 he professed faith in Christ, joined the Missionary Baptist Church, and was ordained to the deaconship and licensed to preach, and was ordained to the full work of the ministry on the 10th of February, 1861. In 1867 he went to Franklin County, Ark., in 1871 settled in Sebastian County, but returned to Franklin County in 1887, locating on the farm where he now lives. He has spent a great portion of his time since his ordination in the ministry, with very little remuneration, making his support for his family by working on his farm, but expresses satisfaction from an assurance of having been instrumental in the hands of the Master, of doing at least some good in his vineyard, for which he claims no merit, but gives God all the praise. He has not been able for several years to do much in the ministry, on account of age and ill health, but is still preaching some. Mrs. Greenlee was baptized at the same time as her husband, and has lived ever since a consistent member of the church. His political sympathies are and ever have been with the Democratic party.

Jeptha P. Greenwood was born in Franklin County, Ark., August 15, 1841, and is the son of William and Fanny (Harris) Greenwood, natives of Virginia

and North Carolina, respectively. The father was born in 1818, and died in Franklin County, Ark., in 1879. He left his parents in 1836, or when eighteen years of age, came to Arkansas, and settled at Clarksville, where he remained for two years. The first year he was in a tan-yard, and the next year he followed the carpenter's trade. He then engaged in farming, which occupation he continued up to the breaking out of the war, and lost all his property during that eventful period. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Combs' company, Col. Hill's regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was in many battles, most all west of the Mississippi River: Oakhill, Elkhorn, Poison Springs, Mark's Mill, Saline and many others. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and served with honor and credit. He was also a soldier in the Mexican War, and served for one year. He was justice of the peace for a number of years, and was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Harris in Johnson County, whither she had come with her parents when a girl. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. They were the parents of nine children, five now living: Jephtha P., Nancy Ardella (widow of Alexis Badgette), William, Mollie (wife of W. A. James) and Richard. Those deceased were named Allen, James L., John and Gomalda. Jephtha P. Greenwood remained at home until 1862, when he enlisted in Capt. Combs' company, Col. Hill's regiment, cavalry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war. He then disbanded at Marshall, Tex., in May, 1865. He was in many battles, but was never wounded. In 1868 he married Miss Cornetta Badgette, daughter of W. H. Badgette, and a native of North Carolina, born November 26, 1849. Ten children were born to this marriage, seven now living: William A., James B., Jephtha (deceased), John W. (deceased), Maggie, O. B. (deceased), Sarah Emily, Sam., Elizabeth and Gertrude. Mr. Greenwood is the owner of 200 acres of as good upland as is to be found in the county, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife and William A. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. Greenwood is a deacon, and William A. is clerk. The family have the respect and esteem of all acquainted with them.

Matt F. Greer is a native of Rome, Ga., and was born January 21, 1851, his parents being E. T. and Rebecca T. (Wright) Greer, natives of Georgia, where they were reared and married. The father was a contractor and builder, and in 1882 came to Arkansas, where he died in 1883. His wife is still living. Matt T. grew to manhood in his native State, and became a mechanic under his father's instruction, serving as his father's foreman until eighteen years of age. In 1878 he located in Ozark, Ark., and engaged in contracting and building, since which time he has erected many houses here and in the adjoining country. In 1881 he became the owner of a planing-mill, to which he afterward added undertaker's goods. He then put in a large stock of lumber, and shortly after bought a flour mill, which was soon supplemented with a large cotton-gin. He continues business in the various lines mentioned with increasing success, and in 1887 purchased a large hardware stock. He was the builder and one of the incorporators of the Ozark Canning Factory, and is on the board of directors. He is one of the most enterprising business men of Ozark, and owns nine good residence and tenement buildings, and a business block, besides the mills and property above mentioned. Returning to Georgia, he was married October 12, 1882, to Ella Spillman, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Newton Spillman, formerly of that State. Mrs. Greer was reared and educated in Tennessee and Georgia, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Greer one child has been born, Leta Pearl, who is now five years old. Our subject is a member of the K. of P.

Thomas J. Hadley, merchant and farmer, of Franklin County, is a son of John and Martha (Merideth) Hadley, and was born in Louisiana May 8, 1858. John Hadley was born in 1823 in the State of Alabama, where he was reared and educated. He went to Arkansas in 1844, and four years later removed to Louisiana, where he engaged in farming until 1859; he then located in Sevier County, Ark., where he lived until 1869, when he removed to his present home near Ozark, Franklin County. He is one of the prominent men of his community, and during the war was appointed by the Confederate Government to look after the people at home in Sevier County. Mrs. Martha Hadley, who was a native of Alabama, died in 1870, the mother of ten children, viz.: Nancy J., Mary F., Harriet (deceased), Martha (deceased), Riley J., Thomas J., Lawrence

J., James (deceased), Emma and Sarah C. In 1872 John Hadley married Agnes Blaylock, *nee* Miller, of Franklin County, who was the mother of five children by her first husband. To this union were born three children, viz.: Cener, Minnie and Lewis B. Thomas J. Hadley was reared and educated in Franklin County. In September, 1878, he married Hattie B. Fletcher, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Calvin G. Fletcher, who located in Franklin County in 1877. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The year following his marriage Thomas J. Hadley located on the farm where he now resides. Of his seventy-five acres of land he has sixty-five under cultivation, the result of his own industry. In October, 1887, he engaged in merchandising with his brother at Vesta, where they carry a fine stock of general merchandise, and are liberally patronized. Mr. Hadley was appointed postmaster of Vesta in March, 1888, of which office he is the present incumbent. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are the parents of six children, viz.: Oscar C., Otto A., Roscoe A., Oza E., Dallis May and John C. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where Mr. Hadley is class-leader, and takes an active interest in all church work; he is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is president of the Hurricane Township Sunday-school Association.

Joseph Hamm is a native of McNairy County, Tenn., born July 20, 1829, being one of two surviving members of a family of eleven children born to the marriage of James Hamm and Mary Milton, natives of the "Palmetto State." After their marriage they moved to McNairy County, Tenn., and in 1831 located in St. Francis County, Ark., and two years later located in what is now Franklin County. Here the father died in 1849, and the mother in 1860, being fifty-eight and sixty-three years of age, respectively. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church for many years, and throughout life followed the occupation of farming. Both were of Welsh-Irish descent, and the father was a Democrat in his political views. At the age of eighteen years Joseph Hamm left home and began doing for himself, being engaged in tilling the soil in Johnson, Searcy and Franklin Counties. In 1852 he started to make the overland trip to California, and after a journey of six months reached his destination. He worked in the mines for some time, making plenty of money, returning home via the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba and New Orleans. Soon after his return he purchased land and re-engaged in farming, but during the war all his movable property was destroyed, and since that time he has been actively engaged in trying to retrieve his fallen fortunes, at which he has been exceptionally successful. From 1861 until 1867 he resided in Crawford County, but since that time he has been residing in Franklin County, where he is quite extensively engaged in raising corn and cotton, the former averaging forty bushels to the acre and the latter one-half bale. August 9, 1857, he was wedded to Cynthia E., a daughter of William J. Remy. She was born in Kentucky in 1840, and died in Franklin County on the 1st of May, 1860. She was a member in good standing of the Primitive Baptist Church, and became the mother of three children: James W. H., P. H., who died at the age of five years, and E. J., aged three years at the time of his death. March 10, 1861, Mr. Hamm married Julia A. P. Turner, who was born in Georgia in 1840. She is still living, and is the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are living: J. V.; E. T., who died at the age of two years; M. E., wife of Dr. J. T. Crocker; J. W.; Vernetia, wife of A. J. Beard; Julia A. P.; Addison O., who died when twelve years of age; C. D., H. A., Samantha E., Frank and Emmett. Mr. Hamm is a Mason, a Democrat, and he and wife and two children are members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Dix Hamm, general merchant at Mulberry, is a native of Arkansas, born June 28, 1854, and son of Elisha and Sarah (Bumland) Hamm, both natives of Alabama, the former deceased, but the latter still living. The father was a farmer all his life, and reared his son, Dix Hamm, to that occupation, which the latter followed in connection with trading until twenty-two years of age. He then attended the Bourland Academy two years, after which, in 1878, he engaged in merchandising five miles north of Ozark. In 1880 he established himself in Mulberry, where he has a stock of goods valued at from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and his annual sales equal at least \$25,000. He has a large and well-selected stock of goods, and is doing well in his business. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Rosa Bledsoe, daughter of J. P. Bledsoe, and a native of Mississippi, born near Aberdeen in 1869. This union resulted in the birth of two children, a girl and a boy, named Agnes and Guy. Mr. Hamm started with rather limited means,

but by hard work and economy now finds himself in comfortable circumstances. He owns a farm in Crawford County of 160 acres, and 500 acres of bottom land. He also owns three town lots in Mulberry, and is also erecting a stone building 26x100 feet, one story high; besides this he owns the house and lot where he now resides.

Joshua L. Hargrove was born in Limestone County, Ala., March 25, 1826, and is a son of Joshua and Lucretia (Seal) Hargrove. The father was of English lineage, and was born in Georgia, and died in Saline County, Ark., June 29, 1888, at the age of about ninety years. The mother died in Crawford County, Ark., in 1853, when about forty-five years old. They were married in Limestone County, Ala., where they lived a number of years, then removing to Illinois, thence to Kentucky, and after a time located in Fayette County, Tenn., removing about 1837 to Prairie County, Ark. After residing in Franklin, Crawford and Conway Counties, Ark., they removed to the "Lone Star State," and a year or two before the father's death returned to Arkansas, locating in Saline County. They were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became wealthy farmers. After his first wife's death the father married Mahala Jane Olilinger, who is still living, and resides in Saline County. Joshua L. Hargrove, whose name heads this sketch, is one of seven surviving members of a family of thirteen children, whose names are as follows: Emily, the widow of William Gabriel; Elizabeth, widow of John Barnes, who died while serving in the Southern army; Mary, wife of Martin Barker, of Crawford County, Ark.; Lucretia A., wife of James Ford; B. F., Thomas J. and Joshua L. The latter resided under the paternal roof until the fall of 1850, when he was united in marriage to Mrs. Nancy P. Lucas, who was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., June 12, 1830. Five of the seven children born to them are living: Martha L., wife of John Rutledge; James E.; Lucinda Alice, wife of David Lancaster; Arthur G. and Robert P. Mr. Hargrove is a Democrat, and has been a farmer all his life, his career as an agriculturist being attended with good results. All his property has been acquired through his own exertions, and he has given each of his children a good start in life. In January, 1863, he enlisted in Capt. Hugh Wilson's company, Col. John Hill's regiment, and served with credit until the close of the war. He did duty as a scout the most of the time, and during one of his expeditions was without food for five days. His paternal grandfather, James Hargrove, enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary War, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was with Gen. Greene, and participated in many fiercely contested battles. He was a native of England.

L. R. Hawkins, groceryman, of Mulberry, Ark., is a native of Franklin County, Ark., born November 28, 1841, and is one of eight children born to his parents, Lewis and Sarah J. (Smith) Hawkins, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively. The parents were married in Tennessee, and of the eight children born to their union only two are now living: L. R., and Sarah A., widow of J. C. Jordon. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins came to Franklin County, Ark., in 1835, and were among the first settlers. The father died in 1859 and the mother in 1874. He was a farmer all his life, and this occupation his son, L. R., followed until 1870, when he engaged in milling, and continued at this until three years later, when he engaged in merchandising at Pleasant Hill. In 1879 he left this town and located in Mulberry, where he ran a hotel for some time. He was married in 1861, May 19, to Miss Sarah E. Jordon, daughter of William and Evalyn Jordon, a native of Franklin County, Ark., born February 4, 1844, her parents having moved to this county the same year of her birth. To their union have been born nine children, three deceased: Benjamin, S. B., Robert L., Estella, Myrtle and Anna. Those deceased were named Lula A., Clara and an infant. Mr. Hawkins is a Republican in politics, has been mayor of Mulberry, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Thomas E. Henderson was born in Cass County, Ga., September 7, 1840, and is a son of James and Nancy (Brown) Henderson, natives of the same State. In 1850 the family moved to Sevier County, Ark. After farming four years there they moved to Polk County, where the father died in 1855. The mother died in Franklin County in 1880. Thomas E. grew to maturity in Polk County, on the farm, and during the latter part of 1861 enlisted in the Fourth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate army, under Col. McNair. He served in several minor engagements, and was once taken prisoner, but made his escape in about twenty-

four hours. He was discharged for disability about a year after enlisting, and then returned to Polk County, and after his recovery engaged in farming. He was married in that county April 11, 1865, to Miss E. D. Ransom, a native of Alabama, who was reared in Franklin County, and daughter of George Ransom, now deceased, but formerly of Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Henderson farmed a year in Polk County, and then in January, 1866, located in White Oak Township, Franklin Co. He moved upon his present farm in 1878. This place he has cleared and enlarged, and it is now one of the nicest farms in the neighborhood. He lives in a good one-story residence; has two tenement houses and comfortable out-buildings, and devotes about three acres to fruit raising. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have three children: Maggie, wife of Prof. H. A. Nickell; James W. and Mary E. Both our subject and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which all their children belong. Mr. Henderson is an elder in the church and an active worker.

Frank S. Henry & Co., general merchants at Mulberry, and representative business men of that town, carry a stock of goods valued at from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and with annual sales to the amount of about \$25,000. Mr. Henry is a wide-awake, thorough-going business man, and by his industry and close attention to business would succeed in any undertaking. He was born in Alabama December 23, 1858, and is the son of John B. and M. C. Henry, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. He grew to manhood in his native State, and at the age of seventeen engaged in merchandising, which occupation he has followed thus far through life with fair success. He came to this State in 1884, settling in Crawford County, but in 1887 left there and came to Mulberry, where he has since been one of the prominent merchants of the place. He was married in April, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Folippen, who bore him one child, Roscoe. Mr. Henry is a member of Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Hiatt, an industrious farmer of Franklin County, was born in Marion County, Ind., September 11, 1836, and is a son of Reuben and Mary A. (Rogers) Hiatt, natives of Kentucky. The grandparents removed from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day, and located on a farm. Reuben Hiatt was born in Garrard County, Ky., where he was reared, and whence, after his marriage, he removed to Indiana, settling in Marion County in 1836; in 1844 he located in Johnson County on a farm, and in 1863 went to Kansas, where he died two years later. To Reuben and Mary A. Hiatt were born five children, viz.: Hawkins, John, Reuben, Henry and Sarah. At the age of nineteen Henry Hiatt went to Texas, returning to Arkansas in 1856 and locating at Fort Smith. He married Angeletta Taylor, daughter of Z. Taylor, and they have a family of eight children, viz.: Mary A., wife of John Rank; William H.; Lillie, now Mrs. O. Paggett; Sarah E., who married Robert Willis; Laura, Charles, Eugene H. and Oscar L. Mr. Hiatt located on the farm where he now lives in 1859. At one time he owned 640 acres, but he has given his sons farms, and he now conducts a well-improved farm. In 1863 he enlisted in the First Arkansas Battalion, United States Army, whose headquarters were at Fayetteville, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to his home. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. H. Hicks, present mayor and notary public of Mulberry, is a native of Mississippi, born January 15, 1850, being the son of John G. and Mary E. (Asbill) Hicks, natives of South Carolina. The father is still living, and is a resident of this county, but the mother died in 1876. Their son, R. H. Hicks, remained in his native State until eighteen years of age, and then, in January, 1868, settled near Mulberry, Ark., where he followed the occupation of a tiller of the soil, the same occupation his father followed before him, and continued at this until 1880, when he engaged in merchandising, to which he has since attended. In 1879 he was elected justice of the peace, and held this position for five years. In 1884 he was appointed notary public, and has also served as alderman of the city for three years. He is a member of the Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge, No. 233, is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 61, and is also a member of the K. of H., Mulberry Lodge No. 3170. He has been married twice, first, to Miss Martha A. Williams, in 1868. She was a native of Franklin County, Ark., was the daughter of John Williams, and died in 1872, leaving two children: Lela and Ethel. The last mentioned is now deceased. Mr. Hicks was married the second



time, in 1873, to Mary E. Lloyd, daughter of Samuel and Louisa Lloyd, and a native of Georgia, born July 14, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks became the parents of four children, only three now living: Ella, Emma, Early P. and Lula (deceased). Mr. Hicks is a Democrat in his political opinions, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William Allison Hill was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., five miles from Salisbury, on August 18, 1812, and is a son of Josiah and Susan (Hughey) Hill, natives of North Carolina and Scotland, respectively. About 1824 the father went to Georgia, and three years later immigrated to Perry County, Tenn., where he farmed upon the Buffalo River, and lived until his death. There our subject passed his youth, and married Winnie Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, who went to Tennessee from North Carolina. In 1833 Mr. Hill removed to Arkansas, and May 2 arrived in Crittenden County, where he spent twenty months. In 1834 he located in Mulberry Valley, eighteen miles north of Ozark, where he has since made his home. During those early days game and wild animals abounded, and Mr. Hill often spent days hunting and roaming through the woods. He farmed a number of years, and in 1832 engaged in the mercantile business. In 1836 he sold his business, and for two years sold goods upon his farm. He now devotes his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits, although for a number of years, until 1833, he kept a hotel and stage stand. Mr. Hill's farm contains 600 acres of good, fertile land, 150 of which he has cleared and cultivated. Mr. Hill's first wife died in Franklin County; she had borne him three sons and four daughters: William A. (deceased), Sarah (wife of James Samuels, a farmer of Madison County), Susan (wife of M. Hill), Josiah (married, and on home place), Narcissa (wife of James Dickerson), Jane (wife of Thomas Dickerson) and Pleasant (who is married and a resident of this county). About 1875 Mr. Hill was united in marriage to the widow of William Stuart, an early settler of Mulberry Valley. This lady is an active member of the Primitive Baptist Church, of which she has been a member over twenty years. Mr. Hill has belonged to the same church over thirty years. He is also a Mason of long standing.

Richard W. Hill was born in Limestone Township, of this county, December 14, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Mary E. (Warren) Hill, natives of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1836, and located in Mulberry Valley. Here the father farmed until his death in 1855. Our subject is the only surviving son of a family of three sons and two daughters who grew to maturity. One of his brothers died in the Indian Territory, and one in Texas, both leaving families. The sisters, Mrs. William Dickerson and Mrs. J. Hill, live in this county. Richard W. grew to manhood upon the home farm, and in May, 1861, enlisted in the State troops. In August of the same year, upon the disbandment of his regiment, he joined the regular army, and served as a private under Col. Gordon until the end of the war. He participated in the fights at Pilot Knob, Mo., Big Blue, Jefferson City, Kansas City and Independence, besides numerous skirmishes. He returned home in May, 1865. In 1856 he was married to Mary E. Courts, daughter of Robert E. Courts, and a native of this county. He then located sixteen miles north of Ozark, where he has a fine farm of 810 acres, over 600 of which are good valley land. He cultivates 380 acres, and devotes six acres to fruit growing. He is a well-to-do and successful farmer, and has one of the best farms in this vicinity. Mrs. Hill died in 1872, leaving one daughter, Martha E., wife of E. M. Fowler. Mr. Hill afterward married Mary Anderson, daughter of Cane Anderson, and a native of Tennessee. To this marriage three children have been born: Jennie, Robert E. Lee, Samuel J. Tilden and Joseph E., who died January 2, 1888, aged twelve. Mrs. Hill died January 10, 1888, a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hill is a Royal Arch Mason, and has held several official positions in the Blue Lodge.

Tanner G. Hill was born in Johnson County, Ark., February 2, 1840. His father, W. K. Hill, was born in Tennessee, and when a young man came to Arkansas, settling in Johnson County, where he married Nancy Harris, a native of North Carolina. He then farmed in Johnson County until his death in 1845, just previous to his death purchasing the land upon which our subject now lives. His widow continued to live upon this farm until her death, March 5, 1887. Tanner G. is the only child living of a family of three sons and two daughters. He passed his boyhood upon his father's farm, and August 12, 1860, was married to Malinda Jane Byrd, daughter of William Byrd, and a native of Johnson

County. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, Confederate Army. At the battle of Chickamauga he received a wound which disabled him for several months, but after his recovery he joined Col. J. F. Hill's regiment of cavalry, and accompanied Price upon his raid. He was captured in Kansas upon their return, and held a prisoner until March, 1865. He then went to Richmond, received a furlough and returned home. Among other battles he fought at Elkhorn, Farmington, Miss., Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Richmond and Pilot Knob. After the war he engaged in farming. Mrs. Hill died December 22, 1884, leaving seven children: Amanda E., wife of George Odom; Eliza, Augustus B., Lon., Charles S., Ada E. and William C. Five children died in early childhood. One daughter, Fannie J., died in September, 1879, aged fourteen. February 18, 1885, Mr. Hill was united in marriage in this county to Nancy, daughter of Jesse Johnson, and a native of Kentucky. This marriage has been blessed with three children: Rufus, Kinn and Thurman. Mr. Hill has lived upon the old homestead since his first marriage, and now owns 200 acres, and forty-five in another tract separate from the homestead. He is a Master Mason, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Protestant Church.

George W. Hill, a prominent farmer of Prairie Township, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., June 18, 1840, and is a son of Joab and Elizabeth J. (Sharp) Hill. Joab Hill, who was a native of Surrey County, N. C., was born March 31, 1801, and when a child went with his parents to Knox County, Tenn., and from there to Claiborne County, where he grew to manhood and learned the cabinet trade, which he followed but a short time, and then turned his attention to school-teaching and farming. During his life he took quite a prominent part in politics. In 1829 he married Elizabeth J. Sharp, who was born in Lee County, Va., in 1804, and subsequently went to Campbell County, Tenn., with her parents. Mrs. Hill, who was a member of the Baptist Church, died in 1858, the mother of twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and five of whom are now living, viz.: Eliza, George W., Nancy E., Elizabeth J., Reuben D. In 1865 the father married Mary Chitwood, who still survives. He died May 20, 1871, at Williamsburgh, Ky. George W. Hill grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was in active service during the entire war, participating in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, New Hope Church and others. He surrendered under Gen. Johnston, April 26, 1865, when he went to Chambers County, Ala., and thence to Union County, Tenn., engaging in farming, which occupation he followed eight or nine years. In 1881 he removed to Franklin County, Ark., and settled on his present place in 1886. He owns a good farm, with 104 acres under cultivation, and has it well stocked. December 11, 1866, he married Sarah A. Powell, who was born in Grainger County, Tenn., August 7, 1844, and is a daughter of George Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have seven children, viz.: William A., Reuben D., John D., Elnora and Tricora (twins), Virginia and Adbert N. The parents and William A. are members of the Baptist Church.

William L. Holder, an agriculturist of Franklin County, was born in Winston County, Miss., March 12, 1843, and is a son of John L. and Martha (Sutles) Holder, natives of the State of Alabama. The father, who was a gunsmith and blacksmith by trade, remained in his native State until about twenty-four years of age, when he removed to Mississippi, where he owned a large farm, and remained until his death, which occurred in May, 1878. His widow still lives. In this family were nine children, of whom five are living, viz.: Jane, (widow of Titus Yarbrough), William L., John C., Thomas T. and Elijah. The parents were both members of the Baptist Church. William L. was reared on his father's farm in Mississippi. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; was in the bombardment of Pensacola and the battles of Chickamauga and Franklin, serving until the close of the war. He then returned to Mississippi, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Franklin County, Ark., and two years later located on his present farm near Charleston, which is underlaid with coal, and is very valuable. In 1866 Mr. Holder married Emma J. Pettigrew, who was born in 1844, and is a daughter of Ebenezer Pettigrew. Mr. and Mrs. Holder are the parents of five children, viz.: Sallie P., John E., James L., Mattie K. and Augustus B. One infant is deceased. Mrs. Holder is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Holder is a Democrat in politics.

Hon. Richard F. Hooper was born in Pope County, Ark., December 28, 1849, and is a son of Thomas and Selina (Hatcher) Hooper, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. When a lad the father accompanied his parents to Knox County, Tenn., where he grew to manhood and married. In 1837 he located in Pope County, Ark., and there reared his family of three sons, Thomas, Richard and Henry. He died in Conway County, whither he had moved in 1868. During his life-time he served as justice of the peace, besides filling other local offices, and he was a soldier in the Mexican War. Our subject lived with his father until his demise, and after arriving at years of discretion, and realizing the necessity of a good education, he saved money enough to enter the Emory and Henry College. As his means were not sufficient to enable him to complete the college course, he returned to Arkansas, and for fourteen months taught in Van Buren, at the Quitman College. In 1876 he went to Ozark and engaged in teaching at that place, and has since that time spent nine years engaged in the same vocation in Franklin County, of which he has been a resident twelve years. Mr. Hooper is one of the leading men of the county in all educational matters, and has been chosen by the school board of Ozark as a teacher in the Ozark College for the following year. In the fall of 1886 he was elected representative of his county by a large majority, and served in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly with honorable distinction, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In connection with teaching, Mr. Hooper is interested in farming, and he is the owner of over 100 acres of land, the greater part of which is cultivated. His farm is located on the south side of the Arkansas River, and is well improved, with good buildings, etc. May 30, 1880, Prof. Hooper was united in marriage, at Ozark, to Miss Julia Webb, daughter of Perry F. Webb, one of the pioneer merchants of Ozark, now deceased. Mrs. Hooper was born in this county, and educated in Ozark. She has borne four children: Perry Thomas, Selina F. and Christopher C., now living, and Richard C. who died in infancy. Mr. Hooper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Royal Arch Mason. His wife belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church.

William T. Hopkins was born in Floyd County, Ga., near Rome, September 17, 1846. The father, Thomas Hopkins, was born in North Carolina, where he grew to manhood, and the mother was Mary Chambers, a native of Georgia, in which State she was married, and it was there that Mr. Hopkins engaged in farming until his death. Our subject was reared upon the farm in his native county, and made his home with his father until grown. In 1867 he married Martha A. Williams, also a native of Georgia. In 1872 he immigrated to Arkansas from Georgia, and locating in Conway County, farmed there four years. He then sold his farm and came to Franklin County, and in 1876 located upon his present farm of seventy-nine acres, which he has since greatly improved. This place is situated two miles east of Ozark, and three acres are devoted to fruit growing. Mrs. Hopkins died in 1879, leaving one son, Francis P., who is now twelve years of age. In September, 1879, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage, in Franklin County, to Pearl Smith, a native of Georgia, and daughter of Mrs. Hannah Smith. This union has been blessed with two children: Fannie and Addie. Mrs. Hopkins belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her husband to the Missionary Baptist. In Masonry the latter has taken the Royal Arch degree.

Zachariah Hopper is a progressive farmer and stock raiser of Franklin County, Ark., and was born in Giles County, Tenn., November 6, 1831. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (McKinney) Hopper, were born in Burke County, N. C., and died in Rabun County, Ga., in 1857 and 1842, respectively, the former being about sixty-five years of age, and the latter forty-nine. They were married in North Carolina, and from there moved to Giles County, Tenn., thence to Georgia, where they made Rabun County their home until their respective deaths. Four of their eleven children are now living: Jasper, John, Sarah Adaline, wife of Henry Gillespie, and Zachariah. The latter was thirty-five years of age before he left home, as he assisted his father in rearing the younger members of the family. In 1852 he was seized with the "gold fever," and accordingly immigrated to California, via Charleston, S. C., Cuba and the Isthmus of Panama. He spent three years in that State, engaged in mining, at which he was quite successful, and in 1855 returned to Georgia, via New Orleans, locating in Gordon County, where he lived until 1870, and then came to Franklin County,

Ark., where he has since made his home. He is now one of the most extensive farmers in Iva Township, having 180 acres of land under cultivation, and since his residence in the township has served as justice of the peace four years. December 23, 1857, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Hinton, a daughter of John and Mary Hinton. She was born in Elbert County, Ga., June 18, 1836, and died in Franklin County, Ark., April 2, 1886. She was a true Christian in every sense of the word, a devoted wife and mother, and her death was an irreparable loss to her husband and children. Nine of their ten children are living: California, widow of William Hall; Sarah J., wife of Theodore Johnson; Martha Ann, wife of Thompson Knox; Mary E., wife of B. Hatfield; Marinda, Flora Adaline, Jennie Florence, William Henry and James S. John Lawson died when an infant. Mr. Hopper has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1869, and has always been a staunch Democrat in politics, and is always ready to support laudable enterprises. The family are highly esteemed in the community in which they reside.

W. C. Hudson, M. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Mulberry, Ark., was born in Pulaski County, Ky., July 11, 1849, and is the son of T. W. and Sarah E. (Boone) Hudson. The father was of Irish descent and the mother of Irish-English and German. The former died in 1883, but the latter is still living, and is a distant relative of the native woodsman, Daniel Boone. She is the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Dr. W. C. Hudson was the eldest son and second child born to his parents, with whom he remained until seventeen years of age, when he went to Middle Tennessee, and there remained until twenty-one years of age engaged in farming. He then commenced the study of medicine in 1876, and entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in 1879, from which institution he graduated in 1884. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1880, and now has a large and lucrative practice at Mulberry. He was married in Nashville, Tenn., in 1884, to Miss May Turner, daughter of E. P. and Mary Turner, and a native of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Hudson was born one child, May. He owns a house and several town lots in Mulberry, and is the owner of 120 acres of land, all the result of labor and economy on his part. Aside from this he has a half interest in a drug store with J. W. Bailey.

Charles E. Hudson, a farmer of Prairie Township, was born August 23, 1855, and is a son of Charles E. and Eliza (Mealer) Hudson. Stephen Hudson, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, where he lived until after his marriage, when he removed to Limestone County, Ala., and located on a farm. In 1852 he went to Arkansas and settled on a farm in Franklin County, where he died in 1869 at an advanced age. Charles E. Hudson, Sr., was a native of Limestone County, Ala., and was reared on a farm. In 1839 he married Eliza Mealer, who was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1820, and in 1852 they took up land in Franklin County, Ark. Of their five children two are now living, viz.: Caroline (wife of James Moffatt) and Charles E. The father was a strong temperance man, and was a member of the Sons of Temperance, in which he took an active part. He died August 6, 1855, and in 1861 his widow married Dr. L. K. Massey, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College and a prominent physician and surgeon of Northwestern Arkansas. He was surgeon of Gen. Cabell's brigade during the late war, and accumulated considerable property. He died March 23, 1883, leaving one son, Arnantrille, who is now in Mexico. Charles E. Hudson, subject of our sketch, was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education. In 1875 he married Caroline Bryant, who was born in Jackson County, Ga., and is a daughter of W. L. Bryant, a farmer, who settled in Franklin County in 1870. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, one of whom is deceased. Those living are William, Lucy, Belva, Eva May, Charles and Edwin (twins) and Deborah. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Joel Q. Hunter, a leading citizen of Franklin County, Ark., was born in Fayette County, Miss., May 22, 1848, being one of seven surviving members of a family of twelve children born to the marriage of Stephen D. Hunter and Ellen C. Smith, both of whom were born in Tennessee, the former in Maury County. They were married in Mississippi, whither they had removed with their parents when children, and resided in that State a number of years after their union. Shortly before the war they removed to Texas, but after a brief residence in that State returned to Mississippi. The father was an uncommis-

sioned officer during the war, and participated in many battles in which Lee was engaged, but was never seriously wounded or taken prisoner. In 1868 he and family removed to Franklin County, Ark., where he became a wealthy farmer, and spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1880, when about sixty years of age, and throughout his long and useful career was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. His wife is still living, and resides on the old homestead in Franklin County. Joel Q. Hunter, their son, remained at home until 1873, when he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Lesley, a daughter of Samuel Lesley, by whom he became the father of five children: Lena L., Gertrude, Eureka, James F. (deceased) and Samuel D. Mrs. Hunter was born in Callaway County, Mo., October 6, 1855. Mr. Hunter is a Democrat, and one of the industrious, enterprising and progressive citizens of the county.

Creed C. Hunter, a progressive and prosperous farmer of Franklin County, Ark., is a Mississippian, born in Lafayette County, June 29, 1850, and is a son of Stephen D. and Ellen C. (Smith) Hunter [see sketch of Joel Q. Hunter for parents' history]. The following are the names of their children who are living: Joel Q., S. D., Bell (wife of John Jeffin), L. S., Loba (who lives with her mother), S. H. (who also resides on the old home place) and Creed C. The latter remained with his parents until he attained his twenty-first birthday, when he engaged in farming and stock dealing, which he has continued up to the present time, meeting with more than an ordinary degree of success. He now owns a large, well-improved and well-stocked farm, and is considered one of the prosperous citizens of the county. On October 18, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Cener Boone, a daughter of Col. Squire Boone. She was born in Franklin County, Ark., July 10, 1857, and by Mr. Hunter became the mother of seven children: Voet, Claud, Edgar, Jessie, Neta, Otis and Colonel. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. He is ever ready to aid all worthy enterprises, such as schools, churches, etc., and in his business dealings with his fellow men has ever been fair, honorable and just.

William H. Hyams, farmer, and one of the prominent stock raisers of the township, is now residing on Section 15, where he owns eighty acres of excellent farming land, with fifty acres under cultivation. He was born in what is now Crawford County, Ark., in 1852, and is the son of David S. and Mary (Johnson) Hyams, natives of the same State, and of English extraction. The mother is deceased, but the father is still living, and is now residing in the "Golden State." William H. Hyams grew to manhood on the farm, and agricultural pursuits have been his chief occupation through life, which he has carried on in connection with stock raising. He was married in this county in September, 1877, choosing for his life companion Miss Alice D. Bennett, who was born in Arkansas in 1862. An interesting family of four children were the result of this union: David S., William A., Leona E. and Charles C. Notwithstanding the fact that he started in life poor, Mr. Hyams' efforts, coupled with those of his wife, have been all-sufficient in securing a good and comfortable home.

J. T. Jeanes, a prominent agriculturist of the county, is a native of West Tennessee, born October 28, 1846, and the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Prother) Jeanes, both natives of South Carolina, and of Irish descent. The mother died in 1882, but the father is still living, and although eighty-seven years of age is yet in full possession of his faculties and in vigorous health. He has been a farmer all his life. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom lived to be grown, and three of whom are now living: J. N., of Tennessee; Laura N., wife of John T. Carter, of Tennessee, and the subject of this sketch. The father started in life with very limited means, but by hard labor and economy, coupled with good judgment, amassed a fortune, and was supposed to be worth as much as \$75,000 previous to the war, but lost a considerable portion of it during that period by the Union soldiers. His son, J. T. Jeanes, came to Arkansas in 1882, but was married in his native State, in 1875, to Miss Martha E. Warren, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of James and Louisa Warren, also natives of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Jeanes were born three children: Nora, Eula and Warren. Mr. Jeanes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 238, is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jeanes is the owner of fifty-six acres of good farming land, 115 acres of good bottom land, a five-acre lot where he now resides, and sixty acres in Faulkner County, Ark.

A. C. Johnston, M. D., physician and surgeon of Mulberry Township, and a resident of Mulberry, was born in North Carolina, near Rollins, February 24, 1825, and is the son of Whitmill and Elizabeth (Mercer) Johnston, both natives of North Carolina. Their native county was settled by a colony of his ancestors, who located there prior to the Revolutionary War, and where many of their descendants are now living. He was a distant relative (third cousin) of Gen. Joseph Johnston. He was reared on a farm, which occupation he followed all his life. His son, Dr. A. C. Johnston, reached fifteen years of age in his native county (Burke), and then moved with his parents to Alabama. In 1859 he left that State, and settled in Arkansas, where he remained until 1863, when he went to Texas, and after remaining there two years returned to Arkansas. He then commenced the study of medicine under John C. Lewis, and afterward attended New Orleans College from which institution he graduated in 1866. He then commenced the practice of his profession in White (now Miller) County, Ark., but came to Franklin County, Ark., in 1868, and has since been engaged in the constant practice of his profession. After one year in this county he went to Waldron, Scott Co., Ark., where he remained until 1875, when he returned to Franklin County. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Rebecca C. Simmons, a native of Alabama, born in 1829, and they became the parents of an excellent family. Dr. Johnston is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason, and is an honest, upright citizen, and an excellent practitioner.

Pinkney S. Johnston, M. D., was born in Henderson County, N. C., June 17, 1845, and is a son of Samuel P. and Sarah Ann (Bell) Johnston, natives of North Carolina. The father moved to Polk County, Tenn., when Pinkney was a small child. He was a carpenter by trade, and worked at that business in connection with farming. In 1859 he moved with his family to Winston County, Ala., where he became an influential citizen. He served some time as county treasurer, and died in Lawrence County, Ala., in 1868. When a lad of fourteen our subject accompanied his parents to Alabama, where he grew to manhood and received an education. In 1868 he returned to Tennessee, and studied dentistry, which he afterward practiced. During his leisure hours he studied medicine for six years, and in the winter of 1885 and 1886 attended a course of lectures at Memphis, having in November, 1876, come to Franklin County, Ark., and located in White Rock Township. Here he practiced dentistry until his medical course was completed, since which time his attention has been given to his profession. He graduated from the medical college at Memphis in the spring of 1888. June 21, 1878, Dr. Johnston was united in marriage, in White Rock Township, to Ellen D. Peters, who was born and educated in Georgia, and is a daughter of John M. Peters. Dr. Johnston is a Master Mason. To himself and wife the following children have been born: John Samuel, Charles W., Henry P., Alva, and Martha A., who died at the age of two years.

William Kendrick, a well-to-do and progressive farmer of White Oak Township, was born in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., March 10, 1831, and is a son of Wiley and Charity (Radian) Kendrick, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. Both died in Pontiac County, Miss., of cholera, in 1842, aged about thirty-five years. The father was a mechanic and farmer, and he and wife became the parents of nine children, only two of whom are living: Wiley, who is a farmer of Monroe County, Ark., and William. The latter and his elder brother reared, cared and provided for the younger members of the family, following the occupation of farming. The latter was also engaged in overseeing a portion of the time, and when starting out in life for himself it was without means. He acquired a considerable amount of property before the war, but during that lamentable struggle all his property was destroyed. He now has one of the finest farms in Franklin County, Ark., consisting of 213 acres, which is the result of energy and business ability. In March, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Davis' company, Col. Churchill's regiment, Confederate States Army, and after the battle of Shiloh was engaged in scouting during the remainder of the war. In December of 1860 he was married to Annie Taylor, who died in 1868, in Monroe County, Ark., where she was born. At the time of her death she was about twenty-three years of age. She left three children, who are all living in Franklin County: Cornelius, Samuel and Calvin. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Afterward Mr. Kendrick married Elvira Givins, who also died in her native county (Monroe) fifteen months later. His

third and present wife is Mary Threadgill, a daughter of William Threadgill. She was born in Tennessee, and is the mother of five children: Ada, Oscar, John, Charles and Henrietta. Previous to the war Mr. Kendrick located in Monroe County, Ark., and in 1877 came to Franklin County, where he has since made his home. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a Democrat.

William V. King was born in Anderson District, S. C., March 9, 1832, and is a son of Lyndon and Nancy (Hughes) King, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. His maternal grandfather, William Hughes, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The father was married in South Carolina, where he lived for several years after. He later moved to Paulding County, Ga., and there died in 1857. In Georgia William V. passed his youth, and when of age married. Laura Morrison, a native of Henderson County, N. C., became his wife in September, 1860, and is now the mother of seven children: Mary Jane, wife of H. C. Peters; Martha, wife of J. W. Taff; Cornelia, James T., I. M., Henry L. and Emma. In 1861 Mr. King enlisted in the Third Brigade of Col. Stephens' division, and served until the close of the war. He was in the fight at Tazewell, Tenn., August 8, 1862, and at Baker's Creek, Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope and the siege of Atlanta. While on detached duty, in 1864, he was taken prisoner, and held the remainder of the time at Fort Delaware. In 1871 he returned to his family in Georgia, and in the fall of that year came to Arkansas, and homesteaded land in Franklin County. He now owns 180 acres of land, which he has purchased at different times, and has fifty acres in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. King is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James P. King, a successful farmer, and one of the enterprising business men of Franklin County, Ark., is a native of Alabama, born September 30, 1832, and is the son of J. F. and Rachel (Gurley) King. The father was a native of Alabama, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a Presbyterian minister. He died in 1856. The mother was born in North Carolina, and was of English-Scotch descent. She is still living, and is a resident of the State of Oregon. Their son, James P. King, moved with his parents to Arkansas when a small boy, and was nearly all over the State, but remained mostly in Madison County until fourteen years of age. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this occupation he has since followed in connection with merchandising, which he carried on for fourteen years. He was married in Franklin County, Ark., in 1862, to Miss Jennie, daughter of E. and M. (Bently) Wilson, who were pioneers of the State of Arkansas. Mrs. King was born in Arkansas, and died on October 16, 1885. To their marriage were born eleven children, six now living: Mary C., James P., Emzey, Lena (wife of Gordon Garrett), Lee (at home), Benonia V. Mr. King is the owner of 7,000 acres of land, 265 acres under cultivation, making one of the best stock farms in the county, and bountifully supplied with wells, etc. He erected a gin mill in 1868, at a cost of \$6,000, and combined with this he has a flouring and corn mill.

James V. King is a son of James P. and Rebecca (May) King, and was born near Nashville, Tenn., August 12, 1834. James P. King, also a native of Tennessee, located on a farm near Nashville after his marriage. He studied medicine and practiced that profession a few years, but after the late war he engaged in farming. In 1836 he located in Johnson County, Ark., where he resumed farming, and lived until his death, which occurred in 1886. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was class-leader for many years. Mrs. Rebecca King was born in Tennessee, and is a daughter of Jesse May, one of the leading men of Polk County, Ark. She is now living on the old homestead, in Johnson County, with her son, John F., who served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. Of the nine children born to James P. and Rebecca King eight are still living. James V. King was reared in Johnson County, on a farm, and received a common-school education. In April, 1857, he married Miss Mary E. Garretson, daughter of Aaron Garretson, of Franklin County, and their children are James A., John M., William J., David P. and Lee G. Mr. King settled on his present farm in 1856, where he owns 200 acres, and as a result of his industry and enterprise has 160 acres cleared and improved. At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted in Carroll's regiment, and was wounded during Price's raid at St. Clair, Mo. He returned to his home at the close of the war, and has since devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William M. Kizer, one of the leading citizens of White Oak Township, was

born in Morgan County, Mo., April 18, 1837, and is a son of Valentine and Frances (Davis) Kizer, natives of Bedford County, Tenn., and North Carolina, respectively. They were married in the father's native county, and about 1831 came to Missouri, locating in Salem County, where they resided for a while, and afterward removed to Osage County, where they died. They were farmers, and both died at the age of about forty-two years, leaving a family of five small children in destitute circumstances: Nancy H., Susan, William, John D. and Frances. All are living but Frances. They were reared by an uncle, who brought them from Missouri to Franklin County, Ark., in 1854. William began working as a farm laborer after coming to Arkansas, and continued this occupation for four years, when he entered a tract of land, and began farming on his own responsibility. At the end of two years he gave up farming to aid the Southern cause, enlisting in July, 1862, in Company I, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry. At the close of the war his company was disbanded at Marshall, Tex., and he resided in that State, whither his family had previously moved, until November, 1865, when he returned to Franklin County, Ark., and here has since made his home. He was without a penny that he could call his own at the close of the war, but by industry and economy he was soon able to purchase a tract of land, consisting of forty acres, which he has from time to time increased, until he now owns 240 acres of valuable and well-cultivated land. His success in life is due to his indomitable energy, perseverance and good management, and to his cheerful, practical and intelligent wife. On the 26th of January, 1859, he was married to Miss Thury M. Shaver, a daughter of Jacob B. Shaver. She was born in Washington County, Ark., March 18, 1836, and her union with Mr. Kizer resulted in the birth of nine children, six of whom are living: Madora J., wife of W. A. Lloyd; Laura Lorena, wife of T. F. Anderson; John A., Taylor E., Clark M. and Martha M. Those deceased are Jacob V., Sarepta L. and Flora Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Kizer, and all but their youngest child, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. Mrs. Kizer's father was a native of North Carolina, but removed to Tennessee at an early day, from which State he came to Washington County, Ark. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, being at the battle of New Orleans, and died in 1883 at the extreme old age of ninety-six.

Fred. Kobel, proprietor of a gin and saw-mill in Mulberry, Ark., and son of Abram and Anna Kobel, was born in St. Imes, Switzerland, in 1848. The parents were both natives of Switzerland, and of the same city in which our subject was born. The latter at an early age learned the silversmith trade, which he followed up to 1880. In 1871 he immigrated to the United States, settled in Ohio, where he remained for two years, and then went from there to Coffeeville, Miss. Here he remained until 1877, when he went to Hope, Ark., and from there to Mulberry in 1880. He here established a gin mill at a cost of \$5,500, employs six hands, and turns out twenty-four bales of cotton per day. He owns a house and lot in Mulberry, and besides this is the owner of forty acres of land. He started with little or no means, and is now a fair example of what may be accomplished by industry and close attention to business. He was married at Coffeeville, Miss., in 1878, to Miss Fanny Dodson, daughter of R. and N. Dodson, and a native of Coffeeville, Miss., born in 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Kobel were born four children: Rulla, Lillian, Fred and Ella. Mr. Kobel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in politics.

Hugh C. Lane, one of the prominent citizens of Iva Tp., Franklin Co., Ark., was born in Elder County, Ill., on the 16th of February, 1835, and is one of eleven children born to the marriage of Joseph Lane and Mary Hamm, who were born in Virginia and Illinois, and died in Arkansas in 1852 and 1867, respectively. The father was about sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, and had been twice married, his first union resulting in the birth of five children, Jesse, a resident of Barry County, Mo., being the only one now living. His last union resulted in the birth of seven sons and four daughters, the following of whom are living: Rhoda, widow of William Priett; Martha, wife of James Morgan; Kimberly, Hugh C. and A. J. In 1838 the Lane family came from Illinois to Arkansas, locating in Franklin County, where the father became a successful farmer. He and wife had for many years been members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he was a participant in the Black Hawk War, and in his political views was a Democrat. Hugh C. remained on the old home farm for about one year after his father's death, and then went to Texas, thence



to Missouri, and then to Tennessee, and after a short stay in Louisiana returned to his home in Arkansas. In 1854 he drove a herd of cattle to California, and remained there two years working in the mines. The following year he spent in teaming from Sacramento City to the mines, and then spent some time in working on a ranch on the San Joaquin River, after which he returned home via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. He earned quite a handsome of money during his sojourn in the West, and on his return home engaged in farming, and has now a good farm of 220 acres, 120 of which are under good cultivation and well improved. During the late war he lost all his property with the exception of a pony, but by industry and proper management is now well fixed financially. During 1861 he was engaged in teaming, but in July of the following year enlisted in the Confederate cavalry service, being a participant in the battles of Pea Ridge, Elk Horn, Oak Hill, Prairie Grove, and many skirmishes. He was captured once, but succeeded in effecting his escape. In 1859 he was married to Miss Emily Fisher, a daughter of Joshua Fisher. She was born in Crawford County, Ark., July 27, 1834, and is the mother of the following children: Harvey S., Theopolis, Maggie E., Rosanna, Bradley Lee, Josie, Jackson C., Ada and Richard. Mr. Lane is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in his political views. He has always been considered one of the leading citizens of the county, and is ever ready to support enterprises which are calculated to benefit the community in which he resides.

James W. Linzy was born in Pope County, Ark., November 19, 1850. His father, H. A. Linzy, was born in Missouri November 19, 1828, and when a child came to Arkansas, growing to manhood in Pope County. There he married Sarah E. Hickey, and afterward lived in Pope County four years. He then moved to Johnson County, where he farmed until his death, in 1861. He was a Confederate soldier, and was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, of that year, and died the following September, on the 7th day of that month. He was a stock dealer and drover, and made several trips to California. The first trip he remained in California nine months, and although he always went by the overland route he returned via the Isthmus of Panama. Mrs. Linzy was born in Pope County, and after the death of her husband continued to live upon the old place, where she still resides. Our subject remained at home with his mother until twenty-five years of age, and then came to Franklin County. In 1876 he located on Big Mulberry, and in December, 1883, purchased his present farm. He owns a tract of 200 acres, ninety of which are cleared, and has a comfortable house and good out-buildings. January 9, 1876, he was married, in Pope County, to Nancy N., daughter of George W. Burning, a native of Tennessee, now deceased. Mrs. Linzy was born in Franklin County, Ark., and is now the mother of five children: Ruth, Maggie, Maud L., James A., Rossie Merle. George A. died at the age of seven. Mr. and Mrs. Linzy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also their eldest daughter. Mr. Linzy is a Master Mason, and has held several official positions in his lodge. Politically he is a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. He took active lead in defeating the "Wheel," a political organization intended to injure his beloved party in his State, but the Wheel was defeated and utterly demoralized in the memorable campaign of 1888. He is a dominant spirit in his party, having no sectional feeling, but loves his party because of its great principles. Of course, then, he was a great adherent of President Cleveland.

Rev. John S. Lish was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., January 16, 1844, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Watson) Lish. The father was born in Hanover County, Va., in 1822, and when a child was left an orphan, and bound to John Kimbro to learn the brick-mason's trade. He went to Tennessee when but seven years of age, but before completing his trade left Mr. Kimbro, and began farming. He settled in Rutherford County, and there lived until his death, in 1857. In politics he was a Democrat. The mother was born in 1823, and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Watson, natives of North Carolina, who went to Tennessee in an early day. They located upon a farm in the center of the State, and there lived until their deaths, in 1842 and 1856, respectively. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and reared a large family of children, of whom the mother of our subject was the youngest. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1858. Four of her five children are now living: John S., David, Susan F., William

R. and Sarah E. (deceased). John S. was educated in Tennessee, and in 1858 was converted. Ten years later he took an active part in church work, and in March, 1880, placed himself under the care of King Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry, and was licensed October following. He was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in April, 1882. In 1889 he left Tennessee, and located in Howell County, Mo. Fourteen months later he went to Sharpe County, and after eleven months' residence there spent four years in Izard County. He afterward returned to Howell County for three years. In 1879 he located in Mill Creek Township, Ark., upon a farm, but has always given the greater part of his attention to the ministry. He has charge of three churches in this county and two in Sebastian County, and is an active worker for all worthy objects. January 22, 1863, he married Mary J., daughter of Robert N. and Tabitha Lynch, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Lish was born in Tennessee in 1841, and is the mother of four children: Tabitha (wife of S. F. Clark), William H., Mary S. I. and Samuel L. A. Mr. Lish belongs to Lowe's Creek Lodge No. 827, A. F. & A. M., and is also an I. O. O. F.

William E. McCain was born in Marshall County, Ky., June 29, 1838, and is a son of Thomas C. and Mary Ann (Murray) McCain, who were born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1808, and North Carolina October 15, 1810, respectively. They were married in Kentucky, whither they had both removed at an early day, and in 1844 moved to Lafayette County, Miss., where the father died on the 5th of September, 1861. There the mother still resides, an earnest and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The McCain family is of Irish descent, having come from the Emerald Isle to the United States during the Revolutionary War, and located in South Carolina. To Thomas C. McCain and wife were born nine children, six of whom are living. One son, James C., was killed during the war, about seventy-five miles south of Vicksburg. Six sons were in the Confederate army. At the age of twenty-two years William E. McCain, whose name heads this sketch, began to fight his own way in the world, and kept a grocery at Paris, Miss., until he joined the army. June 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Mississippi Infantry, serving in the ranks until after the battle of Macon, Ga., when he became wagon-master of the same regiment. He was in a number of hotly contested battles, among which were Columbus, Ky., Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, being taken prisoner at the latter battle. He was kept one month in the hospital at St. Louis, on account of sickness, and was then taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was retained until he was exchanged. He then rejoined his regiment, and took an important part in the battles of Mobile, Rome, Dalton, Resaca and Atlanta. At Fort Blakely he was again captured, and taken to Ship Island, where he was retained for about three months. During his service he received three slight wounds, and after the cessation of hostilities made his home in Mississippi until 1875, when he came to Franklin County, Ark., where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and is doing well financially. In September, 1866, he was married to Lucy Ann Kelly, a daughter of John Kelly, who lived just four months after her marriage. December 28, 1874, Mr. McCain was wedded to Martha Ann Taylor, who was born in Lafayette County, Miss., October 15, 1852. Six children were born to them: Walter L. (deceased), C. Elma, Martha Ann (deceased), William E., David C. and Charles H. Mr. and Mrs. McCain are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Democrat, is chairman of the central committee, and takes great interest in politics, being elected justice of the peace at one time, but would not serve.

Thomas McFerran, a native of Franklin County, Ark., was born February 17, 1843, and is a son of Samuel and Esther (Kennedy) McFerran. His paternal grandfather, Thomas McFerran, a native of Tennessee, and a farmer and blacksmith, first settled in Mississippi, where he lived until 1838, when he removed to Arkansas, locating on a farm in Franklin County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1851, in his seventieth year. He served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. He was justice of the peace in Prairie Township for a number of years, and was a staunch Democrat politically. Samuel McFerran was born, reared and educated in Tennessee; in 1837 he removed to Franklin County, Ark., where he owned 1,100 acres of land, 200 acres of which were under cultivation. He was also engaged in merchandising. In 1863 he was driven from his home by the Federal soldiers, and he located in Sevier County, which was his home until his death, March 3, 1864. In

1840 he married Esther, a daughter of Nathan Kennedy, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and settled in Franklin County in 1838. Esther McFerran died in 1846, leaving four children, viz.: Mary, wife of Samuel Wilburn; Thomas, Catherine, wife of D. W. Flannigan, and Harriet, who married A. L. Rogers. In 1850 Samuel McFerran married Catherine Dimme, by whom he had six children: Sarah J., deceased; Martha, wife of Alexander C. Nartham; James B., Margaret, John M., and Arminta, who married J. B. Gibson, and is now living on the old homestead in Prairie Township. Thomas McFerran grew to manhood in Franklin County, and received his education in the common schools of that county. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Third Arkansas State Troops, Confederate army, and served in the battles of Oak Hill, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, surrendering in 1865, when he returned to his home. In the fall of 1865 he went to Texas, where he herded cattle, and in the following year went to Missouri, where he was engaged in the same business. In 1867 he married Geliza Sharp, who was born in Franklin County, Ark., in 1848, and is a daughter of Hiram Sharp, one of the early settlers of the county. After his marriage Mr. McFerran settled on the farm where he now lives, which consists of 220 acres, of which 150 acres are under cultivation. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McFerran, whose names are Sarah C., now Mrs. P. Warren; Samuel, Hiram, Grover C. and Libbie. Mr. McFerran is actively interested in the public schools, and is an enterprising farmer and stock raiser.

William C. McIlroy is a native of this county, and was born March 25, 1842. His father, Robert McIlroy, was born in North Carolina, reared in East Tennessee, and there married Phoebe Stokes, also a native of North Carolina. In 1840 he left Tennessee and came to Madison County, Ark., but two years later removed to Franklin County, locating upon the farm where our subject now lives. He died September 10, 1877, but his wife is still living. William C. grew to manhood upon his present farm, and in 1862 joined Gordon's regiment of cavalry, in which he served until paroled at Clarksville in June, 1865. He participated in numerous skirmishes, and was in the fight at Mark's Mills and Prairie De Hand. June 23, 1861, he married Mary C. Hamm, a native of this county, and daughter of John Hamm, formerly of Tennessee. Since the war Mr. McIlroy has farmed uninterruptedly upon the old homestead, which he has improved to a great extent. He owns 250 acres of land, about 110 being devoted to farming and fruit growing. In 1886 Mr. McIlroy was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled satisfactorily one term. He is a Royal Arch Mason, has been master of his lodge eleven years, and has filled every position in the Blue Lodge. He is the recording steward of the Methodist Protestant Church, to which his wife also belongs. They are the parents of ten children, named as follows: Robert L., Walter A., Gertrude L., James H., Lillian D., John R., George S., Charles C., Phoebe and William E., all of whom are unmarried and live at home.

Noble R. McKinney is a son of George and Catherine (Dorland) McKinney, and was born on May 11, 1837, being one of three surviving members of a family of twelve children. George McKinney was born in Georgia, and died in Franklin County, Ark., in 1850, aged seventy-five years. He was a farmer; a soldier in the War of 1812, being a participant in the battle of New Orleans, and became a resident of Arkansas in 1837. His wife was born in South Carolina, and died in Franklin County, Ark., when her son, Noble R., was a child. The latter began doing for himself after his father's death, and met with a rough experience in his toils. He worked as a farm hand until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, serving four years. He was in many battles, among which are Corinth, Iuka, Pea Ridge, Oak Hill, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Black River and many others of less note. After his return from the war he purchased and improved an eighty acre tract of land, which he has since increased to 260 acres, with 160 under cultivation. He also deals quite extensively in stock. In October, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Crawford, a daughter of William Crawford. She was born in Franklin County, Ark., February 17, 1842, and became the mother of ten children: Martha J., Collins C., John S., Jesse, George G., Joseph S., Thomas E. and James Charles. Those deceased are William C. and Nancy E. Mr. McKinney is a staunch Democrat.

Hon. William R. McLane was born in Trigg County, Ky., July 8, 1832, and

is a son of Samuel R. and Martha (Sholar) McLane, who were also born in Trigg County. The father was a farmer and tobacco manufacturer, and acquired a goodly fortune in pursuing these callings. He was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, a Democrat in politics, and after his wife's death, which occurred in Trigg County, Ky., when her son, William R., was an infant, he was married to Nancy Jane Lacy, who died in Callaway County, Ky. William R. McLane is the only child by his father's first union, but he has a half sister and two half brothers, who are living: Martha B., now Mrs. Adkins, of Henry County, Tenn.; Thomas J., also of Henry County, and Henry H., a farmer of Kansas. William R. made his father's house his home until 1854, and acquired a good English education in the common school near his home, and at Conyersville (Tenn.) Academy. After leaving home he went to St. Clair County, Mo., in 1856, where he was engaged in farming until 1862, and then went to Saline County of the same State, in which he made his home for seven years. He then resided in Bates County, Mo., for one year, since which time Franklin County, Ark., has been his home. In 1850 he joined the Missionary Baptist Church, and in 1858 was ordained a minister of that denomination by J. B. Box, J. C. Brash-ear and Obadiah Smith. During his career as a minister he has organized many churches in Missouri and Arkansas, and is now pastor of Reboboth and Shiloh Churches. November 8, 1854, he was married to Mary H., daughter of Slaton Bourland. She was born in Kentucky, May 1, 1838, and became the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living: Albert M., Ella A. (wife of J. L. Swaim), James G., John A., Minnie (wife of John W. Lancaster), Charles L., Samuel S., Mary C. and William Paul. Malissie T. died in infancy. Mr. McLean is a Democrat; in 1884 he was elected on the Brothers of Freedom ticket (a farmers' organization, of which he was a member at that time, though none the less a Democrat), to represent Franklin County in the State Legislature, filling the office one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a man who commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

James R. McLaughlin, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Franklin County, Ark., March 9, 1851, his parents being William W. and Mary A. (Kuykendall) McLaughlin. The father was born in Tennessee, and when a lad of eleven went to Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In 1833 he went to Crawford County, Ark. After his marriage he lived in both Crawford and Washington Counties, and about 1840 came to Franklin County, where he farmed in White Oak Township until his death, in May, 1881. Mrs. McLaughlin was born in Indiana, and reared in Arkansas. She now lives in this county. Eight sons and four daughters, born to her, grew to maturity, and of these five sons and three daughters are living. Four of the sons are in this county, and one resides in Sebastian County. James R. passed his youth upon a farm, near where he now resides. He remained at home until his marriage, in 1872, to Matilda M. Reynolds, a native of Virginia, who was reared in Georgia, and is a daughter of Abram Reynolds, deceased. In 1873 Mr. McLaughlin bought a place which was but slightly cleared, but which he has converted into a nice farm of eighty acres of cultivated land, the whole tract containing 160 acres. He has a nice one and a half story residence, surrounded with good out-buildings, and has an apple orchard of 600 trees, and another containing 250 peach trees. In 1876 Mr. McLaughlin was elected justice of the peace of his township. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and served another term. After being out of office one term he was again chosen to fill the position, which he did for two more terms. Mr. McLaughlin is interested in the educational advancement of the county, and has been a member of the school board six years.

William W. Mansfield, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Kentucky. After receiving a common-school education he studied law in the office of Judge Loving, at Bowling Green, in that State, and was admitted to the bar there in 1852. Early in the following year he came to Arkansas, and located at Ozark, which has ever since been his home. He was among the first school-teachers of the village, and while thus engaged served also for a short time as justice of the peace, having been appointed to fill a vacancy in that office. While thus occupied he pursued his studies and gave attention to the small legal business which was occasionally entrusted to him. After two or three years his law business increased, and he was enabled to relinquish other employments. In 1856 he was chosen to represent Franklin County in the General Assembly, and served in that body to the satisfaction of his constituents. Two years later he

was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney. He was a delegate to the convention of 1861, which passed an ordinance of secession, and was a member of the convention of 1874, which framed the present constitution of the State. At the first election held under the new constitution he was elected judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and occupied that position until near the close of his term, in 1878, when he resigned, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1882 his name was submitted to the Democratic State Convention of that year as a candidate for Congressman for the State at large. He was defeated by Hon. C. R. Breckinridge. Under an act of the Legislature he was appointed by Gov. Berry, in 1883, to digest the statutes of the State, and compiled the work published in 1884, and usually referred to as "Mansfield's Digest." After completing his labors as digester he again returned to the practice of his profession, in which he continued until October, 1887, when he was appointed reporter of the supreme court. The latter office he occupies at this date (1888). In the year 1859 Judge Mansfield was united in marriage to Miss Sallie H. Shores, a native of Franklin County. She and her husband are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their present family consists of four sons and two daughters.

Thomas W. Marlar is a native of Fayette County, Tenn., born in 1835, and is the son of James and Catherine Marlar, both natives of Tennessee, and both of Scotch descent. They moved to Franklin County, Ark., in 1843, but later settled in Crawford County, where the remainder of their days were passed. The father died in 1867, and the mother in 1856. They were pioneers of that portion of the county, and the father was a tiller of the soil. His son, Thomas W., was reared on a farm, and agricultural pursuits have been his chief occupation through life. In connection with this he is engaged in stock raising. Although a self-made man, and starting with limited means, he is now the owner of 550 acres, 220 acres under a high state of cultivation, the most of it being bottom land, worth \$35 per acre, and a mile and a half from Mulberry. This is one of the best stock farms in the county, well watered, with 100 acres in pasture. Mr. Marlar is a fair example of what may be accomplished by industry, good habits and close attention to business. He has made all his property by farming, dealing in cattle, and to some extent dealing in mules and horses. He has been married twice, first, to Miss Susan Wagner, in Crawford County, in 1859. She was born in that county in 1841, and by her marriage to Mr. Marlar became the mother of six children, five now living: Catherine, A. H., Fannie Lee, Solomon A., Thomas H. and George E. (deceased.) Mr. Marlar was married the second time October 28, 1877, to Miss Gertrude Remy, a native of Franklin County, Ark., born in 1856, and the daughter of W. J. and Elizabeth Remy, who were natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Franklin County. By his last union Mr. Marlar became the father of four children: Ula, William E., Olga G. and Robert R. Mr. Marlar is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and Mrs. Marlar are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prof. William H. Martin, a prominent educator of Franklin County, Ark., was born in Floyd County, Ga., September 2, 1836, being a son of Hiram and Katie (Mackey) Martin, who were of Scotch-Irish and Irish descent, respectively. They were born in Surrey County, N. C., and the father died in Houston County, Ga., in 1872, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother was born in 1810, and died in Floyd County, Ga., in 1876. They were married in their native State, removing soon after to Floyd County, Ga., where they resided from 1835 to 1858, and at the latter date took up their abode in Houston County, Ga., where they spent most of the remainder of their days. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Democrat and a successful farmer. He assisted in removing the Indians from their reservations in Tennessee and Georgia to the Indian Territory, and throughout his entire career was noted for his benevolence, kindness and integrity. Prof. William H. Martin is the third born of eight children, five of whom are now living: John C., who is a farmer of Floyd County, Ga.; Elizabeth, wife of John O. Henderson, a farmer of Franklin County, Ark.; Nancy J., widow of Robert N. Leazer; Anna, wife of John Wells, a farmer of Yell County, Ark., and Prof. William H. The latter received a very liberal education at the Cedartown Academy, in his native State, and after graduating from that institution taught his first term of school in Floyd County, Ga., in 1857. Here he remained several years

engaged in teaching, then went to Alabama, thence to Mississippi, and then to Texas. In 1870 he came to Franklin County, Ark., locating at Ozark, where he was engaged in teaching for twelve years, acting as principal of the Ozark schools for some time. The two following years he taught in the rural districts, and then engaged in farming as a recreation. This work became so congenial to his tastes that he adopted it as a calling, and has become one of the thrifty farmers of the county. In 1878 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction by Gov. Baxter, and the following December was elected county superintendent of public instruction, which position he filled two years. Martha E. Pierce, a daughter of Benjamin Pierce, became his wife November 29, 1866. She was born in Alabama September 30, 1850, and has borne a family of eight children, the following of whom are living: Ira B., Nellie G., Mary Maud, Nora May, Willie G., Grover J., George R., and Mattie A., who died when an infant. Mr. Martin is a member of the Democratic party, and as an educator and officer has gained an enviable reputation.

Michael Metz, a prominent hardware dealer of Altus, Ark., was born in France, on the 8th of March, 1853. His parents, Michael and Katie (Heideneker) Metz, were born in Northern France, which is now a portion of Germany, the father's death occurring in 1871, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and a member of the Catholic Church. The mother is still residing in Alsace, Germany, and is sixty-eight years of age. Michael Metz is the youngest of their four children, and when eighteen years of age determined to seek his fortune in the United States, and for two years worked at his trade in Chicago, and then became a newspaper carrier for a Chicago German newspaper, continuing at this six years, working also at his trade. He then came to Franklin County, Ark., and after working at his trade for six years in Ozark, came to Altus and opened a tin-shop, and soon after added a stock of hardware. In 1875 he was married to Annie Ziegler, a daughter of Lorenz Ziegler. She was born in 1856, and died September 27, 1881, having borne three children: Mena, Mike, and Frankie, who died in 1880, aged four years. The mother and child are buried in the Catholic grave-yard at Chicago. In 1883 Mr. Metz married Minnie, a sister of his first wife, and by her became the father of three children: Leon, Carl and Alfred, who died in 1886, when two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Metz are members of the Catholic Church, and he affiliates with the Union Labor party.

Rufus K. Milam, farmer and mechanic, is a native of Jackson, Ala., and is a son of Thomas F. and Amanda (Bell) Milam. Coleman Milam, grandfather of Rufus K., was born in Laurens County, S. C. He served in the War of 1812 and also in the Indian War, and after the latter he located in Hardin County, Tenn., and engaged in farming until his death in 1869, at the age of ninety-eight years. Thomas F. Milam was born in Grundy County, Tenn., in 1810, where he was reared and educated. In 1831 he married Amanda Bell, of Coffee County, Tenn., a daughter of James Bell, and a descendant on the maternal side of Gen. John Montgomery, who fell at the battle of Quebec, in the French and Indian War. James Bell, one of the earliest settlers of Tennessee, was a distiller and extensive farmer, and was also engaged in merchandising; politically he was a Whig. After his marriage Thomas F. Milam settled on a farm in Coffee County, Tenn., whence he removed to Hardin County, and followed farming. He was a carpenter by trade, and owned a fine farm on the Tennessee River. He was an early settler, and was a prominent man in politics as well as church work. In 1859 he removed to Arkansas, and located on a farm near what is now Sub Rosa. At the outbreak of the late Civil War he entered the Confederate army as orderly-sergeant, and died at Van Buren, Ark., in March, 1862. Mrs. Amanda Milam died in 1880, the mother of ten children, of whom nine are living, viz.: Margaret (wife of C. M. Gammill), Rufus K., Lucas C., Calaway J., James F., Malinda (now Mrs. Ambrose Williams), Thomas F., Frances C. (who married Thomas Nolan), William H. O. and Lorenzo M. Mrs. Amanda Milam was a Christian woman, and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rufus K. Milam was born July 27, 1834, and grew to manhood on the farm in Hardin County, Tenn. He learned the trades of wheelwright and blacksmith, and first went to Arkansas in 1857, returning to Tennessee the same year, and the following year he went to Eastern Florida, where he worked at his trade until 1860, when he again went to Franklin County, Ark., and located on the farm where he now resides. In 1862 he was con-

scripted in the Confederate army, and held contrary to his wishes. He made his escape, and subsequently assisted in recruiting the Second Arkansas Cavalry; he was made lieutenant of Company G, and was in active service until the close of the war. He took part in Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, served as railroad guard in Tennessee, was in several skirmishes, and was discharged at La Grange, Tenn., August 20, 1865. He then married Martha A. Poindexter, and their five children are James H., Belle R. (wife of John Priest), Joseph P. and George and Hannah (twins). Mr. Milam is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a fine farm of ninety acres, all under cultivation, and continues to work at his trade.

Lucas Coleman Milam, farmer and stock raiser of Franklin County, is a native of Franklin County, Tenn., and was born March 3, 1836. His parents are Thomas F. and Margaret A. (Bell) Milam. Our subject grew to manhood in Hardin County, Tenn., in the common schools of which county he received his education. He chose farming as an occupation, and in 1859 located on a farm in Franklin County, Ark. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army with his father, and took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Iuka. He was captured at the battle of Corinth, Miss., but was paroled in a short time and sent to Vicksburg, and afterward returned to his home, where he remained for over one year. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Little Rock July 21, 1865. He then went to Fort Smith, Ark., where he remained a few months, and subsequently returned to his home, where he resumed farming on the old homestead with his brothers, and in 1869 he engaged in merchandising and cotton-ginning, in partnership with his brothers, at Sub Rosa, until 1871. In 1879 he again engaged in partnership with his brother, C. J. Milam, in a gin and mill at Lose Creek, in which he continued until 1883. In 1871 he married Susan Hoyle, daughter of James M. Hoyle, one of the early settlers of Franklin County, in which county she was reared and educated. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Milam, viz.: Arthur L., Amanda J., James M., Joseph L., Lorenzo D., Malinda F., Bertha V., Pearl A. and an infant. After his marriage Mr. Milam settled on a farm one-half mile south of Sub Rosa, and removed to his present farm in 1880. He owns two good farms of 365 acres, and has 160 acres broken and under cultivation. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Milam is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Calaway J. Milam, a merchant, farmer and miller of Sub Rosa, was born in Hardin County, Tenn., April 1, 1838, and is a son of Thomas F. and Margaret Amanda (Bell) Milam, the former of whom was reared in Grundy County, Tenn., and settled in Hardin County soon after his marriage. Thomas F. Milam served in the Florida Indian War, and in 1859 located on the farm now owned by our subject in Franklin County, Ark. At the outbreak of the late Civil War he took an active interest in the welfare of the Confederates, entering the army in 1861 and serving until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1862 at Van Buren, Ark. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was class-leader. The mother of Calaway J. Milam was a native of Grundy County, Tenn., and of her ten children nine are now living. She died at the home of her son Calaway in September, 1880. Calaway J. Milam was reared in his native county, and received his education in the common schools. He removed to Arkansas in 1860, April 9, and settled on the farm where he still lives. In the spring of 1863 he was conscripted in the Southern army, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, after which he returned to his home. In the year 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Eighteenth Iowa, and served in the treasurer's department. He was afterward in the battles of Camden, Saline and Poison Spring, serving honorably and actively until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Little Rock in 1865. In the fall of 1864 he, with others, was escorting a family of refugees to Fort Smith, when he was overtaken and fired into by a large squad of bushwhackers. He received a minie-ball in his left hip, which confined him to the hospital at Fort Smith until he was mustered out at Little Rock in April, 1865. He now receives a pension from the Government for this wound. Upon returning to his farm, in 1869 he was married to Nancy Bryant, of Franklin County, and their seven children are Thomas F., Andrew J., Edward, Josie, Nora, Daisy and Pearl A. In 1869 Mr. Milam engaged in cotton-ginning and merchandising with his brothers, in which he continued two years, and again started in the same business at

Sub Rosa in 1879, which he still carries on successfully. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of the county, owning 700 acres of land, 400 acres of which are under cultivation. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and was appointed postmaster of Sub Rosa in 1878. Mr. Milam is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James F. Milam is a native of Franklin County, Tenn., and was born April 26, 1840. His parents are Thomas F. and Margaret A. (Bell) Milam. James F. grew to maturity and received his education in Hardin County, Tenn., removing to the State of Arkansas with his parents in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Second Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge at Memphis, Tenn., in August, 1865, when he returned to Hardin County, Tenn. In 1866 he married Nancy J. Long, of Hardin County, who was a daughter of Isaac Long, a farmer by occupation, who was born in South Carolina and went to Tennessee with his parents in 1838. He died in March, 1887. Nancy J. Long was born in Hardin County May 25, 1845, and received a common-school education. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Milam, viz.: Thomas, Mary, Francis A., Martha E., Oscar C., Minnie C., now living, and Louis A. and William L. deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After his marriage Mr. Milam located on a farm in Hardin County, Tenn., and in 1878 located on the farm where he now resides, in Franklin County, Ark. He owns 240 acres, of which 120 acres are under cultivation.

Thomas F. Milam is a son of Thomas F. and Amanda (Bell) Milam, and was born in Hardin County, Tenn., September 5, 1844. He received a common-school education in his native county, where he remained until fifteen years of age, and in 1859 removed with his parents to Franklin County, Ark. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, in Capt. Arbuckles' company, Col. Rector's regiment. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, and was captured at the battle of Helena, and was taken to Alton, Ill., where he was held eight months, and was then taken to Fort Delaware, and imprisoned there twelve months. March 10, 1865, he was exchanged, and returned to his home in Franklin County. His first farm consisted of forty acres, to which he has since added 120 acres. December 25, 1868, he married Rebecca A. Maynard, of Franklin County, a daughter of James O. Maynard, who came to Franklin County with his father early in the history of Arkansas, and served in the late war, participating in the battle of Pea Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Milam have the following children: William R., Thomas F., Anna L., James M., Albert J., Etha F., Ernest M., Daisy A., Mary B. and Ira C. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics Mr. Milam is a Democrat.

William H. O. Milam, a farmer by occupation, was born in Hardin County, Tenn., May 8, 1850, and is a son of Thomas F. and Margaret Amanda (Bell) Milam. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, in Franklin County, Ark., and received his education in the common schools of that county. In 1879 he married Louisa M. Rector, who was born in Missouri in 1860, and is a daughter of Charles Rector, who located in Franklin County after the war, and engaged in farming and carpentering. Mr. and Mrs. Milam have four children: Leonard, Bertie, Maud and Charlie. Mr. Milam is one of the most enterprising farmers of Franklin County. He owns 275 acres of land, and has 175 acres under cultivation, all well improved and upon which are built a good farm-house and barn. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and his children enjoy the advantages of the best schools. Mrs. Milam is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Milam's sympathies are with the Republicans.

Hon. Jesse Miller. Prominent among the leading men of Maxey Township, and among those deserving special recognition for their long residence in the State, stands the name of Hon. Jesse Miller, who was born in Nashville, Tenn., January 7, 1803, and is the son of Simon and Elizabeth (Reed) Miller, who were of French and English extraction, respectively. The parents were married in Richmond, Va., and there passed their early lives. Later they moved to Nashville, Tenn., from there near the St. Francis River, in the Territory of Arkansas, and after remaining here about three years moved to Lawrence County, and thence to Batesville, Independence County. As before mentioned, Jesse Miller's birth occurred in Nashville, Tenn., and the log house in which he was born is still standing, and in a good state of preservation. He remained with his parents until about 1818, when he went to Mulberry, Franklin Co.,



Ark., with a family by the name of Bean, here lived with an Indian, cleared ten acres of land and raised a crop. Here he was joined by his father, after the Indians had been removed to their present Territory, who settled where our subject now resides, where he bought a claim of 160 acres, and died in 1834. The mother had received her final summons about five years previous. Jesse Miller, previous to his immigration to Franklin County, Ark., clerked for about a year in a wholesale dry goods and grocery house, after which he sold goods for another firm, and, at the call of Gen. Jackson, he was elected commander of militia for the Territory of Arkansas. He was elected sheriff of Crawford County, Ark., in 1833, and served two years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature on the old-line Whig ticket, served two years with honor to himself and to the electors, and was then elected to the State Senate in 1852, filling that position until 1861. He had become acquainted with many of the leading men of the State, while at the post at Arkansas, in 1818, and was prominent among them. He was married in this county, in 1835, to Miss Amanda Whitson, who was born in Tennessee in 1820, and who bore him eleven children, three now living: Jesse, Jr., of Oregon City; Lucy N., wife of Judge Wilson, of Ozark, and Anna N., wife of C. A. Wells, and the mother of three children: Miller, Stuart and Esther. Mrs. Miller died in 1878, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Miller is the owner of 200 acres of land, is a member of the Baptist Church, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity, but was honorably demitted. He has been a man of unusual energy and perseverance, and by his good management and close attention to business has amassed quite a fortune, which will render the sunset of his life happy and comfortable. He has donated liberally all his life to charitable institutions, and has the confidence and esteem of all his acquaintances.

Bailey P. Miller, junior member of the firm of Nichols & Miller, general merchants at Altus, Ark., was born in Franklin County April 12, 1852, and is a son of Elijah and Mary, (Bathus) Miller, who were born in Virginia, and died in Arkansas October 27, 1877, and September 16, 1878, aged fifty-seven and sixty-two, respectively. They were children when their parents moved to Smith County, Tenn., and there they were reared to manhood and womanhood, and were married. After removing west they first located in Jefferson County, Ark., but two years later came to Franklin County, where they spent the remainder of their days. The father was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, but also followed the occupation of farming. He organized a great many churches, and during his career as a minister of the Gospel was instrumental in converting many souls to Christianity. During the late Civil War he served three years in the Confederate army, and was in all the principal battles fought in Arkansas. He was a Democrat, and the father of eight children, five of whom are living: Jane Frances (wife of William Steele), Emily S. (wife of G. W. Nichols), Bailey P., Mary and Samuel H. Bailey P. received a liberal education at Ozark, and since 1874 has been engaged in farming. In that year he took a trip to California, but returned home in the spring of 1876, and went to Texas, where he remained three years. He then returned to Arkansas, and, with the exception of a short time spent in Texas, has since resided in Franklin County. In January he engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Nichols, but is also engaged in farming. He is a Democrat, and possesses excellent business qualifications, which eminently fit him for a public career. He has taught a number of terms of school, and what property he now has has been acquired by his own labors.

William C. Milton, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., December 14, 1826, and is a son of Elisha and Nancy (Morphis) Milton, natives of North Carolina. In 1836 the family moved to Arkansas and located in Franklin County, where the father entered land and improved the farm upon which our subject now lives. Here a family of six sons and one daughter was reared. Of these, four sons and the daughter are now living. One of the sons is now a resident of Texas. All six brothers joined the Confederate army, five enlisting from Franklin County, and two met their deaths while in service. William C. grew to manhood upon the home farm, and lived with his father until the death of the latter. In 1853 he married Eliza, daughter of D. L. Bourland, now deceased, but formerly of Tennessee. Mrs. Milton was born in Tennessee, and is the mother of six children: Wallace (in business at Charleston, Ark., married Elizabeth Richardson in 1881, the daughter of E. Richardson,

deceased), Carroll (in Fort Worth, Tex.), Eddie (married, in 1881, Fanny, daughter of L. R. Jeffers, deceased, now resides in Mulberry), Walker, Dennie (married R. S. Jeffers in 1885) and Minnie. In 1862 Mr. Milton enlisted in the Confederate army, and served in Col. Thompson's regiment until the close of the war. He fought at Fayetteville and Fort Smith, and several skirmishes. He was disbanded in Texas, whither his family had gone during the war. In September, 1865, he returned to Franklin County and resumed his farming. He now owns eighty acres of good land under cultivation, and has in all 200 acres. His barns and out-buildings are well constructed, and he lives in a good one-story house. Mr. Milton is a Master Mason of the Ozark Lodge, and his wife is a Presbyterian.

Jesse M. Milton was born in Franklin County, Ark., February 10, 1846, his parents being Samuel and Lucinda (Smith), natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively. About 1836 the parents immigrated to Franklin County, Ark., where they purchased raw land and farmed. The father died in 1863, but the mother still survives. They reared their family of nine children here, of whom but two sons and two daughters survive. They reside in this county. Jesse M. Milton attained the greater part of his education after reaching manhood, and September 12, 1867, was united in marriage to Jane Barham, who was born in Newton County, and is a daughter of John Barham. After his marriage he rented land a few years, and in 1873 located upon his present farm, which he homesteaded in 1880. He has 160 acres of land, forty of which he keeps under cultivation, and upon which he has erected good buildings. His orchard contains 200 trees of different kinds of fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Milton are members of the Primitive Baptist Church. To them six children have been born: Mary Catherine, wife of Hulett Anderson; Martha E., Sarah L., Alice J., Jessie E. and Harriet. William Jasper Milton, also a son of Samuel and Lucinda Milton, now lives upon the old homestead, where he passed his youthful days. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the State service, and in 1863 joined the regular Southern army. He served under Col. Brooks, and fought at Oak Hill, Prairie Grove, Saline River and Helena. After the army was disbanded he resumed his farming, and March 7, 1869, was united in marriage to Mary Anderson, who was born in Mississippi, but reared in this county, and is a daughter of William Anderson, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Milton have four children: Baxter, Flora A., Robert M. and Martha E. Mr. M. is a successful farmer, his home place consisting of 120 acres of Mulberry bottom land, fifty acres of which are cleared and cultivated.

Henry Moomaw, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 21, 1825, and is of German descent, his grandfather Moomaw having immigrated to Pennsylvania from Germany in an early day. His father, Henry, was born and reared in Virginia, and when a young man went to Ohio, where he married Annie Gray. She was born in Pennsylvania, and her father, John Gray, was a native of Scotland. After his marriage Mr. Moomaw farmed in Ross County, Ohio, until his death, October 25, 1869. Our subject lived with his father until nineteen years of age, and then learned the blacksmith's trade at Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio. After serving three years' apprenticeship he remained there several years, and then worked about eight years in London, Madison Co., Ohio, after which he farmed upon the home place in Ross County four years subsequent to his father's death. In 1877 he immigrated to Arkansas, buying his present place. He owns 200 acres of land, about seventy of which are under cultivation and well improved, with good buildings and a nice fruit orchard of two acres. On 120 acres of his land is a coal vein of from twenty-two to twenty-seven inches in thickness, and the coal is pronounced by judges to be of fine quality. Some iron ore has also been discovered upon the place. In 1884 Mr. Moomaw was elected justice of the peace, and as such served one term. While in Ross County, Ohio, he was married, July 18, 1850, to Susan A. Clavenger, daughter of Enos Clavenger, of Virginia, who served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Moomaw's mother was a Miss Martin, and she was reared in Kentucky. Mrs. Moomaw was reared in Clinton County, Ohio, and is now the mother of six children: Ellen (wife of Edward Huey), Cynthia E. (wife of William Mann), Augustus A. (of Logan County), Mary E. (a widow), Ann (wife of Henry Huddleston) and Henry E. (who is married and resides on the home place). Mr. and Mrs. Moomaw belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the former is a Royal Arch Mason.

Hezekiah W. Moore, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Gwinnett County, Ga., October 29, 1831, and is a son of Isham and Charlotte (Bennett) Moore, natives of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The father devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and accompanied his son to Arkansas, where he died February 18, 1873. Our subject grew to manhood in Georgia, working upon the farm, and October 15, 1852, married Susan Cofield, who was a native of the same county as himself. They then farmed in Walker County, Ga., until the war, with the exception of one year spent in Alabama. In 1862 Mr. Moore enlisted in the Third Georgia Regiment under Col. Estes. He served until the close of the war, two years as third lieutenant, and was paroled at Kingston, Ga., in May, 1865. He was in the fights at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Philadelphia, Tenn., and Chickamauga, and at New Hope Church received a flesh wound, which disabled him from further service. After the war he farmed in Georgia until 1869, and then purchased his present farm in Franklin County, Ark., where he has since resided. He first bought but eighty acres, and now owns 160, ten of which he has under cultivation. His orchard contains about 200 fruit trees of different varieties. Mr. Moore lost his first wife in November, 1859, and in 1862 he was married in Georgia to Melissa Pear, a native of that State. By his first wife he had four children, all of whom are married and have families, viz.: Mary J., wife of A. Pace; C. C., wife of William Jackman; N. M., married, and S. I., also married. By his last wife he has three children: W. W., T. W. and J. W. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former is a Master Mason.

Blakely E. Moon was born in Walden County, Ga., July 21, 1839, and is a son of William B. and Emarilla M. (Brooks) Moon, both of whom were natives of Walden County, Ga. The former died in Gordon County, of his native State, in 1868, being fifty-two years old at the time of his death, and the latter's death occurred in Henderson County, Tex., in May, 1882, aged fifty-five years. The father was a Democrat, a farmer and mechanic, and was a soldier in the Florida War, under Gen. Harrison. He was the father of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one: Obedience, widow of O. F. Nichols; Joseph E., Daniel; Zylphia Jane, wife of S. A. Long; John; Sarah, wife of John Murrill; William, who died in Tennessee in 1876, and Blakely E. The latter remained with his parents until the breaking out of the Rebellion, and in the early part of 1861 went to Savannah and enlisted in Company H, of the Twenty-third Georgia Infantry, being put in the State service. His company was sent to Virginia, and while in that State he participated in the battle of Seven Pines, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Wilderness, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg and South Mountain. He afterward participated in the battles of Savannah and Ocean Pond, and then returned to Virginia, and took part in the battle of Petersburg. He received a severe wound in the right leg by a musket ball, and while at home in Georgia, on furlough, was captured and taken to Chattanooga, thence to Camp Chase. He was entirely without means at the close of the war, but was engaged in farming in his native State until 1869, when he located in Franklin County, Ark., where he has an exceedingly fertile and well-improved farm of 200 acres, the result of his energy and perseverance. In August, 1866, he was married to Cynthia Underwood, a daughter of John Underwood, and a native of Walker County, Ga. She died in Franklin County, Ark., April 16, 1870, being twenty-eight years of age at the time of her death, and the mother of three children: Alice, now the wife of A. Jeffrey; William and an infant. In 1872 Mr. Moon was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Josie Moore. She was born in Gordon County, Ga., in 1853, and was left an orphan at an early day. To her union with Mr. Moon seven children have been born: Charles F., Eugene, Josie, Sula, Toker, Rotie, and Abner an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat.

Judge William N. Nichols was born in East Tennessee, September 8, 1822, and is a son of George N. and Elizabeth (Kilgore) Nichols, also natives of that State, where they were married. Later the family removed to Blount County, Ala., where the father died when our subject was but an infant. The mother then returned to Tennessee, and afterward married Mr. Lesley, who settled among the Chickasaw Indians in Mississippi in an early day. William N. thus grew to manhood with Indian youths and maidens for companions, the white settlements being widely separated. In 1845 he married Mary Ward, a native

of Tennessee, who was reared in that State and Mississippi. Until 1854 Mr. Nichols was engaged in the tanning business, and he then went to Arkansas. After traveling over twenty-two counties he returned to Mississippi, and two years later immigrated to Polk County, Ark., where he resided a number of years. He served three consecutive terms as county and probate judge of that county. In 1868 he purchased his present place in Franklin County. This contains 100 acres of cultivated land, near Altus, and is one of the best improved and well cared for farms in the county. Although Mr. Nichols has not aspired to political honors since coming to this county, he has always taken an interest in local affairs, and has served in several minor offices of trust and honor. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have nine children: Jackson L. (married), James A., William P. (married, and in Indian Territory), Palsa (wife of D. Barnes), Lullie A. (wife of D. G. Dillard), J. D. (married), George W. and Margaret A. Three of their children are deceased, viz.: Elizabeth Blaylock (who left a family), Amanda (who died when three years old) and Rufus D. (who left a family). Judge Nichols, his wife and almost all his children belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Judge is a Master Mason, and for two years was Master of his lodge. He has also filled other positions in the lodge, and is a gentleman highly respected by the community.

Uriah J. Nichols, one of the leading citizens of Altus, Franklin Co., Ark., was born in Marion County, Tenn., August 19, 1840, and is the son of Harvey and Lina (Blansett) Nichols, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born March 10, 1814, is still living, and is now residing in Hogan Township, Franklin Co., Ark. The mother was born in Tennessee November 20, 1820, and died in Franklin County, Ark., May 20, 1878. After her death Mr. Nichols married Mrs. Margaret Cargyle, widow of James Cargyle. Harvey Nichols after his first marriage lived for some time in Tennessee, then moved to Alabama, and after a residence there of two years, moved to Franklin County, Ark., in 1850, and located near Ozark. He has been a farmer all his life, and in connection also followed the carpenter trade. He has held numerous county offices, as justice of the peace, constable, deputy sheriff, etc., and was at one time a candidate for sheriff, but was defeated by two votes. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To his first marriage were born seven sons and two daughters, six sons and one daughter now living: Uriah J., W. F., T. J., K. D., James H., A. J., and Margaret, wife of John Carr. John L. and Mary E. are the ones deceased. Uriah J. remained with his father until in the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in the State troops, Walker's company, and served a short period in the State troops. He afterward enlisted in Company K, of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, Federal service, serving three years and two months. He was at Iron Mountain, and during Price's raid was sent to Tennessee, but was never in any more general engagements. February 18, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth Ann Jackman, daughter of Capt. Richard Jackman, of Barry County, Mo., where his daughter was born July 8, 1842. Mr. Nichols and wife remained in Cassville until the fall of 1866, when they returned to Franklin County, Ark., and have since lived in the neighborhood of Altus, engaged in farming. He helped lay off the town of Altus. He was engaged in general merchandising for several years, and built the Commercial House, of which he was landlord for five years. This was, and is now, the best hotel in Altus. Mr. Nichols is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Nichols is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

George W. Nichols, merchant, of Altus, Ark., and native of Franklin County, was born February 28, 1848, and is a son of Jesse and Julia Ann (Ransom) Nichols, who were born in Marion County, Tenn., November 22, 1817, and Marshall County, Ala., July 8, 1820, respectively. They were married in Marshall County, Ala., and there made their home until 1848, when they came to Arkansas and located near Ozark, where they resided, and where the father was engaged in farming and carpentering until his death, June 11, 1868. He was a devoted Christian, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at one time represented Grenada Chapter, Lodge 151, in the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. He was a life-long Democrat, and during the late war served as a private, first in the State troops and afterward in Company K, Col. Edmondson's regiment regular infantry. The following are some of the engagements in which he participated: Oak Hill, Elkhorn, Prairie Grove, Poison Springs, and others. He was noted for his liberality and many deeds of kindness, and his memory will long be

cherished by the present generation. He was of German-Irish descent, and became the father of nine children, seven of whom are living: Lucinda, wife of L. D. Knox; George W.; Mary, wife of James Yarber; Elizabeth, wife of William Taylor, Alice, widow of D. L. Greenwood; A. J., a lawyer of Cooper, Texas, and Laura, wife of E. Mooma. George W. Nichols received his education previous to the war, and during the first part of 1864 enlisted in the same company as his father, serving until the close of the war. He then returned home and began working at the carpenter's trade with his father, and was also engaged in farming. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming for himself, and up to January, 1888, was engaged in that occupation. He then embarked in his present business in partnership with Bailey P. Miller, and has been doing well financially. On the 22d of October, 1870, he was married to Emily S. Miller, of Franklin County, by whom he has five children: Minnie A., Bathus, Maud, Georgie and Jackson M. The family worship in the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Nichols is a Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace and served two terms.

Prof. Harvey A. Nickell was born in Monroe County, W. Va., September 27, 1850. He is a descendant of an old Virginia family, his great-great-grandfather having settled in that State in 1607. His father, Dr. J. M. Nickell, was reared and received his medical education in Virginia, and there married Sallie Burdett, a native of Augusta County, Va. Besides practicing his profession Mr. Nickell manufactured flour extensively. He was a man of political power in his county, which he represented several times in the Legislature. His death occurred in 1886. Our subject passed his early life in Monroe County, and in 1871 completed a select course from the Roanoke College. He was fond of books, and from the age of sixteen had taught school in his immediate neighborhood at different times. Coming West in 1873, he spent two years in Missouri, teaching in Ralls County, but in 1875 returned to West Virginia, and taught there until 1878. In November of that year he permanently located in Franklin County, Ark., and has since devoted the greater part of his time to his profession. In the spring of 1880 he went to Eureka Springs, and there edited the first paper of that place, known as the *Echo*, which he continued to publish until 1882, when he sold the paper, and returned to Franklin County. From 1883 until the fall of 1884 he was the editor of the *People's Echo*, a farmer's journal, published in Ozark, but since that time has been farming in connection with teaching. He owns a nicely improved place, with a fine residence, orchard, etc., which is situated about two and one-half miles from Ozark. October 10, 1880, Mr. Nickell married Maggie A. Henderson, daughter of Thomas E. Henderson [see sketch], and a native of this county, where she has always lived. To Mr. and Mrs. Nickell two children have been born: Warwick A. and Willie E. Mr. Nickell is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belongs, and he is also a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has held the position of secretary of the County Sunday-school Association, and in July, 1888, was elected president of the same society. He is a prominent man in the county, and is the county school examiner, to which position he was appointed in 1886.

Joseph F. Nixon, a leading citizen and assessor of Franklin County, Ark., is a native of Morgan County, Mo., where he was born September 18, 1837. His father, George W. C. Nixon, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Tennessee December 7, 1817, and died in Scott County, Ark., on the 19th of April, 1885. He moved to Morgan County, Mo., at an early day, and was there married to Phoebe M. Burnard, who was a native of that county, born January 21, 1820, and died in Franklin County, Ark., March 9, 1858. They located in the latter county in 1844, the father moving to Scott County, Ark., in 1884. After his wife's death he was married to Mrs. Martha Smith, a daughter of Miles Williams. Mr. Nixon was a farmer and stock raiser, and held the offices of justice of the peace, school commissioner and county treasurer. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. At the breaking out of the war he was captain in the State militia, and during that conflict served from 1864 until the close of the war. His first union resulted in the birth of eight children, four of whom are living: Mary E., wife of W. B. Wagoner; Nancy Isabel, wife of W. R. Duncan; Frankie G., wife of L. G. Huggins, and Joseph F. The latter is the eldest of the family, and received his rudimentary education in the district schools near his home. At the age of nineteen years he left

home and was engaged in teaching school for some time, then returned home and turned his attention to farming, at which he has been quite successful. He now owns 180 acres of land. In 1875 he was elected county assessor, holding the position four years, and was re-elected in 1884. On the 12th of July, 1857, he was married to Julia A. Wilburn, a native of Marion County, Ark., born November 8, 1841. Their union was blessed in the birth of eleven children: Ben F., George G., Lorenzo L., James C., Allen M. and John M. are living, and the rest of the children are deceased. Mr. Nixon and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Wheel, the Farmers' Alliance, and in his political views is a Democrat.

Francis M. Nixon, of Mulberry Township, Franklin Co., Ark., is a son of John C. and Nancy E. (Keese) Nixon, and was born in Franklin County on the 19th of September, 1837. The parents were farmers by occupation, and were born in 1804 in Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church, in which the father had been a deacon for fifty years, and were married in Middle Tennessee, and in 1835 came to Franklin County, Ark., where he purchased 500 acres of some of the best land in the county. The father died October 18, 1874, and his wife in 1852. The grandfather, Francis Nixon, was born in the "Palmetto State," and removed to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, being one of the very earliest settlers of the country. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was in a number of Indian Wars, and died in 1864 at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. His father was a Continental soldier, and was killed in the Revolutionary War. Francis M. Nixon remained under the paternal roof until 1861, when he joined the Confederate cavalry, and for a time served as lieutenant of Capt. Davidson's company, First Arkansas Battalion, and also served as musician until the siege of Vicksburg, when he joined the ranks. He participated in the battles of Oak Hill, Elk Horn, Corinth, Baldwin, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Black River, Vicksburg, Poison Springs, Jenkins' Ferry, and many other engagements, and after the close of the war returned home and remained with his parents until February 28, 1867, when he was married to Eliza, a daughter of David Mahan. She was born in Alabama and died in Franklin County, Ark., August 18, 1870, leaving two children: William A., who was born June 7, 1868, and Ann E., who died when an infant. Mr. Nixon was again married, his wife's maiden name being Caroline C. Stuart, a daughter of William and Eliza Stuart. She was born in Mississippi, April 22, 1851, and is the mother of four living children: Charley, David A., Myrtie P. and Thomas G. Those deceased are James and Wilford E. Mr. Nixon is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a Democrat. For the past two years he has been justice of the peace, but is now giving his attention to farming and stock raising.

William Obar, who is classed among the enterprising and successful farmers and stock raisers in Section 16, where he has 500 acres of good land, is a native of Tennessee, born in 1825, and is the son of Constant and Elizabeth Obar, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. William Obar remained in Middle Tennessee until eleven years of age, and then moved with his parents to Hamilton County, of the same State. Here the father died in 1844. The subject of this sketch came to Arkansas in 1859, and in 1870 was here married to Miss Frances J. Douglass. She was born in Arkansas, and by her marriage became the mother of eight children, three now living: John B., Elizabeth and Clark. Mr. Obar and his brother, John, have always lived together, and are representative farmers and stock raisers. Mr. Obar owns about 500 acres in Sebastian County, and the brother owns 240 acres in Franklin County, all the result of hard work and economy. Mr. Obar was an old-line Whig in his political views.

John Obar, another successful farmer and stock raiser, was born in Warren County, Middle Tenn., in 1828, and is the son of Constant and Elizabeth Obar, who were of German and Scotch descent, respectively. They were the parents of five children, four now living, and of whom John Obar is the youngest. At the age of eight years he moved from Middle to East Tennessee, and here attained his growth. He was married in Sebastian County, Ark., to Miss Susan A. Wingfield, and to them were born eleven children, four now living: Sarah A., married; Willie C., George W. and Mary E. Mrs. Obar died, and he was married the second time, in Crawford County, Ark., to Miss Susan Robertson,

who was a native of Arkansas. Two children were the result of this union: Nancy M. and Henrietta. Mr. Obar is a Republican in politics, and is one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of the county. Although starting life with limited means he has been successful, and is now in comfortable circumstances.

Prof. M. C. O'Donohoe is one of the leading teachers in the county, and has followed that vocation since his own education was finished. He graduated with honors from a university in Ireland when but nineteen years of age, and in 1867 immigrated to the United States. He was born July 6, 1848, of Irish parents. His father, Thomas O'Donohoe, was a farmer and stock raiser in Ireland, and there lived until his death. After coming to America our subject taught a few months in Newark, N. J., and then permanently located in Arkansas. He taught the first free school of Fort Smith in 1869, and in 1871 came to Franklin County, where he was the first teacher of the White Oak High-school, and also of the Roseville Academy. September 9, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie V. Humphries, a highly accomplished and educated lady, and a daughter of Hon. J. P. Humphries, of this county. After his marriage Prof. O'Donohoe removed to Logan County, and taught two years in the Roseville Academy, but since that time he has been actively engaged in his chosen calling in Franklin County, where he stands at the head of his profession. In connection with teaching Mr. O'Donohoe is successfully engaged in farming. To himself and wife three sturdy and intelligent sons have been born: Ernest, Thomas and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. O'Donohoe are highly respected by the community. The former belongs to the Catholic Church, and the latter is a Methodist.

Col. W. S. O'Kane, one of the leading citizens of Altus, Franklin Co., Ark., was born in White County, Ind., March 5, 1832, and is the son of John and Martha (Ver Brike) O'Kane, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was born in Rockingham County, and died in Pike County, Mo., in 1883, at the age of seventy-nine years. The mother is still living, is a resident of Pike County, Mo., and is sixty-nine or seventy years of age. They were married in Ohio, moved from there to Maysville, Ky., then to Indiana, then to Kentucky again, then back to Marion County, Ind., and in 1858 he moved to Independence County, Mo. After the war he moved to Pike County, Mo. He was a Christian minister, and traveled a great deal for the church, organizing as an evangelist, and as such was very successful. He was one of the brightest lights of the church, and was frequently with Alexander Campbell, etc. He was a highly educated gentleman, and was thoroughly versed in theology. His father had charge of one of the best schools of learning in Virginia. He at one time was a member of the I. O. O. F., and during the Jackson campaign made stump speeches for the General, being a thorough Democrat himself. The O'Kane family descended from Irish ancestors, and the great-grandfather was an Irish nobleman. Our subject's grandfather edited an Irish paper at Dublin, and was obliged to leave Ireland on account of some disloyalty toward the English. There is a county in Ireland named for this family. The Ver Brike family were of Dutch descent, and were among the first settlers of New Jersey. They afterward settled in Ohio, where the Colonel's mother was born. She has also been a life-long member of the Christian Church. There were born to their marriage nine children, six now living: Lavinia, wife of M. W. Miller, principal of the Wesleyan schools at St. Louis; Martha, wife of Mr. Philkner, of St. Louis; Lelia, at home in Missouri; Hattie, at home; James, who is captain in the United States Navy, where he has been for the past thirty years, and W. S. The last named received a very liberal education in Kentucky and Indiana, and remained at home until twenty-five years of age, engaged in clerking. In 1857 he went to the "Golden State," where he remained until 1859, prospecting and trading in stock, which he continued until the breaking out of the war. He then organized a company of infantry, and joined Oakland's regiment, Confederate battalion. He was mustered out in Missouri, and was detached to serve on Gen. Parson's staff, of Missouri. He went to Mississippi, and was afterward on Gen. Shoup's staff, and then on Gen. Marmaduke's staff. He remained in service until captured and sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner until a short time before the surrender. He was in the following battles: Coal Camp, Elkhorn, Farmington, first siege of Vicksburg, Prairie Grove, Helena, Cape Girardeau, Mo., Pine Bluff, and others. He was taken prisoner early in the battle of

Fayetteville, and sent to Alton, where he remained confined for three months, and was then sent to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged. After the battle of Pine Bluff he was again taken prisoner and sent to Johnson's Island. At Dead Wood he was slightly wounded by a musket ball, and his horse was killed. After the war Col. O'Kane located in St. Louis, and traveled for a boot and shoe house for two years. Later he located at Roseville, Logan Co., Ark., where he engaged in merchandising. In 1884 he came to Altus. On May 13, 1860, he married Miss Ada Pittsworth, daughter of John Pittsworth, a native of Kentucky, but an early settler of Arkansas. She was born in Logan County, Ark., July 27, 1843, and by her marriage became the mother of two children, Ollie and Walter S., Jr. Ollie is now attending school at Lexington, Mo., and Walter is at home. Col. O'Kane is a staunch Democrat in his political opinions, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. John F. O'Neal, a minister and farmer, was born in Fairfield District, S. C., August 29, 1846, and is a son of Chesley and Sarah (Magraw) O'Neal, natives also of Fairfield District, S. C. Chesley O'Neal was born in 1812. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America when young, and was a farmer all his life. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Marshall Magraw, and after the death of Mr. O'Neal, in 1852, she married Rev. A. S. Jackson, who located in Hempstead County, Ark., in 1854, and in 1868 settled in Franklin County on the farm where he now resides. He is a minister in the Baptist Church. Chesley O'Neal was the father of four children, viz.: John F., Henry; Mary, now the wife of Dr. Southard, and one deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson five children have been born, of whom four are living: Laura, wife of William Crossno; Evaline, who married C. Chapman; Willie and Leander. John F. O'Neal grew to manhood in Hempstead County, Ark., from which place he removed to Franklin County in 1868. During the late war he served in Company C, Monroe's regiment, Gen. Cabell's brigade, nine months. In 1871 he married Clara Smith, of Franklin County, daughter of Col. Smith, one of the early settlers of the State. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal have eight children, viz.: Lizzie, Lee, Ethel, Harmon, John (deceased), Leslie, Henry and Daisy. Mr. O'Neal was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1882, having been licensed to preach in 1880, and he has been very successful in his religious work. Mrs. O'Neal is an active worker in the church, and of great assistance to her husband. Mr. O'Neal owns a good farm, and has ninety-five acres under cultivation. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and in politics his sympathies are with the Democratic party.

Andrew J. Parker, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Morgan County, Tenn., about 1828, and is a son of Anson and Olivia (Hatfield) Parker, natives of Alabama, who died when he was but a child. He accompanied a half-brother to Arkansas when but ten years old, and was reared in Carroll and Marion Counties. When twenty years old he was married, in Crawford County, to Eliza Johnson, and then farmed in Crawford County until the death of his wife, eight years later. His second marriage occurred in Franklin County, Mrs. Keziah Shepherd, a widow, becoming his wife. This lady died in August, 1866, and the present wife of Mr. Parker, whom he married in this county, was Miss Hannah Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, now deceased, but formerly of Kentucky, where Mrs. Parker was born. By his first marriage Mr. Parker had four children: Mary C., wife of James Rankins; William, John, Ollie, wife of Irving Fugett. By his second marriage he had the following children: Andrew, James, Frankie A., wife of Frank Vaught; and by his third: Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Pleasant, Delila, Mahala, Jane and Elmira. In 1861 Mr. Parker bought his present home place, which was somewhat improved. He now owns 200 acres of land in two tracts of 160 and forty acres each, and has about seventy acres of his land well cleared and improved. During the latter part of the war Mr. Parker served in the Union army, in the Second Arkansas Cavalry, under Col. Phelps, and participated in a number of skirmishes. He was discharged at Memphis, and immediately returned home and resumed his farm labors. Although Mr. Phelps was left an orphan at a tender age, and inherited no property, he has become one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of Morgan Township. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Knights of the Horse.

William J. Parks, a leading stock farmer of Franklin County, was born in Greene County, Ala., December 3, 1829, and is a son of James R. and Charity



(Lewis) Parks, natives of South Carolina. James R. Parks, who was born in 1789, was a wheel-wright by trade, and after his marriage located in Georgia, whence after a few years he removed to Alabama, where he was an extensive farmer and large slave-holder; he was a staunch Democrat politically, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and died in Carroll Parish, La., in 1843, where he had located some years before. Mrs. Charity Parks was born in Chester District, S. C., in 1790, and was the mother of five children, three of whom now live, viz.: Elizabeth S. Edwards, a widow; William P. and Wyman A. Those deceased are Susan and Robert. After the death of her husband Mrs. Parks went to Louisiana, and in 1860 went to Little River County, Ark., where she died the same year, deeply mourned by those who knew her but to love her. In 1849 William J. Parks married Miss D. Amanda House, who was born in Alabama January 9, 1830, and is a daughter of Rev. W. J. House, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who was a prominent preacher, farmer and stock raiser, and represented the county in the Legislature several terms. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parks, of whom eight are now living, viz.: Mary E., James D., attorney of Charleston; Susannah, Louisa, widow of F. M. Carden; Henry W., Melissa, A. Olivia and Anna. The mother died in October, 1884. In 1860 William P. Parks and family located on the farm where he has since lived, with the exception of two years spent in the war. In 1862 he organized a company of men for the Confederate army, and served under Gen. Fagan, but ill health compelled him to abandon service, and he returned to his home; he subsequently recruited and served until the close of the war, surrendering in Texas. In the spring of 1866 he returned to his home in Franklin County, where he owns 325 acres, and cultivates 100 acres. He is an enterprising and industrious man, and takes an active interest in all political and educational matters. He served as justice of the peace several terms. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Du Val Chapter of the A. F. & A. M., at Charleston.

John C. Patrick was born in Floyd County, Ky., April 18, 1838, and is a son of Jerrie and Sarah (Saliers) Patrick, natives of Kentucky. In 1852 the family came to Arkansas, and located in Madison County, where the father engaged in farming and the children were reared. During the latter part of the war Mr. Patrick left home, and in the spring of 1863 he died in Fayetteville. The mother's death occurred in Kentucky in 1850. John C. grew to manhood in Madison County, and in 1862 enlisted in Col. Brooks' regiment, from Franklin County. He was in the battle of Helena, and served until nearly the close of the war. He then returned to Franklin County, where, July 20, 1858, he had married Sarah Arrington, a native of Washington County, Ark., and daughter of Thelbert Arrington, of Illinois, now deceased. Soon after the war he settled upon his present place, which was then uncultivated. He now owns 240 acres, sixty of which he farms and has cleared. This tract is improved, with good buildings and orchards, and Mr. Patrick also owns another tract of 180 acres, 120 of which he cultivates. This consists of Mulberry bottom land, and is located one and one-half miles from the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick are the parents of seven children: Elizabeth (wife of George W. Wells), John W. (married Martha Woods, daughter of John Woods), Samuel A., James H., Mary L., Robert L. and George W. Mr. Patrick is a Master Mason, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and K. of H.

Judge Henry Payne, a prominent farmer of Prairie Township, Franklin County, was born in Lawrence County, Ala., in October, 1835, and is a son of Enoch and Sarah (England) Payne, natives of Virginia. The father grew to manhood, received his education and engaged in farming in his native State, from whence he went to Alabama, and located on a farm; he married in 1828, and was the father of two children: Henry and William, the latter now deceased. The father died during the Rebellion, and his widow in 1850. Henry Payne spent his early life in Alabama and Tennessee, receiving his education in the latter State. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, under Gen. Forrester; he was present at the battle of the Wilderness, and was captured at the battle of Spottsylvania, and taken to Delaware prison, where he was held for one year, at the end of which time, the war being ended, he returned to Alabama. In 1868 he married Virginia Thompson, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Eggleston Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have one child, Viola, now the

wife of T. A. Watson. Mr. Payne removed to Arkansas in 1870, locating on the farm where he has since resided, and which consists of 260 acres, with ninety acres under cultivation. He was elected justice of the peace in 1874, which office he held until 1880; he was elected county judge in 1884, and again in 1886, and served his county with credit. He is an active Democratic politician, and is interested in all educational and public enterprises. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

J. M. Pendergrass, a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Alabama, October 15, 1842, and is the son of Jason and Susan (Carter) Pendergrass, natives of Virginia. The father died in Alabama in 1842, but the mother removed to Arkansas with her son J. M. in 1859, living here until her death in 1868. Their son, J. M. Pendergrass, remained on the farm and assisted his father with the duties of the same until coming to Franklin County, when he settled near Ozark, and was married to Miss A. J. Adams in 1866. She was a native of this county, born in 1850, and the daughter of Columbus and Mary Adams, pioneers of the State, and much respected in the same. Mr. and Mrs. Pendergrass' union was blessed by the birth of four children: Sula, born October 16, 1870; Susan M., born October 14, 1873; Willie, born January 18, 1876, and Lola, born March 10, 1878. Mr. Pendergrass and his faithful companion through life are both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are well respected by all who know them. Mr. Pendergrass is the owner of about 613 acres of land, 270 of which are rich bottom land.

John M. Peters was born in Newton County, Ga., January 17, 1823, and is a son of Jesse and Rebecca (Burnd) Peters, natives of Georgia, and of English and German descent, respectively. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in one of the Indian wars. He lived in Georgia until his death. John M. lived with his father until December 23, 1847, when he married Martha E. Tinney, also a native of Georgia. He then farmed until 1864, when he enlisted in the Fourth Georgia Reserve, serving on detached duty until April, 1865, when he was discharged. He then continued to farm for three years, but in 1869 immigrated to Arkansas and located in Franklin County. Here he homesteaded 160 acres of land in 1869, which he has since improved. He owns 240 acres, ninety of which he has under cultivation, and lives in a comfortable house. In 1852 Mr. Peters joined the Primitive Baptist Church, in which he is now a deacon. His wife belongs to the same church. To them four children have been born: William J., married; Ellen D., wife of Dr. Johnston; Susanna E., wife of A. Bowles, and Henry M.

Hon. John M. Pettigrew, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Franklin County, was born in Hempstead County, Ark., December 15, 1827, and is a son of George A. and Sarah (Matthews) Pettigrew. The father was born in Georgia in 1789, and was the son of George Pettigrew, who was a native of Charleston, N. C., and was descended from the Huguenots of France who came to the colonies. George Pettigrew held a commission in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Marion. From North Carolina he moved to Georgia, and from there to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming until his death. He had a family of six children, of whom George A. was eighteen years of age when his parents located in Missouri. In 1817 he settled on a farm in Hempstead County, Ark., from which place, in 1832, he went to Washington County and purchased a farm near Cane Hill. He served one term as a representative in the Legislature in 1840, and was an active church worker; his death occurred in 1852. Mrs. Sarah Pettigrew was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1794, and was a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that county; she was the mother of six children: Elizabeth (deceased), Zebulan, George H. (deceased), John M., James R. (deceased) and Hugh L. The mother died in 1880. John M. Pettigrew received his education at the Arkansas College at Fayetteville, where he graduated July 4, 1854, having been professor of mathematics in the above college in 1851-52-53. He taught school in Washington County from 1854 to 1856, when he was engaged to fill a position as teacher in Franklin County, where he taught continuously until 1861. At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was actively engaged in service until 1865, when he surrendered at Marshall, Tex. He then returned to his home and resumed teaching. In 1870 he was elected representative to the State Legislature, and the following year was appointed county surveyor; in 1884 he was elected to the State Senate for one term. In 1854 Mr. Pettigrew married Helen Aldridge, who

was born near Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1833, and who died October 4, 1881, leaving two children: Thomas A. and Lenora (wife of A. C. Bessy). Mr. Pettigrew subsequently married Mrs. Kate S. Burt, *nee* Spencer, by whom he had four children, viz.: John B., Robert G., George and Nannie B. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. and R. A. M. of Charleston. Mr. Pettigrew is one of the live and enterprising men of the county, and 200 acres of his fine farm are under cultivation, well improved and well stocked. He has probably done more surveying than any other man in the county.

Lewis B. Phillips. Prominent among the leading men of Hogan Township, and among those deserving special recognition for their long residence in the county, stands the name of Lewis B. Phillips, who was born in Georgia, in either Henry or Carroll County, January 15, 1828, and is the son of William and Mary (Spinks) Phillips, natives of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively. William Phillips came to Arkansas when Lewis Phillips was a young man, and nothing further was ever heard of him. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother made her home with her children, and died in 1880 at the age of eighty-seven years. She was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. The Phillips family came from Georgia to Alabama, and remained there for several years. When the father came to Arkansas the family remained in Alabama. Lewis B. Phillips was the fifth of ten children. He received his education in Alabama, and during the Florida War, in 1836, he belonged to Capt. J. M. Carter's company, Second Alabama Mounted Volunteers, and served six months. In 1856 he left Alabama, and came to Franklin County, Ark., where he has since resided, and where he has followed agricultural pursuits. He was in the Confederate service a short time, when he was taken prisoner, and retained at Leavenworth, Kas., and Camp Douglas, Chicago, in all about one year. February 18, 1844, he married Miss Nancy McDuffe, a daughter of Angus McDuffee, who was born in North Carolina, and who immigrated to Tennessee, and from there to Alabama. She was born in Roane County, Tenn., December, 26, 1825, and eight children were the result of her union, five now living: Mary, widow of William Patton; William C.; Caldonia, wife of Rev. C. S. Jones; Martha J., wife of T. J. Brown; Virginia, wife of O. B. Donaldson. Those deceased were named John, Sarah Ann and Nancy P. Mr. Phillips is a Republican in politics, was for several years justice of peace, and one term postmaster at Altus. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years at Altus. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

David B. Pile was born in Adams County, Ill., in February, 1833. His parents were Johnson and Delila (Jones) Pile. His great-grandfather, Conrad Pile, came to America from Germany prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took an active part, and at its close married and located in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. He assisted in building a turnpike road, and had charge of the toll-gate. He lived to be one hundred years old, and reared a large family. Jacob Pile, grandfather of our subject, and the eldest son of Conrad Pile, was the hunter of the family, and killed most of the meat used by the family and slaves in the winter. He married and located on White River, Indiana, where he reared his family, and thence, in 1830, moved to Adams County, Ill., and located on a farm. He died in 1862 at the age of sixty-five years. Johnson Pile was born in Tennessee, but was reared and grew to manhood in Indiana, where he received his education. He settled on a farm in Adams County, Ill., in 1826, and in 1849 went to Texas; thence, in 1865, to Franklin County, Ark., where he bought a large farm and remained until his death, in 1882, at the age of seventy years. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Delila Pile, who was a native of Christian County, Ky., died in 1840, the mother of seven children, of whom six are now living. In 1842 Johnson Pile married Nisbia Brown, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had seven children, four now living. His wife died in 1870. David B. Pile was reared in Adams County, Ill., and received his education in the common schools. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1854 married Margaret Pevehouse, a native of Adams County, and a daughter of Joseph Pevehouse. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pile, viz.: Oliver, Mary (now the wife of H. R. Stroud), Sarah and Carrie (twins, the former now Mrs. M. Abernathy), Walter, Lulu and Webster (triplets, the latter deceased). In 1857 Mr. Pile went to Texas and located on a farm in Hunt County, and in 1863 he enlisted in Capt.

Rutherford's company, serving as body guard for Gen. McCullough, and was discharged the same year for disability. He subsequently engaged in coopering one year, and in 1866 settled on a farm in Franklin County, Ark., removing to his present farm in 1881. His farm consists of 210 acres, and he has 100 acres under cultivation. M. Pile is a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Church of God.

William R. Powell, a farmer and stock raiser of Prairie Township, was born in Grainger County, Tenn., March 4, 1848, and is a son of George and Jane (Haynes) Powell. Joseph Powell, the head of this branch of the Powell family, settled in Claiborne County in an early day in the history of Tennessee, and reared a large family, among whom was Jonathan Powell, the grandfather of the present subject. George Powell was born in 1818, and grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a good education, and taught school, and lived until 1855. Mrs. Jane Powell was a native of Tennessee, and was the daughter of William Haynes, who was a prominent, enterprising immigrant from North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. George Powell were born the following children: William R., Sarah A. (wife of G. W. Hill), Mary and Lucinda, the latter two living with our subject. William R. Powell was reared and received a common-school education in his early home, and chose farming as an occupation. In 1878 he married Sarah C. Hill, daughter of John Hill, a prominent farmer of Tennessee. To this union were born three children, viz.: Ollie, Mary V. and Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Powell removed to the State of Arkansas in the year 1883, and the following year settled on their present farm of 240 acres, which is devoted to stock and grain raising. They take an active part in the Baptist Church and Sunday-school. In 1862 Mr. Powell enlisted in the First Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate army, and served until the surrender, participating in some prominent battles, among others the battles of Murfreesboro and Winchester.

James F. Quaille, retired merchant, and president of the Arkansas Valley Bank, was born in France October 28, 1818, and is a son of George and Catherine (Quaille) Quaille, also natives of France, where the mother died. The father immigrated to the United States about 1824, and until his death lived in Louisville, Ky. James F. was reared in that city, and in 1833 accompanied Justin Beneaux to Crawford County, Ark., where he clerked for Mr. Beneaux six years. Returning to Louisville in 1839, he remained there two years, but in 1841 returned to Arkansas, and established a grocery business at Ozark when there were but two or three business houses in the place. After dealing in groceries two years he added merchandise to his stock, and for over twenty years enjoyed a large business, handling a great portion of the cotton trade of Franklin County. During the war his store was burned, but in 1865 he rebuilt the same, and continued in business thereafter until 1881, when he retired from commercial life. Upon the organization of the Arkansas Valley Bank in July, 1887, he became a stockholder, and was elected president of that organization. Mr. Quaille is one of the prominent business men of Ozark, and has been of great assistance in the up-building of Franklin County and the city of Ozark. October 22, 1845, he married Miss Frank A. Quesenberry, a native of Tennessee, but reared in this county, and a daughter of William M. Quesenberry. Mr. Quesenberry was formerly from North Carolina, and from there went to Tennessee, after which he came to Arkansas in an early day, and was one of the prominent farmers of Franklin County. Mr. and Mrs. Quaille have reared a family of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Hon. James H. Berry [see sketch]; Regina, widow of Dr. Blackburn; George Ann, wife of Henry C. Carter, of Ozark; William, married, and residing at Roseville; John W., single; James M., married, and living at Coal Hill, Ark.; Susan W., deceased, formerly the wife of C. S. McKinney, and Ada, wife of Dr. Bourland, of Van Buren. Mr. and Mrs. Quaille are active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Quaille is an elder.

Albert Quesenberry, a prominent and successful merchant of Mulberry, Ark., is a native of Arkansas, born in 1848, and is a son of Richard and Eliza J. (Maxey) Quesenberry. His father is a native of Franklin County, Tenn. His mother is a native of Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father is one of the pioneers of Franklin County, Ark., and is an honored and much respected citizen of the same. He is still living, and a resident of the county. He was reared on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. His son, Albert Quesenberry, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and followed the

occupation of farming until twenty-two years of age, when he went to work as a salesman in Ozark, Ark., for Quail & Moore, merchants, remaining with them three years, then went in business for himself; remained two years in Ozark merchandising, then moved to Pleasant Hill, Ark., and remained there two years; moved to Mulberry, Ark., in 1876, and has remained there ever since engaged in merchandising. Mr. Quesenbury was married in 1872 to Miss C. J. Alston, of Ozark, Ark., and married again in 1880 to Miss Sallie Beneux, of Mulberry, Ark. He is father of four children, two by his first wife, Sadie and Reynolds, and two by his second wife, Bonnie Dean and Paul Beneux. Mr. Quesenbury is a partner in the large drug house of Quesenbury & Counts, of Mulberry, Ark. He owns a good bottom farm near Mulberry. He is a wide-awake, thorough-going business man. He is a Democrat in politics, and a good citizen.

Samuel Randolph, merchant and proprietor of the hotel at Watalula Springs, is one of the substantial men of the township, and is a native of Wayne County, Ohio. His father, Samuel Randolph, was born in Pennsylvania, but reared in Virginia, whither his parents moved when he was a child. He was there wedded to Margeret Lowe, and subsequently moved to Ohio, where they both lived until their respective deaths. Our subject passed his early life upon a farm in his native county, and after becoming grown learned the miller's trade. He then immigrated to Illinois, and there worked at his trade in various places until 1870, when he immigrated to Monroe County, Ark. After being engaged in the lumber business there for twelve years he came to Franklin County in 1881, of which he has since been a resident. He is one of the active and enterprising men of the county, and is always interested and ready to lend a helping hand to all projects of a laudable character for the growth and development of the county. Soon after coming here he purchased his present property, and engaged in the mercantile business. He has a good line of merchandise, and enjoys a well-established trade. Mr. Randolph also successfully runs a good hotel here, which is conveniently located across the street from the Watalula Springs, of whose medicinal and curative properties many speak highly. In 1887 Mr. Randolph was made postmaster, and he is now discharging the duties of that position. April 10, 1887, he became the husband of Ruth B. Gregg, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Nelson Selby, now deceased. Mrs. Randolph received her education in Illinois, and is an estimable lady.

Capt. Andrew J. Ransom was born in Marshall County, Ala., August 6, 1835. His father, George Ransom, was born in Chester District, S. C., where he married Margeret Robins, also a native of South Carolina. In an early day the family removed to Tennessee, and several years later went to Marshall County, Ala., when the Indians still inhabited that country. In 1842 Mr. Ransom moved to Arkansas, and after spending eighteen months in Helena moved to Franklin County in 1844. Here he entered land, which he afterward bought and cultivated, and became the owner of several other farms also. He enlisted in the Mexican War, but was discharged owing to the quota being filled. He served in the Confederate army one year, and died in Franklin County August 22, 1882. Mrs. Ransom survived him until July, 1888. Of their family of seven daughters and one son all save two sisters reside in Franklin County. One sister lives in Sebastian County and one in Texas. Andrew J. Ransom accompanied his parents to Arkansas when sever years old. He lived with his father upon the farm until of age, and located upon his present farm in 1858. He has cleared and made valuable improvements upon the place since then, and now owns 220 acres, about 125 being cleared and cultivated. He has a new residence, good out-buildings and fine apple and peach orchards. In 1861 he enlisted in the State service, and participated in the battle at Oak Hill. After his regiment was disbanded he joined the regular Confederate army and served until taken prisoner in May, 1863, after which time he was held a prisoner until the close of the war. He entered service as first lieutenant, but was afterward made captain, and served as such until captured. He was in the fights at Farmington, luka, two days' fight at Corinth, and at Fort Gibson was wounded in the hand. He returned home in August, 1865, and July 10, 1866, married Margeret Tweedy, who was born at Jacksonport, Ark., and is a daughter of Robert Tweedy, now deceased, but formerly of Illinois. Mr. Ransom has a family of nine children: J. R., William E., Laura E., Ella G., Eula F., George R., Jack P., Maggie L., Albert L.; and one son, Thomas, died in 1882, aged eight. Mr. Ransom is a

member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his eldest daughter belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. B. Remy, farmer and stock raiser, is one of the prominent residents of Maxey Township, where he has 160 acres of land, with about eighty acres under cultivation. He was born in Washington County, Ark., and came with his parents to this county when about six years of age. They remained in this county until 1884, and here the father died. The parents were both natives of Kentucky, and in their family were ten children, seven now living. The mother is still living, and is a resident of California. Their son, T. B. Remy, is the third child in order of birth, and like his father is a tiller of the soil. About the time he was ready for school his father was crippled, and he was obliged to assist in making a living, consequently his educational advantages were limited. He was married in Franklin County, in 1869, to Miss Betsey A. Wagner, daughter of Mark H. and Mary A. Wagner, and a native of Crawford County, Tenn., born in 1843. This union resulted in the birth of four children: Jesse, Cyrus, Thomas and Richard. Mr. Remy commenced life a poor man, but by industry, and with the assistance of his admirable wife, has overcome all difficulties, and is now one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He is a Democrat in his political opinions, and an excellent citizen.

Suddith D. Remy, another prominent farmer and stock raiser of the county, and now a resident of Section 23, Maxey Township, where he has ninety acres of well-improved land, is a native of Washington County, Ark., born June 27, 1847, and is a son of W. J. and Elizabeth (Turner) Remy. He came with his parents to Franklin County, Ark., when four years of age, and settled where he has since resided. He was married in Crawford County, Ark., in 1870, to Miss Sophronia Heard, daughter of James and Martha Heard, and a native of Crawford County, Ark., born in 1850. Five children were the fruits of this union: Mary, Earle, Dick, Emma and Grover. Mr. Remy is a self-made man, as he started with very little, if any, money after the late war, but now has a good home, and is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Remy is a stirring, wide-awake farmer, and is well respected by all who know him. He is a Democrat in his political views, and he and Mrs. Remy are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his eldest daughter, Mary, is also a member.

Capt. William D. Rodman, a leading merchant of Franklin County, Ark., was born in Chester District, S. C., September 29, 1841, and is a son of John and Sarah (Kell) Rodman, both of whom were born in the "Palmetto State." The father died in his native district in 1841 at the age of fifty years, having been a farmer and merchant throughout life, and a Democrat in politics. His wife's death occurred in 1881, at the age of eighty years, in Marshall County, Miss., whither she had moved in 1849. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and became the mother of four sons, William B. being the youngest of the family and the only one now living. Thomas died in 1867, when about thirty-eight years of age; Alexander died at the age of thirty-four years while serving in the Confederate army, being counted among the missing at the battle of Chickamauga, and John died in 1856. William D. received a liberal education at the Erskine Presbyterian College, South Carolina, and in 1861 left his school days behind him to engage in the war which was then pending. He enlisted in Company A, of the First Mississippi Infantry, but surrendered at Fort Donelson in February, 1861, and was taken to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where he was kept eight months and then exchanged. He was again captured at Port Hudson, and after his release rejoined his command at Jackson, Miss. He was never wounded, but made many narrow escapes. At the close of the war he surrendered as captain of Company C, Twenty-second Mississippi. Subsequently he located at Memphis, Tenn., where he was salesman in a wholesale grocery house for three years, then went to Collierville, Tenn., and engaged in general merchandising, having formed a partnership with Eugene Brooks for three years. At the end of that time he engaged in the drug business with J. A. Matthews, continuing one year, then began farming in Marshall County, Miss. In 1886 he came to Altus, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general merchandise business. While residing in Marshall County he held the office of justice of the peace, and in 1882 was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, serving two years. Mr. Rodman has been highly successful in his business enterprises, and all his property has been acquired through self-exertion and good management. October 5, 1871, he was

married to Miss Nannie Compton, a daughter of Perry Compton, of Marshall County, Miss. They have three living children: Emmet L., Evan S. and Bertha. Those deceased are Willie, Dovie and Ewell. Mr. Rodman and wife are members of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, respectively, and he is a Mason and a Democrat.

Nathaniel J. Rice, farmer and stock raiser, of Franklin County, was born in Wood County, W. Va., January 2, 1834, and is a son of Nathaniel and Mary (McPherson) Rice, the former a native of Virginia, his father being Bailey Rice. The father of Bailey Rice served under Gen. Washington in Gen. Braddock's army, and lost his life in Braddock's defeat. After the War of Independence Bailey Rice married Elizabeth Morehead, and before the War of 1812 moved to Wood County, W. Va., where he lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Nathaniel Rice, father of our subject, took part in the War of 1812, and assisted in the building of Fort Meigs, Ohio, under Gen. Harrison. He was in the battle of the Thames, and at the close of the war returned to his home in Virginia, where he remained until his death, in 1850. Nathaniel J. Rice received his education in his native county. August 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, and during his three years of service for his country was promoted several times. He participated in the battles of Bulltown and New Creek, but was on detached duty most of the time. When his term of enlistment expired he was in poor health, and returned to his home, where he resumed farming. In 1867 he went to Carthage, Mo., and in 1872 located in Franklin County, Ark., on the farm where he now resides. In 1855 he married Jane Atkinson, a native of Monroe County, Ohio, and a daughter of Mitchell Atkinson. Mrs. Rice died October 9, 1858, the mother of two children: Mary J., wife of B. F. Hughes, of Sebastian County, and Margaret, deceased. Mr. Rice subsequently married Elizabeth Smith, of Wood County, Va., and the two children born to this union are both deceased. He is a member of Green Post No. 21, G. A. R., of which he is adjutant, and of which he served two terms as commander. Politically he is a Republican.

William H. Russell, one of the leading citizens of White Oak Township, Franklin Co., Ark., was born in McNairy County, Tenn., October 22, 1830, and is a son of George and Annie (Hamm) Russell, both natives of Tennessee, the former born in Dickson County February 7, 1807, and died in Franklin County, Ark., August 1, 1860. The mother's birth occurred March 12, 1812, and her death, in Franklin County, April 2, 1861. They were married in Perry County, Tenn., in 1827, and three years later immigrated westward to look them up a home. They came in ox wagons, and settled in Franklin County, Ark., and in 1832 erected the first house in the now thriving town of Mulberry. Here they resided until their respective deaths. The father was a son of Lewis and grandson of George Russell, who was of English birth, and was killed in Kentucky by the Indians, while on an exploring expedition with Daniel Boone. Nearly all the male members of the Russell family have been farmers, and became quite wealthy in pursuing that avocation. Lewis Russell was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend. To George and Annie Russell were born six children: William H. was the second born, and is the only one now living; his brother, James M., was a Confederate soldier, and died in Mississippi, while the battle of Corinth was being fought; John died in 1854, at the age of twenty-eight years; Mary J. was the wife of J. R. McElroy, and died in 1875. The rest of the children died in infancy. At the age of twenty-four years William H. Russell began merchandising at Huntsville, Madison Co., Ark., but at the end of a few years returned home, and assisted his father until the latter's death. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Col. Gordon's regiment, Confederate service, and was in active service until the close of the war. He then returned to the peaceful pursuit of farming. November 11, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McElroy, who was born in Stewart County, Tenn., November 29, 1842, a daughter of Robert McElroy; she died February 17, 1880, having become the mother of six children: Mary V., wife of J. A. McLane; Maggie, wife of Jesse H. Hobbs; Willie Bell, Fannie, Ida and Dora. Mr. Russell is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of justice of the peace for many years. His wife was a member of the Methodist Church.

A. Hulbert Sadler is a native of Arkansas, and was born in Yell County December 3, 1846. His father, the Hon. G. C. Sadler, was born in South Caro-

lina, and in 1827, when about sixteen years of age, came to Yell County, Ark., and later studied medicine there and in Scott County. He was married in the latter county to Annie E. Logan, daughter of the late Col. James Logan, and a native of Missouri, who was reared in Arkansas. In the spring of 1847 Dr. Sadler removed to Franklin County, and settled in Mulberry Valley, sixteen miles directly north of Ozark. He was one of the first settlers in this region, and until the war farmed and kept a mercantile store upon his farm. He also established the Cass Post-office, of which he was the postmaster. In 1848 he represented his county in the State Legislature. His death occurred in November, 1862. He reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Two of the sons are now deceased. N. B. Sadler was a member of the Arkansas Legislature in 1874, and died December 28, 1879, and James L. died April 28, 1868. Both were soldiers in the Civil War. Those now living are our subject, David Sadler, of Baltimore, Md., and three sisters. A. Hulbert Sadler grew up upon his father's farm, and when nine years old lost his left arm in a cotton-gin. After the war he attended school one year in Hopkins County, Tex., and then in the fall of 1866 returned to Franklin County to take charge of the home farm. He has always been a successful farmer, and is now the owner of the old homestead, containing 280 acres, the larger portion of which is rich bottom land. He has about 100 acres under cultivation, and all his buildings are well and substantially made. In 1882 Mr. Sadler was elected sheriff of the county, and he discharged the duties of that office during his term in a manner to win the respect of all. September 4, 1868, he married Ann Baxter, daughter of John Baxter, clerk of Scott County, and formerly of Alabama. Mrs. Sadler is a native of Scott County, and received her education there and at Van Buren. She is the mother of nine children: Daisy B., Hoyt E., Jasmine, Quail, Bertha B., Hulbert, John A., Leta A. and an infant now deceased. Mrs. Sadler is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Her sister, now the wife of Prof. F. J. Allen, was the wife of the late James L. Sadler, by whom she has one daughter, who is now attending the Peabody Institute at Nashville.

William F. Sawyer, proprietor of a livery and feed stable, and a successful agriculturist, now residing in Mulberry, is a native of Arkansas, his birth occurring July 18, 1835. He is the son of John G. and Gabriella (Nickson) Sawyer, natives of Vermont and Tennessee, respectively, the father of Irish-English descent and the mother of Scotch-French. They reared two children, our subject being the eldest. He attained his growth on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until about 1854, when he went to California by the overland route, and here remained thirteen years engaged in mining and keeping hotel. In 1867 he returned to Arkansas and resumed the occupation of farming. In 1863, while in California, he met and married Miss Sarah A. Alford, a native of Indianapolis, Ind. She died in 1864, leaving one child, Sarah J. Mr. Sawyer was married in Franklin County, Ark., in 1867, and chose for his second wife Miss Mary E. Adams, who was born in Tennessee, and who is the daughter of William Adams. Six children were the result of this union: Henry G., Julia, Johnnie (deceased), Catherine, Ada J., and Alice Nevada, born August 30, 1875, died July 1, 1876. Mr. Sawyer is the owner of a house and lot in Mulberry, also a business house, and near that village he has 800 acres of land, 240 under cultivation. He is fitted out with all the requirements of a first-class livery barn, has nine head of horses, eleven carriages and buggies, and his rates are very reasonable. He is a member of Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge No. 233, and is a Democrat in his political principles. Mr. Sawyer is also engaged in farming quite extensively, and is quite a stock dealer. He has about twenty-four acres of land in peanuts.

Rev. A. G. Shelton was born in Dickson County, Tenn., April 20, 1822. His father, William Shelton, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., in 1769, and there married Priscilla Mustain, also a native of that county. In October, 1811, they became pioneer settlers of Dickson County, where they farmed until the death of Mrs. Shelton, after which Mr. Shelton lived with his son, finally dying in Danielsville in 1857. Our subject grew to manhood in Dickson County, and the greater part of his education has been gained since reaching mature years by hard and persistent study. He was married in his native county on January 5, 1843, to Rachel A. Lewis, a native of the same county, and then engaged in stone-cutting, furnace-building and farming until 1861, when he gave up the



furnace business. In November, 1869, he removed to Humphreys County, and farmed and sold dry goods until he immigrated to Arkansas. April 20, 1864, he lost his wife, who left four children: Sarah D. E., wife of J. S. Winfrey, of Kentucky; J. A., married, and living in Waverly, Tenn.; W. J., of Columbia, Tex., and J. M., of Waco, Tex. January 11, 1865, Mr. Shelton was united in marriage to Sarah A., daughter of William Hust, of Clarksville, Montgomery Co., Tenn., and widow of Mr. J. T. Foust. In 1884 Mr. Shelton located in Ozark, Ark., where he purchased town property. Mr. Shelton was ordained a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1858, and until 1885 was actively engaged in ministerial duties, but since that time has retired from active church work on account of the illness of his wife, although he is still deeply interested in church matters. In 1888 Mr. Shelton was elected justice of the peace of Ozark, and is now fulfilling the duties of that office. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has served as Master of his lodge a number of years.

William H. Sherman, a farmer and stock raiser of Franklin County, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 13, 1802, the only son of William and Elizabeth (Stark) Sherman. The father, who was also a native of Dutchess County, where he was reared and followed the pursuits of farming and stock raising all his life, died when our subject was a child. After the death of her husband Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman returned to her native State, Pennsylvania, where, to support herself and son, she engaged in tailoring. She died as she had lived, a Christian woman, in 1837. William H. Sherman grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and returning to his birthplace he followed carpentering for thirteen years. In 1824 he married Sarah Kennedy, a daughter of Thomas Kennedy, and a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sarah Sherman died in 1856, the mother of eleven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Henry, James, Almond, John, David, and Mary, now the wife of Henry Kennedy, of Clark County, Ill. Mr. Sherman subsequently married Mrs. Maria Watson, *nee* Walker, who was born in Ohio, and their children are Scott, Emma (wife of Charles Hiatt) and Orr. Mr. Sherman located in Licking County, Ohio, in 1837, where he engaged in farming until 1850, when he removed to California, returning to Ohio in 1852. Two years later he became the possessor of a large farm of 500 acres in Clark County, Ill. He removed to his present farm in Franklin County, Ark., in 1879, where he is extensively engaged in stock raising and the production of hay. The farm consists of 803 acres, and is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Sherman creditably filled the office of county supervisor for several years, and also served as commissioner of roads. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in political faith is a Democrat. Mrs. Sherman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John M. Simpson, a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., was born June 26, 1828, and is a son of John and Sarah (Bickle) Simpson, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1800, and when six years of age removed with his parents to Tennessee, locating in Rutherford County. They afterward went to Cannon County, of the same State. The father of our subject was a farmer and blacksmith, and died in Tennessee in 1869, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother was born in Virginia in 1802, and of her eight children, six are still living. John M. Simpson was reared in Coffee County, Tenn., and received a common-school education. In 1846 he went to Izard County, Ark., returning to Tennessee two years later, where he remained until 1869, and the following year located on his present farm in Franklin County, Ark., which he has well stocked. He is a blacksmith by trade, to which he devotes considerable attention. In 1849 he married Eliza E. Messick, and their children are: John A., Eliza E., Elizabeth C., Cordelia L., George F. and Sarah L. Mrs. Simpson died December 2, 1885, a member of the Baptist Church.

W. J. Smith was born in Jackson County, Ala., March 7, 1851, and is a son of Arthur and Mary J. (Adams) Smith, natives of Alabama. Mrs. Mary J. Smith was born in Jackson County, Ala., July 22, 1828, and was a daughter of Toliver and Frances (Stephens) Adams, who removed to Alabama from Tennessee. Toliver Adams died in 1836; his widow afterward married Mr. Grizzle, and died in 1876. Mrs. Mary J. Smith was reared in Alabama, where, in 1845, she married Arthur Smith, whose parents moved from North Carolina to Kentucky, and finally located in Alabama. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived in Alabama until about 1860, when they removed to a farm near Ozark, Franklin Co., Ark. At the outbreak of the late war Mr. Smith enlisted in the Confeder-

ate army, and in 1863 died from sickness contracted while in the army. In this family were eight children, viz.: Nancy E. (wife of J. N. Williams), Leroy, William, Dr. John J., Henry, Frank, Allie (wife of C. Gammill) and Dr. Arthur. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church. W. J. Smith was but ten years of age when his parents came to Arkansas, where he received his education and has since lived. In 1872 he married Mary Pendergrass, daughter of John J. Pendergrass, a native of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, viz.: Maude, Roscoe, Cora, Bessie, Thomas S. and Hoyt A. Mr. Smith located on his present farm in 1873, and in 1886 began operating a gin-mill, to which he devotes the greater part of his attention.

Maurice W. Spencer, a well-known planter and stock raiser of Franklin County, is a native of Washington County, Ark., and was born April 29, 1840. His parents were Isaac P. and Pinkie H. (Moberly) Spencer, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina. The father removed from his native State to Arkansas, locating at Cane Hill, Washington County, where he remained until 1870, when he went to Charleston, and in 1875 went to Yell County, Ark., where he operated a saw-mill until his death, which occurred June 11, 1884, at the home of our subject. He took an active interest in educational matters, and was liberal in his religious belief. The mother of our subject died March 13, 1881; her children were: Margaret, wife of Dr. Kelleam; Mary J., wife of Col. A. V. Rieff; Hiram O., who was killed in the battle of Prairie Grove during the late war; Kate, now Mrs. J. M. Pettigrew, and Maurice W. The latter was educated at Cane Hill College until fifteen years of age, when he entered the store of A. W. Dinamore & Co., of Bentonville, where he clerked two years. He then went to Charleston and engaged in merchandising with his brother, Hiram O. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served in the commissary department until the close of the war, returning to Charleston from Texas in 1866. The following year he engaged in farming and merchandising from 1869 to 1879, in 1879 removing to his present farm, which consists of 220 acres, all under cultivation. May 23, 1861, Mr. Spencer married Sally A. Richardson, who was born December 9, 1849, and is a daughter of E. M. Richardson, of Franklin County. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have eight children, viz.: James H., John I., Susie H., William M., Americus V., Mary K., Eugene L. and Felix D., all at home except the eldest, who is attending medical lectures in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Spencer is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

John Stephens, justice of the peace of Morgan Township, was born in Jackson County, Ky., November 19, 1848. His father, Solomon Stephens, was born and reared in Kentucky, and there married to Margaret Seaborn, who was also of Kentucky, born in 1868. They left their farm and came to Arkansas, locating at first in Madison County, in 1883 removing to the farm in Franklin County, where he now lives. Solomon Stephens died at Greenfield, Mo., June 14, 1886. His wife, Margaret Stephens, died at their late residence April 26, 1895. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters are living: John David, Matthious, William H., Robert M., Ala Carpenter and Martha J. Forbes. Mary Bond died April 6, 1885. John, Robert M., and Ala, wife of William P. Carpenter, are residents of this county. John passed his early life in his native county, and in the fall of 1868 was married to Adline L. Rose, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Andrew J. Rose, now a resident of Franklin County. After his marriage John Stephens went to Madison County, Ark., and in 1885 bought the old home place in Franklin County. His farm contains 160 acres, sixty being under cultivation and well improved, with good buildings, and a two-acre orchard. He and his first wife parted in the year of 1878, Mr. Stephens keeping the children, David and Margaret J. Stephens. February 15, 1882, he married Mary E. Forbes, daughter of Robert Forbes, and a native of Kentucky, and there reared. This marriage has been blessed with three children: Delie M., Elmer and Clarence B. Stephens. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the K. of H. In 1888 he was elected justice of the peace, and is now performing the duties of that office.

Uriah G. Stokes, another prominent citizen of Hogan Township, Franklin County, was born in North Carolina April 5, 1823, and is the son of John and Jane (Gening) Stokes, both of whom died in Stewart County, Tenn., in 1835. They were married in North Carolina; afterward moved to East Tennessee, from there to Henry County of the same State, and still later to Stewart County,

where they passed the remainder of their days. He was a farmer and shoemaker by occupation, and the mother was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Of their family of nine children, four now living, Uriah G. is the fourth child. After the death of his parents he was bound out to William Ethridge, of Stewart County, Tenn., and remained with him until twenty years of age, when he left him and came to Franklin County, Ark. He was married October 6, 1843, to Miss Rebecca Roy, daughter of Ephraim Roy, and a native of Tennessee. She died in Franklin County, Ark., in 1865, when about thirty years of age, without issue. After marriage he located at Mulberry, and began working at the blacksmith trade, which he continued for some time. He then moved on White River, in Madison County, Ark., remained but a short time, and then returned to Franklin County, where he remained until the breaking out of the late war, when he moved to Pope County, of the same State. Before the close of the war he came back to Mulberry, and enlisted in Gordon's regiment, went to Missouri and worked at his trade. After the war he returned to Franklin County, and engaged in farming in connection with his shop, which he still continues. In 1866 Mr. Stokes married Mrs. Martha E. Brown, widow of B. P. Brown, and the daughter of W. C. Tann, born in Humphreys County, Tenn., about 1843. Mr. Stokes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has been J. W., and is a Democrat in politics. He and Mrs. Stokes are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which his wife was also a member. He is the owner of 160 acres of good land, and is in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Stokes was the mother of two sons by her marriage to B. P. Brown, William C. and J. B. P.; the latter died July 17, 1887, at the age of twenty-two years.

Hon. Monroe Stroup, druggist of Webb City, was born in Gordon County, Ga., December 15, 1847. His father, Judge Alexander Stroup, was born in South Carolina, and when a young man left his native county to settle in Cass County, Ga., afterward, however, removing to Gordon County. He was a man of fine education, and was a graduate from a Virginia university. While in Georgia he practiced law several years, and held many prominent positions in his county. In 1860 he located in Little Rock, Ark., and shortly after moved to Prairie County, where he died in 1882. His wife is still living. Our subject received a fair education during his youth, in his native county, which he has since greatly improved by study and observation. He accompanied his parents to this State in 1860, and in August, 1863, enlisted in Col. Crawford's regiment, and served until the close of the war, being on detached duty most of the time. He participated in the battles at Poison Springs, Mark's Mill, Prairie De Hand, Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington and Big Blue. After being paroled at Little Rock, in May, 1865, he farmed in Lonoke County, until 1877, and then established himself in the drug business at Ozark. In 1883 he purchased the Charleston *Vindicator*, which paper he edited until February, 1884. He then published the *Sun*, in Ozark, until 1887, but in April of that year sold the paper and started his present drug store in Webb City. He owns a large and complete stock of drugs, and does a good business. During the trouble designated as the "Brooks and Baxter War," in 1874, Mr. Stroup commanded a company of militia, and did active service. In 1888 he was elected representative of his county.

Jacob Thomas Taylor, a farmer of Mill Creek Township, Franklin County, was born in Henry County, Ala., November 7, 1846, and is a son of Robert H. and Sarah (Valentine) Taylor. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Wales, and immigrated to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War. He lost his life fighting for the colonies. Jacob Taylor, father of Robert H., was a furrier, and removed from South Carolina, his native State, to Georgia, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1845. Robert H. Taylor was born in South Carolina September 10, 1816, and was but four years of age when his parents located in Wilkinson County, Ga., where he grew to manhood and received a common-school education. He chose farming as an occupation, and first settled on a farm in Wilkinson County, but in 1846 he removed to a farm in Henry County, Ala., where he lived until 1869, when he located in Franklin County, Ark., and again engaged in the pursuit of farming. He served several terms as justice of the peace in Alabama, and in 1864 enlisted in the Alabama State troops, and served on detached service, though holding a commission in the regiment at one time. In 1838 he married Sarah Valentine, who was born in Wilkinson County, Ga., June 10, 1820, and was a daughter of Thomas Valentiné, who was captain of a militia company during the Florida War. To

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Taylor were born thirteen children, of whom eight are now living, viz.: Mary F. (wife of John Valentine), Jacob T., Tabitha J. (who married James S. Rice), Levi M., Robert F., Andrew J., Martha A. and Giles C. Robert H. Taylor died in Franklin County, Ark., in September, 1871, and his wife died in January, 1876. The latter was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jacob T. Taylor was reared in Wilkinson County, Ala. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, Confederate army, and participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Tennessee until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Alabama, and resumed farming. In 1867 he removed to Franklin County, Ark., and settled on a farm near Webb City, locating on his present farm in 1872, where he entered eighty acres, which he has cleared, and has since added to his first purchase until he now owns 253 acres, and has 120 acres under cultivation. In 1869 he married Eliza St. Clair, who was born in Franklin County in 1846, and is a daughter of William St. Clair, who came to Arkansas before it was a State, and was one of the earliest settlers of Franklin County. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob T. Taylor, viz.: Aubrey, Emma, Edna and Stella now living, and Edward R., Wallace and Benham. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is steward of the Charleston Circuit. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., of which he is the present secretary, and has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is a staunch Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace in Mill Township two terms.

Edward Tolbert was born in Chesterfield District, S. C., September 5, 1836, and is a son of Sam and Christian (Norris) Tolbert. The paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, but in early life moved to South Carolina, where he followed farming and blacksmithing. Sam Tolbert was reared in South Carolina, and subsequently removed to Calhoun County, Ala. He was a cripple the greater part of his life, and was a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade. He also devoted some attention to farming. His death occurred in 1867. Mrs. Tolbert, the mother of our subject, died in 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. She was the mother of eight children, of whom but two are living: Edward and Wiley. Edward Tolbert grew to manhood in Calhoun County, Ala., receiving such education as could be obtained at home when he could be spared from the task of caring for his parents. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, and served until wounded at Fort Gibson May 1, 1863. He was paroled, and upon his arrival home found four of his brothers badly wounded. Again charge of the family devolved upon him, and he engaged in shoemaking until 1871, when he removed to Arkansas and turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, locating upon his present farm in 1879. April 25, 1886, he married Almira C. Reeves, a native of Alabama, and they have had twelve children, all living but one: William E., James H., Peter M., Julia M., Amanda, Samuel I., Thomas L., Cocoa, Arthur and Oscar (twins) and Virginia Pearl. Mr. Tolbert is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in educational matters. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Samuel Turner was born in Perry County, Tenn., March 19, 1842, and is a son of the Hon. Elias T. and Sarah (Durning) Turner, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. In 1847 Mr. Turner removed with his family to Franklin County, Ark., where he reared his children and farmed until his death, March 10, 1884. He was one of the prominent men of the county, and for many years served as justice of the peace. During the war he raised a company of men, of which he was elected captain. He fought in the battle at Oak Hill, and toward the close of the war joined the army in Texas. Of his family of five sons and three daughters all grew to maturity, and all save one married. William J. was killed while in the Southern service, and only two sons and two daughters live at this writing, all of whom reside in this county. They are: our subject, Henry G., Mrs. M. T. Russell and Mrs. M. J. Seals. Samuel Turner lived with his father until his marriage in Scott County, April 18, 1862, to Phebe Jane Marsh, a native of this State and county, and daughter of Edward and Susan Marsh, of Tennessee. During the war Mr. Turner was in the State service until the battle of Oak Hill, when he joined the Confederate army. From April, 1862, until the close of the war he was in the Twenty-third Texas Cavalry, under Col. N. C. Gould, and held the office of sergeant. He participated in the engagements at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La., and was

disbanded in May, 1865. In September of that year Mr. Turner came back to Franklin County, and in 1872 located upon his present farm, which he has since improved and cleared. He now owns 350 acres in two tracts, and has about 125 acres cleared and improved. Mr. Turner is an influential man in his township, and for six consecutive years served as justice of the peace. To himself and wife the following children have been born: Martha T., wife of William Rogers; Rosa L., wife of W. G. Anderson; Emily A., wife of J. H. Childers; Elias S., William E., Leonard M., Samuel G. and Phebe I. Three of their children died in infancy. Religiously, they are Hardshell Baptists.

John N. Volentine is the second born and only surviving child in the family of five children born to Andrew and Winnifred (Stevenson) Volentine, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and South Carolina. The grandparents of our subject were natives of England, who immigrated to the United States in an early day, and were farmers by occupation. Andrew Volentine was born in 1806, and after reaching his maturity married and removed from his native State to Wilkinson County, Ga., where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1836. The mother of John N. Volentine was born in 1808, and was a daughter of Henry and Dilla Stevenson, parents of twelve children, of whom Winnifred was the fifth. The mother died in 1840, and her daughter died in Franklin County, Ark., in 1879, a member of the Baptist Church. After the death of Andrew Volentine, in 1836, Winnifred Volentine married Edward A. Morgan, in 1838. He was born and reared in England, near London, and died in Wilkinson County, Ga., in 1854. John N. Volentine was born June 19, 1830, and was reared in Georgia, where he remained until 1856, when he located on a farm in Clark County, Ala. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Wirt Adams' regiment, Confederate army, and served until April, 1865, when he was wounded in the thigh in a skirmish near Gainesville, and returned home, where he was detained until his company surrendered. In 1867 he went to Carroll County, Ark., by wagon, and December 24 settled on the farm where he has since lived. He has 540 acres, all fenced, and 200 acres under cultivation, and is one of the most enterprising and prominent farmers of the county. In 1858 Mr. Volentine married Eliza Dales, a native of Houston County, Ga., who died April 11, 1868, the mother of five children, viz.: Louisa, wife of T. L. Bradley, of Franklin County; John T., Dora V., Jesse B. and Mary J. (deceased). Mr. Volentine subsequently married Mary F. Franklin, by whom he has one child, Alice. Politically Mr. Volentine is a Democrat. He takes an active part in educational matters. John T. Volentine is a school-teacher, and has given general satisfaction. Alice Volentine taught school five months the past winter and spring, and also during this fall. She has been thus occupied three years.

Wiley B. Wagner, one of the oldest citizens of Mulberry Tp., Franklin Co., Ark., was born in Tennessee on the 8th of September, 1833, and is a son of Absalom and grandson of Solomon Wagner. The latter was a native of Virginia, and at an early day removed to Franklin County, Tenn., and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son Absalom was born in Franklin County, Tenn., about 1803, and died in Crawford County, Ark., in 1843. He was a wealthy farmer, and was married, while a resident of Tennessee, to Miss Susan Russell, who was born in the same county as himself, and died in 1860, aged about fifty years. Eight children were born to their union, three of whom are living: Mark H., Lydia (wife of Solomon Wagner) and Wiley B. The latter remained at home until 1852, then made the overland trip to California, and remained in that State six years, working part of the time in the mines. The rest of the time was spent in working on the ranches and teaming, at which he was quite successful financially, but he spent his money almost as fast as he earned it. He returned home via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, and after a short time came to Franklin County, Ark., where he has since made his home. He owns 153 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, all of which was earned previous to the Rebellion. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served for about three years, being a participant in a number of hotly contested battles and skirmishes. January 1, 1860, he was married to Mary E. Nixon, who was born December 18, 1839, and thirteen children have been born to their union: Belle D., wife of Moses Fisher; George R., Martha H., Robert S., Joseph B., James I. and Cassie Lee. The following children are deceased: Mark H., Phoebe, wife of George Fisher; Lydia F., wife of Joshua Fisher; Amanda and two infants. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and is a Democrat in his political views.

M. H. Wagner, Jr., farmer and stock dealer, of Franklin County, is a native of Crawford County, Ark., born on February 10, 1840, and is the son of Absalom and Susan (Russell) Wagner, the latter a daughter of Capt. Russell, who participated in the Florida War. The parents spent their early days in Middle Tennessee, and came to Arkansas in 1833, where they passed their last days. The father was a native of Tennessee, was one of nine brothers, and was of English and French extraction. The mother was also a native of Tennessee. M. H. Wagner was reared to farm life, and has followed this occupation thus far during life. He is the owner of 120 acres of land, and is considered a successful farmer. He was married in this county, in 1866, to Miss Serena, daughter of James and Irene Heard, and a native of Crawford County, Ark. To this marriage were born twelve children, seven now living: Sula, James, Cyrus, Franklin, Robert, Welch and Fred. Those deceased were named Richard, Emma, and three infants. The mother of these children died January 29, 1888, and left a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 283, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Baptist Church. In connection with his farming interests, he is also engaged in stock-raising, and is one of the thorough-going farmers of the county. The grandfather of Mr. Wagner was an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and corresponded with him for some time. An uncle of Mr. Wagner has one of the letters in his possession at the present time.

G. W. Wagner, blacksmith, was born in Crawford County, Ark., December 29, 1851, and is the third of nine children born to his parents, A. J. and Frances (Night) Wagner, both natives of Franklin County, Tenn., where they lived for a number of years and then moved to Crawford County, Ark. The father died in 1886 and the mother in 1885. The former was a farmer by occupation, but also carried on the blacksmith business in connection with his farming interests. His son, G. W. Wagner, assisted his father on the farm and in the shop, thus early in life learning the blacksmith trade. In 1867 he immigrated with his parents to Franklin County, Ark., and here he has since resided. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary J. Knight, who was born in Franklin County, Tenn., July 22, 1851. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Osener, Wallace and Olen. Mr. Wagner is the owner of a house and five acres of land in the village of Mulberry, and aside from this has fifty-five acres of excellent land, all the result of his own industry and good management. He is a Democrat in his political views, and a member of Arkansas Lodge No. 61, I. O. O. F.

Samuel H. Weaver, a retired farmer of Hurricane Township, Franklin County, was born to William and Mary (Smith) Weaver, in Jackson County, Ala., February 2, 1825. The grandfather, William Weaver, a native of Virginia, and a farmer all his life, first removed to Carolina, thence to Tennessee, and afterward located in Alabama. He was a Democrat in politics, and lived to be very old, dying in 1824. The father of William Weaver, and the grandfather of Samuel H., was born in Carolina in 1808; he was reared in Tennessee, was married in 1821, and settled on a farm in Jackson County, Ala., whence he removed to Arkansas in 1848, locating in Jefferson County, where he followed farming until his death in 1857. Mrs. Mary Weaver, mother of Samuel H., was born in Virginia, and removed to Alabama with her parents in 1819; she died in 1883, leaving a family of five children, only two of whom are now living: Samuel H. and Alexander. In 1838 Mr. Weaver married a Mrs. Russell, who died in 1871. Mr. Weaver departed this life in 1857. In 1846 Samuel H. Weaver enlisted in the Mexican army, and served one year; he then returned to Alabama, where he located on a farm. The following year he married Elizabeth Finney, who died December 23, 1850, leaving two children: Mary E. (now the wife of Richard M. Burgess) and James C. (a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South). In 1854 Mr. Weaver married Elander J. Floyd, daughter of Rev. Enoch Floyd, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the four children born to this union, two are living: David N. and Enoch R. Mrs. Elander Weaver died in 1862, and Mr. Weaver subsequently married Jane Newberry, by whom he had two children: Isabella C. and John R. Again losing his wife, who died at Ozark in 1869, Mr. Weaver married Mrs. Martha Lane, *nee* Gibson, of Ozark, who died September 16, 1888. Mr. Weaver served as a captain of militia during the late war, and in 1869 located in Franklin County; he lived in Ozark, and engaged in farming until 1881, when he removed to his present farm. He has been an active worker in the church

since 1840, where he is now class-leader. He owns a fine farm, and makes his home with his children. Enoch R. Weaver, M. D., was born in Jackson County, Ala., March 26, 1860, and was educated at Ozark, Ark. He read medicine with Dr. Smithers, and subsequently attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, where he graduated in 1883. In November, 1883, he married Eliza, daughter of Elias D. Turner, a prominent attorney of the county, who served as lieutenant and captain in the late war. Mrs. Eliza Weaver was born August 27, 1863, and is now the mother of three children: Addie M., Elias N. and Minnie B. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Weaver is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. He owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and enjoys a large medical practice.

Prof. Bartley M. Welton, farmer and teacher, was born in Madison County, Ark., October 20, 1851. His father, William, was born in Illinois, and until seventeen years of age made his home in that State. In 1836 he came to Arkansas, locating in Madison County, which he assisted to divide into sections. He also helped to divide Franklin County into sections, and here married Mary J. Stokes, a native of Tennessee, who was reared here. After his marriage he lived in Madison County fourteen years, farming and freighting from Fort Smith. In 1861 he came to Franklin County, and later served in the Southern army until the year the war closed, and on his return from the Price raid in Missouri he was taken prisoner in Benton County, Ark., and was retained at Fayetteville, Ark., until June, 1865, when all of the armies were disbanded. He then came to his home in Franklin County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1879. Mrs. Welton is still living in Franklin County. Our subject was but nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to this county, where he received the rudiments of his education. He afterward attended the University of Fayetteville, but left when a member of the sophomore class, and began life as a teacher. Since 1875 he has taught school every year in Franklin County, with the exception of one term, when he had a school in Johnson County. February 24, 1878, he was united in marriage with Amanda Stewart, who was reared and educated in Franklin County, and is a daughter of William Stewart, deceased. Mr. Welton now lives on a farm adjoining the old home place, and for the past ten years has successfully engaged in farming in connection with teaching. He was deputy sheriff under R. Q. Shores, and deputy sheriff under W. L. Huggins last year, the present sheriff, and at present is deputy assessor under J. B. Fulks. He has served as justice of the peace two terms, and is at present justice of the peace of Limestone Township. Mr. Welton is a Royal Arch Mason, and for three consecutive years has served as Master of his lodge; he is also an official of the chapter. Mrs. Welton is a member of the Baptist Church, and is the mother of the following children: Lawrence, Luther and Lular (twins), Virgil, Myrtie, Ruth, Burl and Idus L.

N. W. Whitlock, retired farmer, and a resident of Section 15, where he has forty acres, is a native of South Carolina, born in October, 1817, and son of James and Betsey Whitlock, both of whom died when their son, N. W., was quite small. He was reared to farm life, and this has been his occupation through life. In 1840, while in Georgia, he was married to Miss Dulina Burch, daughter of Jesse W. and Sallie Burch, and a native of North Carolina, born in 1825. They have eleven children born to this union, ten now living: J. H., a farmer, of Pleasant Hill; W. P., of Crawford County; Jesse T., of Crawford County; Mary J., wife of W. Nichols, of Franklin County; James M., of Franklin County; Elizabeth, deceased; Sallie, wife of George Jackson, of Crawford County; Josie, wife of John Love, of Crawford County; N. M., of Franklin County, and Samuel F., also of this county. Mr. Whitlock is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

John H. Whitlock, whose name is synonymous with the farming interests of Franklin County, Ark., was born in Floyd County, Ga., November 6, 1841, and is a son of N. W. and J. E. Whitlock, whose sketch precedes this. The subject of this sketch attained his growth in his native State, and his early life thus far has been spent in farming. He was married in Georgia, in 1864, to Miss Nancy A. Farnby, who was born October 29, 1841, and by this union they became the parents of seven children, three now living: Ida E., Mollie A. and Mattie D. Mr. Whitlock is the owner of 240 acres of good land, 175 acres under cultivation. All this he has made since the late war. He is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 233, also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, Lone Elm No. 61, and is engaged in farming and dealing in cattle, horses and mules.

Ambrose Williams was born in Washington County, Ark., in the town of Fayetteville, January 8, 1836, and is a son of James and Mary (Cureton) Williams. The parents were born in Tennessee, and after coming to Arkansas lived in Webb City, Cane Hill and Fayetteville. The father died in Texas in 1846. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her death occurred in 1872. The following are the four children of whom she was the mother: John, Ambrose, Alexander (deceased), and Sarah, now Mrs. Eubanks. Alexander died while serving in the Confederate army under Gen. Hineman at Fort Smith. Ambrose passed his early boyhood in his native county, and in 1855 went to California, where he farmed and engaged in mining for eleven years. He then located in Mill Creek Township, Franklin County, where he now owns a farm of 460 acres, 220 of which are finely cultivated, and upon which Mr. Williams has erected a gin-mill. In the winter of 1887-88 he visited California. In 1888 Mr. Williams was married to Melinda McClain, daughter of Thomas Milam. This lady had three children by her first husband, of whom one is living, Thomas J. McClain, postmaster at Cecil. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had five children, two of whom are deceased. Their children were named as follows: Alfred W., William A., John, Margaret E. and Nellie.

James H. Williams was born in Carroll County, Ark., in 1841, and is a son of Lewis and Nancy (Shropshire) Williams, natives of Tennessee, who located in Carroll County, Ark., in 1840. The father, who was a farmer all his life, died in 1843, leaving three children, viz.: Wesley, William and James H. Wesley and William were killed during the late war. After the death of her first husband Nancy Williams married Henry Nelson, who died in 1854, the father of one child, Adaline, now the wife of James Stelfer. The mother subsequently married Sam Crooks, by whom she had three children, viz.: Amanda, who married James Robinson; Miranda, the wife of Joseph Perkins, and Willis. Mr. Crooks died in December, 1887, and his widow lives on her father's old homestead. She is well along in years, and is a member of the Christian Church. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Shropshire, was a native of Tennessee, from which State he removed to St. Francis County, Ark., and afterward to Carroll County, where he lived a number of years, locating finally in Franklin County. He died in Yell County. In 1861 James H. Williams enlisted in Company A, Fifth Arkansas Regiment, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Pea Ridge and others. After the surrender he returned home and turned his attention to farming. In 1866 he married Emily Smith, who was born in 1846, and is a daughter of Arthur Smith, who came to Arkansas from Alabama in 1860; he served in the late war, and died at Pine Bluff April 7, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born twelve children, viz.: Mary A., wife of J. J. Ward; Martha J., William W., Lewis A., Nancy M., Florence E., Robert H., Anna D., Columbus M. and John M.; Sarah and Jane F. are deceased. As a result of hard work and good management, Mr. Williams has 800 acres of a fine tract of land under cultivation, and also owns and operates a cotton-gin and corn-mill; he also conducts a general merchandising business, which he established in the spring of 1888. He takes an active interest in educational and public enterprises, and is a Democrat politically. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Christian Church.

Judge John H. Wilson was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., March 12, 1827. His father, Benjamin Wilson, was born and grew to manhood in Virginia, and when of age went to Missouri, where he married Virginia Johnson, a native of Virginia. Mr. Wilson was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and after coming to Missouri farmed in Cape Girardeau County until his death in 1869. John H. passed his boyhood and youth in his native county, and at the age of twelve began to clerk in a mercantile store, and at the age of twenty went into business with his uncle, in which he continued until the outbreak of the war. In 1860 he was elected judge of the county, which position he held several years. He voted against the adoption of the Drake Constitution in 1865, and the same year moved to Water Valley, Miss., where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1881. He was there elected mayor of the town for three years, and held the office of Yalobusha County treasurer for two years. In 1881 he sold his business, and, coming to Franklin County,



Ark., located at Mulberry, and established a mercantile business, which he conducted until 1886. After being elected county judge of this county he took up his residence in Ozark, proving himself to be an invaluable acquisition to the community. Mr. Wilson has held several local offices, and while in Water Valley for many years was president of the school board of directors, and was one of the prime factors in the building of the best public school in Mississippi. He was married in 1851, in Cape Girardeau County, to Miss M. S. Harris, a native of that county, and daughter of Dr. E. W. Harris. This lady died at Mulberry in 1865, leaving eight children: E. H., of Little Rock; Mollie E., wife of A. P. Jernberg, of Water Valley; Benjamin W.; Sallie J., wife of Jesse Miller, of Oregon; Samuel G., John W., Anna May and Lee Gray. In September, 1886, Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Tosie Pickel, daughter of Gen. Jesse Miller. Mrs. Wilson is a native of this county, where she was reared and educated, and she and Judge Wilson are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Honor. He is one of the stockholders of the Canning Company in Ozark, and one of the original promoters of the enterprise.

Dr. W. A. Wilson, Jr., physician and surgeon, and now a resident of Mulberry, is a native of Mississippi, born September 20, 1854, and is the son of W. A. and Emily (Stigleg) Wilson, both natives of Ohio and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father is also a resident of Mulberry, and his sketch will appear elsewhere in these pages. W. A. Wilson, Jr., attained his growth in his native State, and received a fair education in the common schools. In 1875 he attended the medical college at Mobile, Ala., and also the medical university at Louisville, Ky., graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1879, after which he commenced practicing, and has followed his profession ever since with remarkable success. He came to Mulberry in 1883, where he is residing and where he has an unusually large practice. He is the owner of 400 acres of land, 800 under cultivation, and in connection with his practice carries on his farming interests. He was married in 1882 to Miss Lucy L. Alford, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Beck) Alford, both of whom are natives of Mississippi. The daughter was also born in Mississippi in 1865, and by her marriage to Mr. Wilson became the mother of two children, Frederick and an infant. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, and he and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a self-made man, and all his property was made by his own efforts.

Abner P. Woodruff is one of the prosperous farmers of Franklin County, Ark., and was born in Surrey County, N. C., January 8, 1823. His parents, Samuel and Keziah (Burch) Woodruff, were born in North Carolina January 24, 1793, and in 1802, and died in Georgia and Arkansas January 28, 1863, and October 29, 1885, respectively. They were married in their native State, and there made their home until 1827, when they moved to Campbell County, Ga., and in 1838 they moved to Floyd County, where the father died. He was a farmer throughout life, a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was of English birth. His wife, who was of Irish descent, bore him nine children, five of whom are living, Abner P. being the eldest son and the second child. He has followed the career of an agriculturist all his life, and now owns 1,000 acres of some of the finest land in Franklin County, 400 acres being in a highly cultivated condition. He has always paid considerable attention to raising stock, and has acquired his property by his own energy and good management. During the late war he was engaged in furnishing ammunition to the Confederate Government. September 5, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, a daughter of Bennett Lawrence. She was born in Floyd County, Ga., in 1828, and died there a short time before Mr. Woodruff moved to Arkansas. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and became the mother of five children, two of whom are living: Alfred U., and Judith E., wife of J. D. Tyson. Those deceased are Alice, who died November 28, 1885, being the wife of John T. Greer, and twenty-eight years old at the time of her death; Charles M., and Nancy J., who died in infancy. September 5, 1872, Mr. Woodruff married B. A. Plunk, a daughter of James Ingraham, and widow of A. G. Plunk. She was born in Mississippi November 3, 1839, and her union with Mr. Woodruff was blessed in the birth of four children: K. B., T. V., Jim Anna and A. P. Mr. Woodruff has always affiliated with the

Democratic party, and while in Georgia held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He is a man of push and enterprise, and has always given his aid in furthering the causes of education and religion. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

## SEBASTIAN COUNTY.

Daniel S. Altstatt, farmer, was born October 4, 1840, in Franklin County, Ark., and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Covert) Altstatt, natives of Clark County, Ind., born March 17, 1806, and March 17, 1804, respectively. The father was reared on a farm in his native county, where he was married October 15, 1826. In 1838 he immigrated to Franklin County, Ark., where he died in 1840. Mrs. Altstatt died in the same county in May, 1875, and was the mother of seven children, of whom four are living: John W., Margaret E., Thomas F. and Daniel S. Rachel J., Indiana and America are the ones deceased. The paternal grandparents of our subject came to the United States from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where they reared their family, afterward moving to Clark County, Ind. The husband was a soldier in Jackson's war, and a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1849, at the age of eighty-seven, after a residence in Indiana of about thirty-two years. The maternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania, moved to Indiana, and bought land and remained there some time. The husband was in the Florida War, and about 1833 came to Arkansas, and died in 1849. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belonged to the first grand lodge held in the State of Arkansas, and frequently went to Little Rock to attend lodges. Learning the blacksmith's trade when a boy, in Franklin County, our subject followed that business about twenty-one years. During the war he worked at his trade in the United States shops at Fort Smith, he being one of the first workmen in the place. After the war he settled where he now lives. He then owned but forty acres of land but partially cleared, but now has 210 acres, 100 being under cultivation. His farm is nicely situated and well watered, an iron spring being immediately in front of his house. December 27, 1864, Mr. Altstatt was united in marriage to Mary E. Jones, who was born in Sebastian County September 6, 1846. Her grandparents were early settlers of Tennessee, where her parents, John and Narcissus (Rutherford) Jones, were both born. They immigrated to Arkansas in 1833. Mrs. Altstatt's maternal grandparents were natives of Tennessee. The grandfather died in his native State, and his wife in Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Altstatt ten children have been born: Pleasant J., Eliza J., Mary E., Hiram A. B., William W., George W., Robert D., Abbie L., Sarah L. (deceased) and Thomas F. (deceased). Mr. Altstatt is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. C. Ayers, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Fort Smith, Ark., in 1849, and is the son of Willard and Caroline (Forester) Ayers. The father was a native of Vermont, born in 1814, and was a stone-cutter by occupation. He came to Fort Smith to work on the fort and other government works erected here, and after they were finished he located here. He was married in Crawford County, Ark., to Miss Forester, who was born in Tennessee, and who by her marriage became the mother of five children, two of whom are now living, C. C. Ayers being the eldest. The father is still living, and is residing with one of his sons in this county. C. C. Ayers grew to manhood in Fort Smith, and received his education in the subscription school. The Civil War cut short his education, and although he was too young to join the regular service he obtained a position in the quartermaster department, in the Federal army, where he remained until peace was declared. Soon after the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Crawford County with his uncle, J. B. Forester, and from 1871 to 1880 he was United States deputy marshal of the Western District of Arkansas. He was then appointed jailer, which position he filled for two years. His

brother, Willard R., was killed while making an arrest of a man for larceny. After being jailer he was again in the Government employ for four more years, making fourteen years in all that he has been in the Government service. He engaged in his present business January 1, 1885, with William Feuerstine. In 1874 he was married to Miss Mattie Stephens, a native of the Cherokee Nation, and three children are the result of this union: Grant, Sherman and Mattie.

W. W. Bailey, M. D., physician and surgeon at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, November 28, 1839, being the son of Joseph H. and Mary A. Bailey. The father was a native of the State of New York, and was a surgeon in the United States Army. The Bailey family were relatives of John Quincy Adams, and on the father's side one of his aunts was an associate and friend of George Washington. Joseph Bailey was a physician, as was also his father, grandfather, and as are also his four sons. Reading, Conn., was owned and named after the Doctor's maternal great-grandfather. The female line on his mother's side were French Huguenots. Dr. W. W. Bailey took his degree of M. D. from Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1861, and during the late Civil War he was surgeon of the First Missouri Cavalry, and was also on Gen. Steel's staff, and surgeon of Gen. John M. Schofield's body guard (Gen. Schofield now commands the United States Army), serving in the capacity of surgeon until mustered out in September, 1865. It was during this time that he gained such proficiency in surgery, which distinguishes him at the present day. He located at Fort Smith after the war, and has been here ever since. He is one of the leading business men of the city, as well as the leading surgeon. He owns some of the best property in the city, and has in course of erection one of the finest business houses on Garrison Avenue. He is a Republican in politics, and has been Master of Belle Point Masonic Lodge, Fort Smith. His father established the Masonic lodge at Fort Smith. Dr. W. W. Bailey was married to Miss Lillie Main, only child of Dr. Main, of Fort Smith. They have four children: Belle, William, Kate and John Main. Dr. J. H. Main, father of Mrs. Bailey, was born in Frederick County, Md., November 13, 1818; was graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1836, and from the University Medical College, New York, in 1858. He settled in Fort Smith between 1836 and 1840, and, except during short intervals, has been here ever since. He erected Hotel Main, which bears his name, and many other of the chief buildings of Fort Smith. Dr. Main was married, in Fort Smith, to Miss Isabella Armour, who was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 26, 1826. [For further particulars of Dr. Main read history of Fort Smith.]

Harrison Ball, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Davidson County, N. C., February 20, 1841, and is the son of William and Rebecca (Essex) Ball, and grandson of Spencer and Susannah (Hawkins) Ball. Spencer Ball was born in England in 1753, and when young came with his parents to America, and located in Greenville County, Va. The grandmother was born in Germany, and was brought to America by her parents when small. Spencer Ball went to North Carolina when a young man; was there married to his first wife, who bore him four children. After her death he married the mother of William Ball. She was at that time the widow of Mr. Bradley, and by her union to Mr. Ball became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters. She had a daughter by her first marriage. This wife died, and Mr. Ball then married Mrs. Margaret Barker. He was a farmer by occupation, was an old-line Whig, and lived to be seventy-seven years of age. William, the only one of the family now living, was born in Rowan County, N. C., August 25, 1815, was reared on a farm, and never went to school a day in his life. When about eighteen years of age he began learning the blacksmith trade, but after working at the same for about eighteen months his eyes gave out, and he was obliged to abandon the business. He then turned his attention to farming. In 1837 he married Miss Rebecca Essex, who was born in Davidson County, N. C., January 25, 1820. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier. To Mr. and Mrs. Ball were born eight children: Lucy A., Harrison, Franklin, Margaret E., Henderson, Martha R., John E. and Rhoda C. During the latter part of the war William Ball served about six months in the Confederate army under conscript. He lived in North Carolina until 1867, when he came to this county and settled on the place where he now lives. He is the owner of 150 acres of land, with about forty acres under cultivation. He was a Whig until that party went down, since which time he has been a Republican. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

Their son, Harrison Ball, was reared a farmer's boy, and received a very limited education. He remained at home until August, 1862, when he was conscripted in the Confederate army, and served until March, 1865, when he decided to serve that cause no longer. He deserted while on picket, under the fire of his own comrades, and went north. He stepped in Pulaski County, Ill., and there, November 15, 1865, he married Miss Ann Harper, a native of West Tennessee, but a resident of Arkansas, where she had gone for protection. In 1866 Mr. Ball and wife removed to Sebastian County, and have since made it their home. They are the parents of one child, Lizzie (deceased), wife of J. F. Stewart. Mr. Ball has an adopted child, Minnie L. Ball. Mr. Ball is the owner of 240 acres, of which about 120 are under cultivation; he is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Republican in his politics. Mrs. Ball is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ball has been a resident of this county for twenty-two years, and although he has no children of his own, he takes a great interest in schools and other worthy enterprises.

C. M. Barnes, general fire and life insurance agent, of Fort Smith, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., August 25, 1845. His father was a son of Henry Hogan, who was paymaster in the United States army, and was lost at sea during the War of 1812, after which he was adopted by Gideon Barnes, and was known as Henry Hogan Barnes. He was married to Samantha Boyd, a native of Massachusetts, where Mr. Barnes' ancestors had located prior to the Revolution. Mr. Barnes, the father of our subject, was a farmer and merchant by occupation. C. M. Barnes grew to manhood in Calhoun County, Mich., and in 1861 enlisted in Howland's company of Michigan volunteer engineers, in which he served three months. He afterward served in the telegraph corps of the quartermaster's department, and in 1864 was stationed at Little Rock. In 1868 he came to Fort Smith, where he remained two years, after which he lived in Little Rock until 1876. He then located permanently in Fort Smith, where he became one of the leading citizens. From 1876 until 1880, and from 1881 until 1885, he was Chief United States Deputy Marshal of this district, and for four years he has served in the town council. He assisted in the organization of the fire department of Fort Smith, is president of the Empire Lumber Company, of Ashton, Ark., a stockholder of the Barnes Lumber Company, of Little Rock, and is secretary of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Fair Association. He was married, at Little Rock, to Mary E. Bartlett, a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of Judge Liberty Bartlett, who went to Little Rock from Massachusetts, before the war. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have two sons and one daughter, viz.: Cassius, a student in the Racine College at Racine, Wis.; Henry Cooper and Eliza Louise, both of whom attend high-school. Mrs. Barnes is the treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Episcopal Church, to which she and her husband belong.

Joseph P. Bassham, farmer and mechanic, is a son of Jonathan and Delilah (Payne) Bassham, both of whom were born in Franklin County, Va. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a cabinet-maker by trade, and in connection with this calling followed the occupation of farming. After his marriage he moved to West Virginia, where he made his home until 1839, when he came to Johnson County, Ark., and here he and wife spent the remainder of their lives, dying in 1848, at the age of fifty-two, and 1857, at the age of fifty-five, respectively. Three of their eleven children are living, Joseph P. being the fifth of the family. He was born in Tazewell, West Va., May 12, 1827, and while growing to manhood was engaged in farming and learning the cabinet-maker's trade. He received quite an extensive education for his day, and in 1847 was married to Sarah A. Bell, a daughter of Henry P. and Susan (Holmes) Bell, and by her became the father of eight children: Elizabeth E., Henry J., Luretha A., William O., Donana A., Minnie L., Katie and James. Mrs. Bassham was born in Tennessee, and died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1865. Mr. Bassham was married the following year to Miss Emily Redding, by whom he has one child, Samuel. This wife died in 1868, and he took for his next wife Mrs. Mary J. Rachels, *nee* Morris, a daughter of Ira L. Morris. They have a family of ten children: Thomas L., Sarah D., Nannie B., Mary L., James A., Jesse I., Martha A., C. B., Alice C. and an infant. His son, William O., is a Methodist minister, and his wives have been members of that church. In 1849 he came to Sebastian County, and in 1852 went to California and engaged in mining and farming for about two years. He then returned to Arkansas, and he and a brother opened a cabinet shop in Clarksville, which they managed until

1857. Mr. Bassham then returned to Sebastian County, and October 8, 1863, enlisted in Company F, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and was appointed orderly. He was made second lieutenant February 25, 1864, and was promoted to first lieutenant July 6, of the same year, which position he held until he was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He was at Jenkins' Ferry and Prairie De Hand. In December, 1866, he returned to Sebastian County, where he has since made his home, and has been engaged in farming. He owns 157 acres of land, with about seventy acres under cultivation, and is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William H. Bell. Among the prominent men of Sebastian County, Ark., who have throughout life been honest tillers of the soil, may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Henderson County, Tenn., September 7, 1834, being the fifth of ten children born to the marriage of Henry P. and Susannah (Holmes) Bell. The father was born in Wayne County, N. C., in 1797, and was first married to Mrs. Susan Shadden, *nee* Holmes, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. He moved with her to Tennessee, where she afterward died. He resided in that State until 1839, when he moved to Arkansas, and located in Johnson County, and ten years later took up his abode in Sebastian County, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1863, and his wife in 1869. He became a prosperous farmer, and he and both his wives were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In early life he was a Democrat, but afterward became a Whig. Their son, William H., was reared chiefly in Johnson County, Ark., where he received rather limited educational advantages, but has since made good the deficiency by reading and private study. He remained with and assisted his father until he was twenty-one years of age, then engaging in farming, which occupation he has followed up to the present time, with the exception of a few terms of school which he taught. In 1860 he was married to Nancy J. Johnson, a daughter of James and Jane D. (Tilman) Johnson. She was born in Bradley County, Tenn., February 24, 1839, and was brought to Sebastian County when about twelve years of age, where she met and married Mr. Bell, by whom she became the mother of three children: Charles W., John W. and James H. Charles is preparing for the medical profession, and the other two are farmers. Mr. Bell served in the late war, first as first sergeant and afterward as second lieutenant, Company H, Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, and after the close of the war was a captain in Col. John F. Wheeler's regiment of Arkansas State Militia. He is a Republican in politics, and owns 180 acres of good land, with sixty-five under cultivation, all of which he has made by his own exertions. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William T. Blakemore, M. D., of Greenwood, Ark., is a native of Sumner County, Tenn., and was born in 1830, being the son of Lee C. and Charlotte (Johnson) Blakemore, and grandson of Thomas and Sallie (Douglass) Blakemore. Thomas Blakemore was a native of Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of Sumner County, Tenn., where he passed his last days. Lee C. Blakemore was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1800, and was of Scotch-Irish and English extraction. He was born in Sumner County in 1831, and afterward immigrated to the Territory of Arkansas, locating two miles from where Van Buren is now located. In 1832 he moved to Fayetteville, Washington County, where he received his final summons. He died in 1881. He was one of the first white men to settle in Northwestern Arkansas, and was a member of the State Legislature several sessions, being elected by the Democratic party. He was register of the land office of the State of Arkansas during President Pierce's administration, being appointed by President Pierce in 1853, and serving four years. He was justice of the peace for many years, and was a man of much influence in the community in which he lived. His wife, Charlotte (Johnson) Blakemore, died in 1851. After her death Mr. Blakemore married Mrs. Nancy Crawley, *nee* Wallace. She, too, is deceased, having passed away in 1857. Mr. Blakemore was the father of ten children, six now living. William T. was the fifth child in the order of birth. He was but a year old when his parents moved to Arkansas. He attained his growth on the farm, and in 1854 commenced the study of his chosen profession, his preceptor being Dr. William H. Douglas, of Memphis, Tenn. He was under the Doctor's advice for over two years, and in 1856 went to Nashville, Tenn., where he entered the University of Nashville,

and attended one course of lectures. In the spring of 1857 he commenced his practice in Greenwood, Ark., Sebastian County, where he has since been located. During the late war he was in the service but two months, when he was discharged on account of disabilities. In May, 1858, he married Miss Nancy Trammell, who was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1834, and who was the daughter of Dimis and Elizabeth Trammell. Mr. and Mrs. Blakemore are the parents of five children: Jesse Lee, M. D., graduated from Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., in 1888, and is now second assistant in the insane asylum at Little Rock; Kate, wife of James B. Forrester; Bessie A., Ora C. and William F. In 1876 Dr. William T. Blakemore graduated as an M. D. at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Ky. He is one of the oldest physicians and surgeons in Greenwood, and is one of the leading practitioners of Sebastian County. He is a man whose character is beyond reproach, and whose good name is untarnished. He is a Democrat in politics, was postmaster at Fayetteville, Ark., for six months, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Commandery degrees. He is also an Ancient Odd Fellow and an honorary member of the K. of H. He is a member of the Sebastian Medical Association, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Henry W. Blan, a farmer, residing in Prairie Township, near Witcherville, Ark., was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1851, and is a son of George P. and Jane P. (Ashlock) Blan, and grandson of James Blan, who was of English descent, and died in Sebastian County in 1872. George P. was married in Henry County, Tenn., in 1847, and in 1859 immigrated to Sebastian County, Ark., settling on the farm of 240 acres now owned by John M. Thompson. He was born in Tennessee in 1826, and died in Arkansas in 1877. His wife was a native of Kentucky, born in 1834, and died in Arkansas in 1875. Five of her ten children are living: Henry W., Adaline, wife of Archibald W. Brewer; Tennessee, wife of Clinton T. Ary; James W., and Amanda, wife of William Witcher. Henry W. Blan was eight years of age when he was brought to Arkansas, and resided with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Nixon, who was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1854, a daughter of James A. Nixon. To them were born five children: Mary Lillie, James Porter, Sophronia Lulla, Serenie Belle and John Henry. After his marriage Mr. Blan located on the old homestead, a portion of which he farmed for some time, and now owns 114 acres of land, sixty acres of which are under cultivation. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. E. Bloomburg, manager of the Bloomburg Lumber Company, of this city, is a native of Sweden, and was born in 1844. In 1858 his father, who for some years had been successfully engaged in farming in America, lost his wife, and returned to Sweden for his children. While *en route* to America a second time the father died at Liverpool. Our subject had been educated in Sweden, and after coming to the United States, in 1858, began life as a farmer upon his father's place. During the war he went to Kansas, and after the close of the Rebellion continued to live in that State until 1868. In that year he married Miss Emma Strong, who has borne him three children: Charles A., Lucy L. and Augusta. Mr. Bloomburg then farmed in Sebastian County, Ark., for fifteen years, and spent two years in the Rocky Mountains. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Mayor B. F. Hackett and John Sunburg, in the lumber business. These gentlemen have a large saw and planing mill, which has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, and they furnish employment for a large number of men. Mr. Bloomburg is an influential citizen, and is the owner of several town lots and houses. In 1866 he served as mayor of the city, and in 1887 was elected an alderman. He is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which his wife also belongs.

Hon. William Franklin Blythe, judge of the Sebastian County Court, was born at Ripley, Tippah Co., Miss., March 7, 1851, and is of English and Irish extraction. His great-grandfather, Absalom Blythe, with two brothers, William and John, came to Virginia from England prior to the Revolution, and afterward removed to Georgia. The father of our subject, J. J. Blythe, was born in East Tennessee, and was a contractor and builder by trade. He married Miss Cleo Ussery, a native of Mississippi, and daughter of Shelby Ussery, who was the first representative of Tishomingo County, Miss., in the Legisla-

ture, and who represented his county until his death in 1851. W. F. Blythe attended school at Jacinto and Iuka, Miss., during his youth, and afterward taught school. Coming to Arkansas in 1876, he followed that vocation in Scott County, at Waldron, and began the study of law in 1880 at Clarksville, Ark. In the spring of 1882 (May) he was admitted to the bar, after which he settled at Fort Smith, and began to practice. During the same year he was elected justice of the peace, which position he has filled from that time until this year, when he resigned, having been elected judge of the county court. Judge Blythe was married at Ft. Smith, October 10, 1878, to Miss Linnah G. Barnes, a native of Mississippi, and daughter of William and Margaret C. Barnes. The former was killed during the war at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, on the Confederate side. Mrs. Blythe is a member of the Baptist Church, and has two daughters, Cleo and Margaret. Judge Blythe belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason.

Louis Bolin, a grocer of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Fannin County, Tex., November 29, 1844, and is a son of George Barnett and Anna Bolin. The latter was born in Alabama, and when a small child was stolen from her mother and taken to Springfield, Mo., where she was again stolen and taken to Fannin County, Tex. In 1867 she moved to Fort Smith, Ark., where she died in 1883. Her son, Louis, spent his early life in Fannin County, Tex., and came to Sebastian County, Ark., with his mother. From 1863 until 1886 he was engaged in tilling the soil, and owns a good little farm of forty acres, in the county, besides eleven houses and lots in Fort Smith. Since 1877 he has been engaged in the grocery business, and as he is energetic, honest and accommodating he is doing a prosperous business. He is a Mason, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in his political views is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. On the 20th of November, 1869, he was married to Jennie Kemp, who was born in Sebastian County, Ark., in 1851, and a daughter of Dick and Betsey Kemp, and by her is the father of the following children: Louis, born February 26, 1875; Millie, born in July, 1877; Wheeler, born April 7, 1882, and Bessie, born in August, 1884. One son, John, is deceased.

Mrs. Martha A. (Dillard) Bomford was born in Arkansas in 1832, and is a daughter of John Penn and Sallie Price (Moore) Dillard, both of whom were born in Virginia. They came from Virginia to Arkansas by water, landing at the mouth of the Arkansas River, and from there went to Moore's Rock, on ponies and pack-horses, which place they reached in 1822. While in Virginia they followed merchandising, but after coming to Arkansas engaged in farming. In 1833 they commenced to keep a large boarding house at Fort Gibson, Chickasaw Nation, for officers, and continued it until 1840. The father represented his county in the State Legislature, and his union with Miss Moore was blessed in the birth of twelve children, four of whom are still living: Mrs. Elizabeth G. (Rosser), Mrs. Solomon F. Clark, Mrs. M. A. Bomford and Mrs. Sarah P. Bossert. Maj. Dillard, formerly of Fort Smith, was a brother of Mrs. Bomford, and served through the Mexican War as captain under Col. Yell, and as major in the late war, Confederate States Army, in Gen. Fagan's brigade. John and Lucy (Penn) Dillard were the grandparents of Mrs. Bomford, the grandmother being a branch of the family of the famous William Penn. The maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Polly (Price) Moore, were Virginians, and moved to Arkansas in 1818. Maj. B. Moore sent out the first bale of cotton from this part of the State, and raised the first tobacco. Mrs. Bomford spent her early life in Sebastian County, and attended school in Van Buren and Fort Smith, where she acquired a good English education. In 1851 she was married to Dr. George Erving Bomford, who was born March 31, 1820, in Washington, D. C., the son of Col. George and Clara (Baldwin) Bomford. The former was chief of ordnance at Washington, and the latter was a sister-in-law of Joel Barlow, the author. Dr. Bomford was reared and educated in his native city, read medicine under Dr. Wilson, and attended lectures at Boston and Philadelphia, and received his diploma. He practiced several years in Washington, then moved to Fort Smith, Ark., in 1848, and immediately began practicing in that town. He was post surgeon of Fort Smith before and during the war, and was a Royal Arch Mason, a Democrat, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He has three sons: George D. (of St. Louis, Mo.), Erving (a druggist of Fort Smith), and Henry (a plumber of Fort Smith).

Robert A. Bonham, liveryman, notary public and city clerk at Huntington,

was born in Anderson County, East Tenn., in 1861, and is a son of Absalom T. and Eliza (McClure) Bonham. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to this county, where he assisted with the farm work, and in the winters attended the country schools. After becoming twenty years of age he spent one year at Cane Hill College, and two years at Buckner College. He then dealt in cattle some time, after which he taught school several terms. He next went into the mercantile business in Scott County, with Robert McClure, and then spent one summer in Kansas, where he had taken some cattle. He then went into the drug business with Dr. J. W. McConnell, establishing the first drug store in Huntington, and remained in that business until 1888, since which time he has been in the livery business. He is one of the influential business men of the town, and at the last city election was elected city clerk, having been a notary public since February of this year. He is one of the promising young men of the township, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. His father is also a successful farmer of this township, and was born in East Tennessee in 1825. He is a son of Martin and Orpha (McDaniel) Bonham, who were born in Virginia in 1778 and 1780, respectively. They went from that State to East Tennessee, and had a family of thirteen children, four of whom are living. A. T. Bonham was educated at Clinton and Jacksborough Colleges, in East Tennessee, and in 1851 married our subject's mother, who was of Irish descent, and a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Gollaher) McClure. She bore eight children, and died June 13, 1881. October 5, 1887, Mr. Bonham married Susan Neal, daughter of Charles H. and Margaret (Johnson) Neal. Mr. Neal was born in South Carolina in 1816, and died October 20, 1886. His wife was born in the same State in 1815, and died January 8, 1879. They lived in South Carolina until removing to Mississippi, and in 1872 went to Tennessee. Mr. Bonham came to this county in 1870, and now has a farm of 300 acres, 150 of which he cultivates. He is a Democrat and a Mason, and belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Sue Bonneville. Among the people of more than local note who have made Fort Smith their permanent home, and whose manner of living gives to Fort Smith social circles the metropolitan tone so evident to the astute observer, none is better known than Mrs. Sue Bonneville, widow of Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville, of the United States Army. Her home, on Hickory Street, is one of the most beautiful in the city, and her household consists of herself, her niece, Miss Kate Emric, and her nephew, John Emric. Her niece and nephew were left orphans when mere children, and have been reared and educated with as great solicitation by Mrs. Bonneville as if they had been her own children. Miss Emric is a highly accomplished and educated young lady, and a favorite in Fort Smith with young and old. Mrs. Sue Bonneville was born in Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation, May 24, 1846, and is the daughter of Anton and Catherine (Sengel) Neice. [See sketch of Anton Neice.] Mrs. Bonneville is an orthodox Roman Catholic, and was educated in a convent. She was married to Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville, in Fort Smith, November 30, 1871, and with the exception of a few years succeeding her marriage, spent in St. Louis, has made Fort Smith her home since that event. Her position in life as the widow of a Federal officer has brought her in contact with many of the most talented and noted men and women of our country. She is a patriotic and typical southern woman. Mrs. Bonneville has in her possession all the deeds of lands and property signed for Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville by the Presidents of the United States. She has also a letter written by Marquis de La Fayette to the mother of Gen. Bonneville, requesting that the latter be permitted to suspend his studies for a period, at West Point, and go with him upon a visit to France. The Bonneville family and the family of Marquis de La Fayette were intimate friends. Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville was born in Paris, France, April 14, 1796, and "his father," says Washington Irving, "was a worthy old emigrant, who came to this country many years since and took up his abode in New York. He is represented as a man not well calculated for the sordid struggle of a money-making world, but possessed of a happy temperament, a festivity of imagination and a simplicity of heart that made him proof against its rules and trials. He was an excellent scholar, well acquainted with Latin and Greek and fond of the classics." Gen. Bonneville inherited much of his father's temperament, but thorough discipline in the military school at West Point, from which he graduated in 1815, fitted him better to grapple with men and events than was the case of his worthy sire. On



graduating from West Point he entered the army, and the nature of the military service led him to the frontier, where, for a number of years, he was stationed at various points in the far West. "Here," says Irving, "he was brought into frequent intercourse with Indian traders, mountain trappers and other pioneers of the wilderness, and became so excited by their wild tales of wild scenes and wild adventures, and their accounts of vast regions as yet unexplored, that an expedition to the Rocky Mountains became the ardent desire of his heart, and an enterprise to explore the untrodden rocks was the leading object of his ambition." By degrees he shaped his day dreams into a practical reality, and a leave of absence was granted him August 8, 1831, on condition that he would furnish the Government information for the war department concerning the wild tribes he met on his journey. Being possessed of no fortune except the soldier's boon, his sword, he repaired to New York, then the center of American enterprise, where there are always friends ready for any enterprise, however chimerical or romantic. On the 1st of May, 1832, Gen. Bonneville found himself in possession of the requisite means, and at the head of 110 men, most of whom were experienced hunters and trappers and ready for the expedition. It was upon his return from this expedition, in 1836, that he was met by Washington Irving, at the table of John Jacob Astor, in New York. His journal, edited and amplified by Washington Irving, was published in 1837, under the title of "Adventures of Captain Bonneville (U. S. A.) in the Rocky Mountains and Far West." So long had all communication been cut off between Capt. Bonneville and the United States Army while he was on his trip through the West, that his name was dropped from the army roll, and he was considered lost. He was afterward restored to the army, and served in the Indian Territory, and in Florida and Mexican Wars, becoming major in 1845 and brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1847. He became colonel in 1855, was assigned to the department of New Mexico, and in 1857 commanded the Gila expedition. In 1861 he was retired from active service for disability, and during the Civil War served as superintendent of the recruiting service and disbursing officer in Missouri. In 1865 he was made brevet brigadier-general. In 1871, soon after his marriage with the present Mrs. Sue Bonneville, he retired to Fort Smith, built a residence outside the city, and amidst books, flowers, shrubs and trees, and in the happy society of his young wife, passed the remainder of his days. He died June 2, 1878, and his remains were interred with martial honors in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Luvicy (Malone) Booth, of Marion Township, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1826, and is one of three surviving members of a family of ten children born to John and Annie Malone, who were also born in North Carolina, and died in Arkansas in 1851. After leaving their native State they first located in Tennessee, going thence to Mississippi, and finally took up a permanent residence in Arkansas. Mrs. Booth spent her early life in Tennessee and Mississippi, and in 1842 became the wife of John P. Booth, a son of John and Nancy (Phelps) Booth, of Georgia; he was reared to manhood in Alabama and Mississippi. He removed from the latter State to Sebastian County, Ark., in 1853, and he and wife became the parents of eight children: Elizabeth (Petty), Mary Caroline (Lamb), David F., John, William, Rufus, Dock W. and Jerry P. Mr. Booth was a farmer throughout life, and at the time of his death, February 23, 1872, owned a fine farm, consisting of 300 acres, besides a gin mill, and handled a great deal of stock. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Democrat.

William R. Bowen, farmer and stock dealer, is the son of John and Jane (Bridgeman) Bowen. The father was born in Tennessee in 1799, and when still quite young went to Virginia, where he married Miss Bowen, who was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1797. After marriage they settled in Grainger County, Tenn., and in 1831 they moved to Madison County, Ark., where the father died in 1844. The widow and children then came to Sebastian County, where the mother married William Trolor. She died in 1850. The father was a farmer in early life, but later ran a still-house. He was justice of the peace and county judge for eight years in Madison County. He was an old-time Democrat, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and both were worthy and intelligent people. By her first marriage Mrs. Bowen became the mother of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, but had no children by her second marriage. The second child, William R. Bowen, was born March 12, 1825, in Grainger County, Tenn. He was reared to farm life,

and received little or no education. After he had reached forty-six years of age he became converted, and learned to read the Bible. In 1847 he married Miss Mary A. Barnard, who bore him eight children, three now living: Mary E., Buchanan H. and Alexander. About 1855 Mr. Bowen separated from his first wife, and in 1856 married Miss Elizabeth Bradshaw, who bore him five children, three now living: Ahab, John and Rachel. Mrs. Bowen died in 1885, and two years later Mr. Bowen married Miss Ellen Doyle. Since first coming to this country, in 1844, Mr. Bowen has followed farming, and is the owner of 200 acres of land, 100 acres of which are under cultivation. During the war he served two years in the Union army, and his disabilities allow him a pension of \$8 per month. The most of his work was in hospital service. He is an essential Baptist in his religious views, and is a true Federal in his politics. Mr. Bowen contributes liberally to all charitable organizations, and takes an interest in schools and churches.

Dr. William J. Brandon, physician and surgeon of Dayton, was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1837, his parents being Philip Brandon and Elizabeth Snell. The former was probably born in Alabama, and the latter was a native of Bedford County, Tenn., born in 1801. They were married in Alabama, whither Mrs. Brandon had removed with her people, and then went to Shelby County, Tenn., in 1830, where Mrs. Brandon died in 1864. Mr. Brandon was a farmer, and died in Alabama, while on a business tour, in 1842. The paternal grandparents of our subject were natives of North Carolina, and the grandfather, William Brandon, was a soldier in the Revolution, and of Irish parentage. The maternal grandfather, Stephen Snell, was of English descent, born in North Carolina, and served in the Revolution. He died in Texas in an early day. Our subject was left to help care for his widowed mother when a boy, and was the fourth of a family of five children. He attended the log school-house in Western Tennessee, where he lived, and began the study of medicine upon attaining his majority. In 1859 he entered the Memphis Medical College, and after one course practiced with his former preceptor until 1861. He then joined the Fifteenth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry as lieutenant, but soon afterward became a soldier in the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Company A, Confederate Army. In January, 1863, he was captured on the Mississippi and Tennessee line, near Colliersville, Tenn., but was afterward paroled. In 1863 he entered Bellevue Medical College at New York, and graduated from that institution the following year with high honors, since which time he has practiced his profession with success. In 1867 he married Medora Farned, a native of Mississippi, and daughter of Marshall Farned, by whom he has had two children. In 1868 the family removed from Mississippi to White County, Ark., in 1872 went to Texas and in 1881 came to Sebastian County. Since 1882 the Doctor has practiced medicine and engaged in the drug business at Dayton with success, and he is also the owner of 300 acres of good land. He is a public-spirited citizen and a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Douglas in 1860. His wife is a Baptist in religion.

Joab H. Bray was born in Chatham County, N. C., March 17, 1825, and is a son of Solomon and Sallie (Brooks) Bray, natives of the same county and State. The father was a man of education, and was a wagon-maker by trade. Both himself and wife died in North Carolina in October, 1848. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following seven are still living: Joab, Leander, Ely S., Ruth, Julia, Ursula and Mary. Those deceased were named Charles, Samuel and Elizabeth. The grandparents on both sides were born and passed their entire lives in Chatham County, N. C. Joab learned the wagon-maker's trade of his father, and followed that business exclusively until coming to Arkansas. He received a good education, and in 1860 immigrated to Tennessee by wagon, settling in Hardeman County, where he conducted extensive wagon-works until 1879. In 1853 he married Emily Brooks, a native of North Carolina, who has borne him eleven children: Adelside S., Lousena A., Ursula H., John B., Joab L., Charles G., Edwin W., Mary E. and Walter. Decimus and an infant are deceased. While in North Carolina Mr. Bray belonged to the militia, in which he advanced to the office of adjutant. He also served as justice of the peace and constable. Mr. Bray came to this county in 1879, and now owns 220 acres of land, eighty-five being under cultivation. In religion his wife belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, and he to the Cumberland Presby-

terian, and in politics Mr. Bray is a strong Democrat. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity over forty years, and is a much respected citizen.

J. W. Breedlove, M. D., practicing physician of the regular school of physicians, at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in New Orleans, La., and is the son of J. W., Sr., and Maria E. (Winchester) Breedlove. The father went to New Orleans from Virginia in 1814, was a commission merchant, and was also a collector of customs at New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. He was the father of seven children, three now living, J. W., Jr., being the youngest of the family. He received a good classical education in the University of Nashville, Tenn., and afterward pursued the study of medicine, graduating from the University of Louisiana in 1849. He was for twelve years house surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital of New Orleans. He served four years in the Confederate army, and was medical inspector under Gen. Breckenridge. At the close of the war he returned to New Orleans, and became assistant physician in the quarantine station below New Orleans. After this he went to the "Lone Star State," remained two years, and then in the fall of 1869 he came to Sebastian County, Ark., locating in Greenwood, where he practiced his profession until April, 1886, when he moved to Fort Smith. He has been a copartner with Dr. Southard two years. Dr. Breedlove was married in New Orleans to Miss Emma Rawlings, who was born in Kentucky, and whose father was a Mexican soldier. Dr. and Mrs. Breedlove are the parents of one child, Charles T., who is now in Baltimore pursuing dental studies. Dr. Breedlove is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of Lodge No. 20 of the F. & A. M.

Dr. Asbury L. Brewster, of the drug firm of McConnell & Brewster, and assistant physician and surgeon for the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, is one of the promising young men of Huntington. He was born in Lauderdale County, Miss., in 1857, and is a son of Christopher C. and Mary G. (Pogue) Brewster, natives of Florida and Alabama, respectively. They were married in Mississippi, where they attained their growth, and lived in that State until after the war. They then removed to Louisiana, and in 1868 came to Sebastian County, Ark., settling near the present site of Huntington, at what is now known as "Brewster's Chapel." There Mr. Brewster owned a fine farm, upon which the family lived after his death in 1878 until the winter of 1887-88. Mrs. Brewster now lives in Huntington, and both she and her husband joined the Methodist Church when young. Asbury L. is the eldest of three sons and two daughters now living. He passed his boyhood upon a farm, and received but a common-school education. In 1878 he began the study of medicine, and in 1879 attended one course of lectures at the Louisville University in Kentucky. He graduated from the Vanderbilt University at Nashville in 1881, and has since practiced his profession with increasing success in the vicinity of Huntington. He owns eighty acres of land two miles from Huntington, which contains coal deposits. During the past year he established himself in the drug business. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Hancock in 1880. He is a member of Pulliam Lodge No. 133, at Witcherville, and belongs to the A. O. U. W. He worships at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Alpheus C. Brewster, attorney at law and notary public, was born in Lauderdale County, Miss., in 1861, and is a brother of Dr. Brewster. He also was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When sixteen he entered Buckner College, which he attended two years. He then passed nine months at the State University at Fayetteville, and graduated from the Emory & Henry College, Virginia, in 1886. While at college he took an A. B. degree. He then taught school one year at Charleston, since which time he has practiced law, being a member of the Sebastian County bar. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the Bell Point Masonic Lodge at Fort Smith. In religion he is a Methodist.

Howard H. Brown, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1843, and is a son of Usrey and Lucinda (Eaves) Brown, natives of Maringo County, Ala., where they lived until after their marriage. They then made a home in Mississippi until 1859, when they removed to Hempstead County, Ark. In 1872 they came to Sebastian County, Ark. The father was a successful farmer, and died in 1882, aged sixty-eight. His widow is still living, and is now seventy-two years old. The maternal grandfather, Howard H. Eaves, was a blacksmith and well-borer, and was born in Georgia. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and bored many artesian wells in Mississippi. He

was of Portuguese parentage, and his father fought in the Revolution. Howard H. Brown is the fourth of a family of eleven children, and in 1859 he accompanied his parents to Hempstead County, Ark. At the breaking out of the war he joined Company I, Twelfth Arkansas Infantry, with which he fought at Belmont, Mo., Island No. 10 and Farmington. He was discharged in August, 1862, on account of disability, but in March, 1863, re-enlisted and went to Texas, where he joined Gen. Magruder's escort company of cavalry, with which he remained until the close of the war. He was at the surrender at Houston, Tex., and served most of the time as a courier. After the war he returned home, and in 1868 he married Mary E., daughter of Willis W. Nolen [see sketch]. Mrs. Brown was born in Hempstead County, and her union with Mr. Brown has been blessed with six sons and two daughters, all living, and the oldest daughter married to A. M. Nowlen, of Hackett City. Mr. Brown came to Sebastian County in 1869, and although he began life at twenty-two, after the war, with nothing, he now owns 225 acres of well-improved land, and is a substantial citizen. He owns 500 acres of land in all, and has made the most of his property by selling and improving land. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Oak Bower Masonic Lodge No. 277. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and all of his family before him belonged to the same church.

Isaiah W. Bruce, builder, was born in Claiborne County, Miss., at Port Gibson, August 22, 1839. His father, Thomas Bruce, was born in Kentucky, whither his father, John Bruce, had emigrated from Scotland. The latter was a merchant and the former a builder by occupation. After the death of her first husband the mother of our subject married Thomas Vernon, who was also a builder. Isaiah W. accompanied his step-father to Arkansas when ten years old, and was reared in this city, and at the age of thirteen began to learn the builder's trade. During the Rebellion he served the entire time in the Confederate army. He married Miss Malvina, daughter of Asa Clark, a native of Maine, who died in May, 1882. In September, 1884, he was married to Miss Anna Dewees, daughter of Judge William Dewees, of Culloden, Monroe Co., Ga., a highly accomplished and most estimable lady. He is the father of four sons: Thomas, an architect and graduate of the Arkansas Industrial University; Wallace, a plumber; Hoyt and Henry, who are attending school. Mr. Bruce now holds the office of superintendent of school buildings, and among the buildings he has erected are the Hotel Maine, the Merchants' Bank, and H. H. Clayton's residence. Mr. Bruce and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a K. of H. and a K. T. of Jacques D. Molay Commandery, No. 3.

Marion S. Buckley, commission merchant at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Middle Tennessee in 1880, and is the son of William Hall and Rebecca (Johnson) Buckley. The father was a native of Virginia, and was a carpenter by trade, as was also his father. The mother was a native of North Carolina and of Irish descent. Her father brought his coat of arms to America, and after reaching this country took part in the Revolutionary War on the side of the colonists. William H. Buckley engaged in business in Statesville, Tenn., where he passed the remainder of his life. His son, Marion S. Buckley, grew to manhood in Tennessee, and there received his early education. He was married in that State in 1850 to Miss Mary P. Bratton, daughter of Col. Bratton, of Macon County, Tenn., who was one of the leading citizens of the county, and was a member of the Legislature from that county. The fruits of Mr. Buckley's marriage were five children: William H., Calvin V., Kentucky, wife of Andrew Muse; Alonzo and Homer. Soon after his marriage Mr. Buckley moved to Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky., where he worked as a mechanic for a short time, and then engaged in the stock business, which he carried on in connection with mercantile pursuits for about five years. On leaving Kentucky he came to Franklin County, Ark., and was there engaged in the stock business until the time of the war, when the Confederates took 150 head of cattle and forty head of blooded horses from him. During that eventful period Mr. Buckley was placed in the commissary department, and when peace was declared he returned to Fort Smith and commenced business anew. He has followed mercantile pursuits, and is also in the commission business. He joined the Baptist Church when thirteen years of age, joined a temperance society at the same age, and has never tasted liquor in any form, and does not know the taste of tobacco or coffee. He has given thorough attention to the education of his children, and

has had children in William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., for the past twenty years, and his older sons have graduated from that institution. His daughter, Kentucky, attended the Baptist Female College at Lexington, Mo. Mr. Buckley has reared one of his nephews and a niece as his own children. Olive Buckley graduated from the female college at Winchester, Tenn., and Willie D. Buckley graduated from William Jewell College in June, 1888, with high honors. Virgil Buckley completed the law course at Columbia, Mo., and is practicing law at Springfield, Mo. Willie Buckley is a young man of much natural ability, and is at present studying law. Alonzo is a dentist of Fort Smith.

Harrison Buckner was born in Carter County, Ky., October 22, 1845, his parents being Overton M. and Elizabeth (Fults) Buckner. The father was born in Scott County, Va., November 9, 1812, and when sixteen went to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood upon a farm. In 1832 he married, and of his thirteen children but eight are now living, viz.: Martha J., Mary, Sarah, Emanuel, Harrison, Cornelius, Overton and Barney K. Those deceased were named James, John, William, Lafayette and Elizabeth. During the late war Mr. Buckner served three years in Company K, of the Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles at Stone River, Perryville and Woodberry. He was discharged at Madison, Ind., in 1864. Patrick M. Buckner, the grandfather, was of Irish descent, and born in Virginia, where he died. For some time he lived in Kentucky, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Mollie (Esteys) Buckner, was married in Scott County, Va., and for some time practiced medicine in Georgia County, Tenn., she being a disciple of the homeopathic school. The maternal grandparents, Obadiah Fults and wife, were natives of Virginia, who immigrated to Kentucky, where they died. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in Company I, of the Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, fighting on the same side as his father and brother James. The latter was killed at New Hope, Ga., May 27, 1864. Mr. Buckner was discharged at Victoria, Tex., December 29, 1865, and had participated in the engagements at Atlanta, Resaca, Rocky Face, Peach Tree, Sweetwater, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Columbia, Spring Hill and Nashville. He also accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. After the war Mr. B. farmed in Kentucky three years, and then passed two years in Franklin County, Ark. He then came to this county, where he has a farm of 120 acres, 100 of which are cultivated. February 22, 1866, he married Martha C., daughter of John and Rachel (Black) Remy. The mother was born in Tennessee, but reared in Kentucky, the native State of Mr. Remy. John Black and wife were natives of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner are members of the Regular Baptist Church. They have had nine children, all save one now living: Geneva A., Rachel E., Mary C., Martha E., John W., Ava R., Louisa B., Jeanette M. and James O. (deceased). Mr. Buckner is a strong Republican and a member of the G. A. R.

Charles Burns, ex-United States Jailer, was born in County Fermanah, Ireland, in 1833. His father, Patrick Burns, was born in Scotland, on the River Clyde, and is a descendant of the poet, Robert Burns. He was a member of the Church of England, and was married to Rose McManns, who was born in County Fermanah, Ireland, and a member of the Catholic Church. In 1845 Charles Burns came to North America with his mother and brother (his father having died in Cork, Ireland, shortly before embarking for the New World, and is now reposing in Father Matthew's cemetery in Ireland), and located in Toronto, Canada, where the mother was taken ill a few months later and died. Charles Burns came to the United States in 1848, and began learning the saddler's trade, but at the end of a few months ran away and enlisted in the United States army, serving for twenty-three years. He was one of the soldiers who was sent to quell the Indians, and has traveled all over the Western States and Territories. He was appointed ordnance sergeant at Annapolis, Md., but resigned the position owing to ill health, and soon after located in Fort Smith, where he was appointed United States Jailer, and held the position fourteen years, but resigned when Cleveland was elected president. He was married in Fort Gibson to Catherine Lawrence, by whom he became the father of thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Charles, Mollie, Catherine, Willie, Francis, Henry, Thomas and Leo. Annie died at the age of eleven years; John died in Maryland when

a small boy; Eddie, who was accidentally shot by a school-mate, died at the age of twenty-five years, and Joseph died when seventeen years of age, in Fort Smith. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

John William Buskamp was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in the Court District of Holtwick, near Bocholt, Munster, on October 2, 1832, and is a son of John and Theodora (Schmitz) Buskamp. The father was a miller by occupation. In 1853 our subject immigrated to the United States, and landing at New York, proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade. He then worked in Detroit, Mich., and on the Michigan Central Railway. He afterward went to Joliet, Ill., and there engaged at his trade, putting on the roof of the court-house, and being among the first to work on the State Prison. Contracting the chills and fever at that place, he was obliged to seek another climate, and he consequently came to Fort Smith in 1859, where he has been engaged in building. He worked for the Confederates here during the war until 1863, and then worked for the Union Government. Among the buildings he has erected may be mentioned, Gen. Bonneville's residence, the Belle Point School-house and the St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church. He was married in 1861 to Miss Theresa Ermann, daughter of Casper Ermann, and a native of Westphalia. Mr. and Mrs. Buskamp have two daughters and one son living, viz.: Dora, Henry and Adelaide, all of whom were educated at the Convent. Two sons died in infancy. Mr. Buskamp and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Thomas N. Callicoatt, practicing physician and surgeon at Huntington, was born in Marshall County, Miss., in 1850, his parents being John B. and Sarah J. (Hall) Callicoatt, natives of Tennessee. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and served the last two years of the Civil War in the Confederate service. He died in Fayette County, Miss., in 1884, where his widow still lives. Paschal Callicoatt, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Nevada County, Ark., in 1877. Our subject is the fourth of a family of seven children, and during his youth his education was received at the common schools, and at Oxford College, Mississippi. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving three months in Gen. Blythe's courier line. In 1868 he began life for himself by farming, and afterward engaged somewhat in photographing in Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. In 1872 he began the study of medicine, and in the winter of 1873 and 1874 attended the medical department of the university at Nashville, since which time he has practiced his profession. In 1881 he took a five months' course in the Larimie Theological College at Florence, Ala., having since 1876 been preaching in the Christian Church. For twelve years he has resided in different parts of Arkansas, such as Madison, Franklin, and Scott Counties, but in 1888 came to Huntington, where he owns a business block, and has a grocery and drug store. He owns 160 acres of land in Logan County. Dr. Callicoatt has been thrice married. In 1872 he married Mollie E. Flemm, who with two children, Ada Belle and Fader, were drowned in Madison County, Ark., July 6, 1886, in a water spout. In 1886 he married Mollie Richie, who died in September, of the same year. In July, 1887, the Doctor was united in marriage to Sarah J. Baker. Mrs. Callicoatt is a member of the Methodist Church, and owns 240 acres of land in Logan County.

Samuel P. Campbell was born in Cumberland County, Ky., July 6, 1832. Samuel Campbell, the father, who was born in Virginia, of Scotch parents, went to Kentucky when young, where he lived about twenty-five years, and engaged in farming, manufacturing tobacco and distilling. While there he married Miss Christina Pevehouse, whose parents had immigrated to that country from Pennsylvania. She was of German descent. They there became the parents of nine children: George W., Adam P., William J., Dudley F., Joseph F., Cyrus W., Louisa J., Chloe E., and Samuel P., the subject of this sketch, who is the youngest of the family. In 1834 they immigrated, with all their children, to the Territory of Arkansas, and settled on the bank of a river of the same name, in what is now Crawford County, a few miles below the town of Van Buren, where they lived ten years and opened a large farm, but unfortunately were broken up by the great flood of 1844, after which they moved to the south side of the river, where they both died within two years, well stricken in age. Benjamin Campbell, the grandfather, emigrated from Scotland in the days of the colonies, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and had many fights with the Indians in the

settling of Kentucky and Virginia. He once came to Arkansas, to visit his son, Samuel, while in his dotage, and soon after died, near Versailles, Mo., in his one hundred and sixth year. Samuel P., the son and grandson of Benjamin and Samuel, was but two years old when brought to Arkansas, and states that the first thing he can remember of this life was living in a camp on the bank of the Arkansas River, when his elder brothers wounded a deer and caught it with the dogs near the camp, giving him the worst scare he has ever had. During the ten years of his stay on the place he was taught to work at everything then necessary on a farm. During the time he was boarded out, and sent to several sessions at school. At the death of his parents he lived with a brother, going to school at times. At the age of nineteen he joined a band of gold seekers at Fort Smith, bound for the Pacific Slope, while the gold fever was at its greatest height. A few days later the train of 180 wagons and 300 men started on their 2,000-mile journey through what was then a wilderness, where there was nothing known but deserts, mountains, wild beasts and Indians. After a six months journey and many hardships the survivors reached the settlements of California. When the winter was over Samuel P. took stock in the Bullion Fluming Company. The summer past, the next winter was spent in prospecting, the river claim being worked out, and some money was cleared. For five years Mr. Campbell engaged in different mining companies, lastly in the Lone Star Tunnel Company, and in 1857 sold his interest, and came back home by the way of Panama, Cuba and New York. After his return he engaged in trading and hauling bacon from Sebastian County to Fort Worth, Texas, for about two years, and on the 22d of January, 1860, he married Laura P., daughter of Dr. C. P. H. Ake. Mrs. Campbell was born January 8, 1840, and was a native of Arkansas. She became the mother of six children: Henry A., William A., Cyrus W. and Martha C. now living; Eugene P. and Ernest F. deceased. She died February 14, 1877. Mr. Campbell lived a widower about five years, and on the 23d of July, 1882, he married Tennessee McClendon, a widow, daughter of Wiley O'Neal, of Tennessee. She is the mother of two children, Oscar J. and Emmer C. McClendon. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Agricultural Wheel. He was one of the first settlers near Biswel Springs, now famous in Sebastian County as the great camp ground. Mr. Campbell settled near Union Grove, where he now lives, in 1867. He has 400 acres of land, 100 in cultivation and well stocked.

Joseph H. and Thomas Milton Cardwell, of the firm of Cardwell Bros., doing business at Fort Smith, are natives of Oxford, Miss. The father, G. W. Cardwell, was a tinsmith, and a native of Virginia, and of Scotch descent, and died in Mississippi in 1876. The mother, Naomi S. Cardwell, was born in Aberdeen, Miss., and married at Oxford, Miss. Joseph H. was born November 7, 1860, and when young learned the builder's trade at Oxford. In 1880 he came to Hot Springs, Ark., where he became identified with building interests, and in 1888 he removed to Fort Smith, where he is now in business with his brother. He was married in Senatobia, Miss., to Miss Mary L. Medders, a native of Illinois, and daughter of J. L. Medders, of Senatobia. Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell are members of the Baptist Church, and have two sons, Leslie and Burrell. Thomas Milton, the junior partner of the firm, was born at Oxford, Miss., June 25, 1863, and also learned the builder's trade during his youth. Coming to Arkansas he worked some time as a journeyman at Fort Smith, and then engaged in contracting. Among the many buildings Cardwell Bros. have completed are the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South, four business blocks for S. P. Day, and two for P. Delorvin. The brothers are successful and enterprising citizens, and both belong to the City Fire Department.

Alexander B. Carruth was born November 4, 1820, in Lawrence County, Ala., and is a son of Alexander and Nancy (Elkins) Carruth, both of whom were of Irish descent. The father was born in South Carolina, and being reared upon a farm, devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He immigrated to Georgia, and after living there some years went to Alabama, where he died at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Carruth bore nine children, three of whom are living: James H., our subject and Eliza. Those deceased were named William, Jesse, Joseph, Thomas, Martha and John. Mrs. Carruth was born in Georgia, and died in North Alabama in 1862, where she had gone in 1818. Alexander was reared upon his father's farm in Alabama, and during his youth received a common-school education, and learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he

worked twenty years. He began life for himself when eighteen by buying land in Alabama, and in 1844 married Jane Roberts, by whom he had ten children. Mary A., Joseph P., Jesse J., William, John, Nancy and Harriet are living, and Absalom, Harry and Matthew are dead. Mrs. Carruth died in Illinois in 1864, and the latter part of the same year Mr. Carruth married Sarah Balom, who came to Kentucky from England when small. She afterward moved to Illinois, and there was married. She is the mother of three children, Belle, Emma and George. After farming in Illinois two years, in 1857 Mr. Carruth settled in Sebastian County, Ark., where he has a farm of sixty-five acres in cultivation. Mr. Carruth is a Democrat in politics, and is greatly interested in the educational advancement of the county, being a school director. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Capt. Claiborn W. Cauthron, furniture dealer and undertaker of Greenwood, Ark., is a native of Logan County, Ark. He was born near the town of Booneville in 1832, and is a son of Col. Walter and Bashaway (Wilson) Cauthron, and grandson of Claiborn Cauthron. Walter Cauthron was born in Franklin County, Ga., in 1797, and was of Scotch-English descent. At the age of twelve years he moved with his parents to Kentucky, where they remained three years; they then moved to Southwest Illinois, where his father died about 1818. He subsequently went south by way of Natchez, Miss., and as far as New Orleans, La.; he then went up the Mississippi and Red Rivers as far as Shreveport, La., then going (by land) up the Red River to what was known as Lovelace's Purchase. He settled down there, and engaged in farming; here he met and married Miss Bashaway Wilson in 1822. She was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1803. Mr. Cauthron moved to Scott County in 1824, and settled on the Petitjean River, two miles west of French's Prairie. Walter Cauthron was one of the first white men to settle in Western Arkansas. He came here when there were but very few settlers in the western part of the State. Wild animals were in abundance, such as buffalo, elk, bear, wolf and deer. He was fond of hunting, and had many thrilling adventures with the wild beasts of this wild country; there were plenty of Indians here also. He left this first settlement in 1826 or 1827, and moved to a place near the town of Booneville. Settling in the woods, he soon opened a farm and engaged in farming and stock raising; he also sold goods one year, and built the first cotton-gin in Scott County. About this time the county seat was located on a plat of land adjoining his farm. The county militia was then organized; Mr. Cauthron was elected colonel, but owing to the dissipation of the town the Colonel became dissatisfied with his surroundings, having a family of boys growing up; he moved in 1837 eight miles southwest of Booneville, to what is known as Cauthron's Prairie, named in his honor, and here he opened a farm and engaged again in farming and stock raising. School and church facilities were rather poor; he succeeded, however, in giving his five boys and four girls a fair English education, all of whom lived to have families of their own. In 1849 his wife, Bashaway, died, leaving him a family of nine children, and in 1850 Col. Cauthron married Mrs. Elenor S. Burton, *nee* Garner, who was born in Kentucky. He still resided on his farm, and in 1852 he was elected county judge of Scott County, and served one term. In 1854 his eyes became sorely afflicted, which terminated in the loss of his right eye and almost total blindness. He was a man of much influence and public spirit. His unbounded hospitality was known throughout the country, and many of the pioneer itinerant preachers of the country have found food and shelter under his hospitable roof; indeed, his house was a place of public worship for many years, and it was a common thing for a large part of the congregation, who assembled at his house for worship, to take dinner with him after services, and spend a portion of the afternoon in social chat. Few of the people of the present age can appreciate the state of society in the early days of Arkansas; there was a degree of liberality and equality among all of the people which is to-day unknown among our citizens. In 1864, when the country was overrun with the Federal army, Col. Cauthron and family refugeeed to Bowie County, Tex. At the close of the war he returned to his home on Cauthron Prairie, where he lived until the death of his second wife, which occurred in 1875; Col. Cauthron then broke up housekeeping, and lived with his children the remainder of his life. He was a staunch Democrat, always taking a lively interest in the politics of the country; had been a member of the Christian Church for many years before his death, which occurred in 1877. Capt. Claiborn W. Cauthron was born and grew to manhood on a farm.



In 1852 he went to California with the long train of gold seekers, going overland, and taking six months to make the journey. He here engaged in mining for about six years, and then returned by way of Panama, Aspinwall, Key West and New Orleans, and arrived at his old home in June, 1859, where he engaged with his father in farming and stock raising; they were making arrangements for an extensive stock farm. When the war broke out he was found defending his home and native State against the invaders. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and was in the engagements at Pea Ridge, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Miss., Dug Gap, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville and others; was with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in his last battle in North Carolina. He entered the service as a private, but before the battle of Murfreesboro he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. In 1864 he was given the command of his company, but was not commissioned as captain until the spring of 1865. He was wounded several times, the first time at Murfreesboro, where he was wounded in the right hip by a shell; again, at Jackson, Miss., he was wounded in the left leg by a shell, which fractured the bone, and he was wounded in the left hand with a shell at Franklin; had his haversack and canteen shot off of him in front of Nashville by an eighteen-pound shell, but was never hit by a lead ball. He was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., in May, 1865, and afterward went to Bowie County, Tex., where he found his parents, where they had gone during the war. In December, 1865, he returned with his father and step-mother to the old home in Scott County, and engaged in farming again. During the reconstruction period a new county was formed of territory from Scott, Yell, Johnson and Franklin Counties; Cauthron Prairie was in the act taken from Scott. This new county was first called Sarber County, but afterward changed to that of Logan. In 1869 Capt. Cauthron married Miss Louesa C. Moody, who was born in Walker County, Ga., in 1848, who bore him one son, Justin. In 1881 Capt. Cauthron moved to Sebastian County, Ark., and located one mile west of Greenwood, and in 1888 he moved to Greenwood, and in June, 1884, he lost his wife, and in December the same year he returned to Logan County; in 1887 he came back to Greenwood, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaker's business. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Hezekiah Chaney, a wealthy farmer, residing five miles south of Greenwood, Ark., was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of Charles and Phoebe (Brown) Chaney, both of whom were Tennesseans, born in 1801 and 1805, and died June 8, 1877, and in 1843, respectively. The father was a son of William Chaney, and resided in Tennessee until 1873, when he moved to Hickman County, Ky., and in 1877 took up his residence in Logan County, Ark., coming to Sebastian County two years later, where he died at the home of his son, Hezekiah. After the death of his first wife he was married twice, and both of his later wives are also dead. Eleven children were born to his first union, Hezekiah being the fourth child. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and made his home with his father until he was sixteen years old, when he hired out in a brick-yard for \$3 per month, and remained two seasons. He then began working on a farm for \$11 per month for one year. December 16, 1852, he was married to Miss Debbie Brogdon, who was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1829, and by whom he became the father of ten children: James William; Phoebe Jane, wife of George Loney; Susan C., wife of Walter Cornett; George, Hezekiah, John F.; Alice, wife of Samuel Gooden; Robert, Lucy Lee, who died in 1874, at the age of eight years, and Luther Matthew. About 1865 Mr. Chaney moved to Hickman County, Ky., and three years later became a resident of Texas County, Mo., and nine months later located in Franklin County, Ark. Here he resided until 1879, when he became a citizen of Sebastian County, and in 1880 purchased ninety-five acres of land, sixty-five of which were under cultivation. He now owns 135 acres, and is doing well financially. He has been a life-long Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. Margaret (Rogers) Chollar is a native of the county in which she now resides, and was born in 1838. Her parents were Capt. John and Mary (Flagg) Rogers. They had the following children: Mrs. Chollar, Mrs. Emma Johnson, William, Hickory, Thomas and Buckner. The sons live in the Indian Territory. Mrs. Chollar was reared in Fort Smith, and attended the St. Paul's Institute, of Baltimore, Md. She was first married to John Melvin, who was born in Penn-

sylvania, and was a steamboat pilot on the Arkansas River. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and died in 1878, and she was afterward married to John Chollar, a native of York State. To her first union two children were born: Jane, who is now in the patent office at Washington, D. C., and William, a machinist at Fort Smith, Ark. John Rogers, Mrs. Chollar's father, was the founder of Fort Smith. He was born near Carlisle, Penn., and removed with his father to near Pittsburgh, where he was educated. When quite young he left Pittsburgh and went to Harper's Ferry, Va., where he remained until the breaking out of the War of 1812, and was then engaged in supplying the army of Gen. Harrison with provisions, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. He was appointed collector of the post of Detroit, Mich., and was appointed deputy paymaster of the United States Army, and in the winter of 1816 went south to New Orleans. In 1818 he became sutler of the army, and the following year became military commissary keeper, and acted as purchasing agent for the army, and also furnished provisions for Gen. Jackson's Florida expedition. In 1822 he came to Fort Smith, and was the first postmaster of the town, which position he held thirty years. He laid out the town, and the first two buildings were erected by him, the materials for which were brought from Pittsburgh, Penn., on keel-boats, by Capt. Rogers and George S. Birnie. Until 1842 his time was devoted to building up the town which he had founded, and he was a man of unusual business ability and sagacity, and was noted for his honesty and liberality to the poor. Owing to his enterprise and push, the county is largely indebted to him for its prosperity, and he is justly entitled to rank among the representative men of Arkansas.

Dr. Peyton B. Coker, physician and farmer of Big Creek Township, was born in Bibb County, Ala., in 1835, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Myers) Coker, natives of Lawrenceburg District, S. C., and Georgia, respectively. They removed from Alabama to Mississippi in 1847, where their respective deaths occurred in 1881 and 1887. Philip Coker, the grandfather, was born in South Carolina, and died in Georgia. Dr. Coker is one of a family of twelve children, and being reared upon a farm his early education was received at a country school. He read medicine from 1856 until 1860, and the following winter attended the Memphis Medical College. He began to practice in Tishomingo County, Miss., and until 1870 practiced in that State. He then came to Sebastian County, and having taught school prior to the war continued that vocation one year, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming and medicine. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a Chickasaw Ranger, in Martin's battalion, of Steward's brigade, and served in the Virginia army until discharged on account of ill health the following December. He afterward served in different capacities, and he fought at the battle of Shiloh. In June, 1863, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Rogers, natives of North Carolina and Georgia. Mr. Rogers died in 1886, but his widow is now living. Mrs. Coker was born in Georgia, and has borne the Doctor eleven children, of whom nine are living, and have enjoyed the advantages of a good education. Dr. Coker has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for thirty-one years, having held many offices in the meantime, and his wife belongs to the same denomination. Dr. Coker owns a nice farm of 320 acres as a result of his labor. He has always been a Democrat, and for a short time served as justice of the peace. He is a demitted member of the Masonic fraternity.

Preslie B. Cole, proprietor of Cole's Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium, is a native of Georgia, was born in 1861, and is a son of Monroe Cole. The father was a native of Georgia, and for some time was second lieutenant of a company of Confederate soldiers. For some time during the war he was in charge of Andersonville Prison. His parents are living in Georgia, at an advanced age. Our subject attended the public schools in his native State, and then obtained a position as a clerk. Leaving home at the age of nineteen he came to Arkansas, and for two years clerked at Webb City. He then came to Hackett City, and for a year clerked for T. H. McMutrey, after which he traveled for Black & Co., of Fort Smith, a year. Returning to Hackett City at the end of that time he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has since met with good success. He carries a stock of about \$5,000 worth of goods, and his sales average \$2,300. He is a substantial citizen, and owns several town lots. In politics he is a Democrat.

Abraham F. Coleman, farmer and stock raiser of Sulphur Township, was born in Rowan County, N. C., June 30, 1835, and is a son of James D. and Sarah E. (Mann) Coleman, natives of North Carolina, where they lived until 1860. They then removed to Newton County, Mo., and during the war came to Benton County, Ark. They afterward located in Sebastian County, where the mother died on January 9, 1884, and the father January 8, 1885. The grandfather, James Coleman, was born in Virginia, and was of German and Irish descent. Our subject is the oldest of a family of eight children, and during his youth his early education was received at the common schools of North Carolina. In 1855 he left home, and going to the Granby lead mines of Newton County, Mo., remained there until the war. In 1862 he joined Company H, Second Kansas Cavalry. He fought in the battle at Saline, and operated in Missouri and Arkansas until mustered out at Fort Gibson at the close of the war. He then went to Lawrence, Kas., and from there came to this county, where he has since made his home. In December, 1870, he married Lucy A., daughter of James and Eliza Crockett, who came to Missouri from Kentucky, where Mrs. Coleman was born, and then immigrated to Arkansas in 1859, settling in Sebastian County. Mr. Crockett is now living in Chickasaw Nation; his wife died here. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman has been blessed with six children, all but two now living. Mr. Coleman owns 200 acres of land, forty being bottom land. He has improved and cultivated ninety acres, and is a self-made man. He settled upon his farm when it was surrounded by a wilderness, inhabited by wild animals, and when there were but five houses between his farm and Fort Smith. Mr. Coleman cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. After the war he was a Republican until the Baxter trouble, when he again espoused Democratic principles.

Jerry H. Colvard was born July 26, 1845, in Carroll County, Ark. His father, Wade H. Colvard, was born in North Carolina, and when young went to Hardeman County, Tenn., in an ox-cart. In 1836 he went to Washington County, Ark., and in 1847 came to Franklin County, where he purchased land of Anthony Brown, and farmed until his death, December 7, 1864. He was one of the best and most successful farmers of the county. The mother, Latha (Gage) Colvard, was born in Tennessee, and when about grown went to Washington County, Ark., where she was married. She died in Sebastian County in 1863, and was the mother of ten children. Those now living are Melissa, Benjamin D., Jerry H., Lydia, Robert B. and George N. Those deceased are Andrew J., Nancy, Thomas J. and Columbia. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of England, and an early settler of North Carolina, where he died. His wife was born in Wales, married in North Carolina, and died at the home of our subject, aged ninety. The maternal grandfather was born in North Carolina, and served in the War of 1812. After living some time in Tennessee he came to Washington County, Ark., which he represented for several terms in the General Assembly of the State. He afterward located in Franklin County, where he died, and where his second wife, the grandmother of our subject, still lives. Jerry H. Colvard was reared on a farm in Franklin County, and received a limited education. When fifteen he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army. After fighting at Wilson's Creek he was discharged, and then re-enlisted in Company A, of McCullough's regiment. He passed his time upon the plains until the following December, when he joined the Indian Department of the regular army, under Cooper, at Newtonia. Coming to Fort Smith he was assigned to Clark's regiment, and at the battle of Prairie Grove he lost his left leg, which was amputated below the thigh. The cannon ball which shot him is still in his possession. He was laid up in the hospital some time, and then returning home went with his father to Texas, where he remained two months. He then re-entered the Confederate army at Pine Bluff, and remained in service until he surrendered with the Southern army. Mr. Colvard afterward went to Franklin County, Ark., where, February 7, 1867, he married Mary A., daughter of S. B. Holder, a native of Greene County, Mo., who was reared in Greene County. To this marriage eight children have been born: Alice, Annie, Rufus, Sunnie S., Edward E. and Burt. Two children died in infancy. Mr. Colvard is the owner of eighty acres of land in Sebastian County, and has served several times as chairman of township conventions, besides having been a delegate to the State convention. He is a Democrat, and his voice is often heard in the behalf of his party. During

the outbreak in Scott County, in 1879, he was captain of a company, and he has in his possession a letter from the adjutant-general of the State in commendation of his conduct.

Capt. George H. Council, farmer and stock raiser, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1828. His parents, Howard and Lucinda (Gollihar) Council, were born in East Tennessee in 1801. The former died in Georgia, in 1838, and his widow afterward married again. She died in Logan County, Ark., in 1875. Mr. Council was of Irish descent and of North Carolina parentage. He became a well-to-do man, but during the gold excitement in Georgia was a heavy loser. Both he and the mother of our subject belonged to the Presbyterian Church. George H. is the second of a family of seven children. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood during his youth, and went to Hiwassee College, East Tennessee. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen, as a farm hand, and afterward taught school about six years. In 1856 he married Martha, daughter of David and Nancy Ragon, and a native of Hamilton County, Tenn., whose parents were natives of North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Council nine children have been born, of whom all save one are living. In 1857 Capt. Council came to Sebastian County and entered the land he now owns, which was then unimproved, and which he proceeded to cultivate. This was laid waste during his absence in war times, but he has now converted it into a nice farm of 370 acres. Although he began life in humble circumstances he is now a successful and prominent farmer of Prairie Township, and one of its respected citizens. From June, 1862, until after the battle at Prairie Grove, he served as first lieutenant of Company G, Col. Brooks' regiment, but was then made captain, which position he held until the close of the war. He operated in Arkansas and Louisiana, participating in the engagements at Helena, Pleasant Hill, Mansfield, Jenkins' Ferry, etc., and was discharged when the company disbanded at Marshall, Tex. Capt. Council has given his children good educations. Himself and wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church since their youth. He is a Democrat, and since 1863 has been a member of Pulliam Masonic Lodge No. 133, at Witcherville.

Dr. John C. Daily, homœopathic physician, of Fort Smith, Ark., is a native of Jeffersonville, Ind., born in 1856. He received his academic education at Barnett Academy, Charleston, Ind., and first studied medicine in Indiana, but afterward attended Putte Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for some time. In 1880 he came to Little Rock, Ark., where he practiced medicine for about three years with Dr. W. E. Green. He then returned to college, graduated in 1883, and then located at Fort Smith, where he has successfully practiced his profession ever since. He is among the leading homœopathic physicians of the city, and one of the representative practitioners of the county. Dr. Daily was married to Mrs. (Lanagan) Whitthorn, daughter of Thomas Lanagan, chief of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. To Dr. and Mrs. Daily have been born one child, Harry P. The Doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Southern Homœopathy Association, and is a member of the K. of H.

Dr. Edgar M. Davenport was born in Lawrence County, S. C., in 1850, and is a son of Dr. Thomas and Louisa (Huller) Davenport, natives of the same State. When Edgar was five years old the family came to Scott County, Ark., and in 1879 to Witcherville, where the mother died in 1880. The father died at Greenwood August 20, 1887. He graduated from the Transylvania Medical College, of Lexington, Ky., when twenty-six years of age, and also possessed a good literary education. He made medicine his life-long occupation, and for a short time during the war served as surgeon in the Confederate army. Both parents were of English descent. Dr. Edgar Davenport is the eldest of a family of seven children, and his early education was received at Cane Hill College. He began the study of medicine with his father, and in 1875 graduated from the Louisville Medical College after a two years' course, in a class of over 300, and about seventy graduates out of this number who passed their examination in all the branches of medicine. He then returned home, and on June 15, 1875, married Mollie, daughter of David and Pauline Moore, of Cane Hill. Mrs. Davenport was born in Washington County, and is the mother of two living children, Alberta and Marvin. The Doctor located at Waldron soon after this, where he had a very large practice, extending over an area of twenty-five miles, notwithstanding there were a dozen or more old physicians in the town and county.

Since that time he has practiced at Mansfield and Witcherville, coming to the latter place in 1878, and is the oldest practicing physician in Witcherville, where he owns a good house and two business houses, a two-story stone building and a one-story brick. The great-grandfather of our subject was a descendant of the English Davenports, and belonged to one of the best families of Virginia. He afterward removed to Lawrence County, S. C., where Birket, the grandfather of our subject, was reared, and died in the vigor of manhood, leaving a widow and four children. Thomas, the father of Dr. Edgar Davenport, began the study of medicine when twenty, and became a well-to-do and successful physician. Dr. Edgar Davenport is a member of the Knights of Honor, a member also of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the principal officers at this time. He is also a trustee of the Episcopal College, known better as Buckner College. He has entire control of the institution, although he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William Murphy Davis was born in DeKalb County, Ga., April 2, 1840, and is a son of William M. and Frances (Morton) Davis. His father was born in Virginia, and when young went to South Carolina, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and grew up upon a farm. From South Carolina he went to Georgia, and in 1845 came to Arkansas. In 1852 he removed to Texas, and there died in 1855. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother was a native of Virginia, but was married in Pendleton District, S. C. She died in Jefferson County, Ark., in 1863, and was the mother of nine children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. The others were Miles A., Unity, Mary, Gabriel, Franklin, Caroline, Lewis and Frances. The grandparents on both sides were natives of Virginia, who went to South Carolina. The paternal grandparents died in that State, but the maternal grandparents died in Georgia. William Davis was but four years of age when brought to Jefferson County, Ark., where he grew up upon his father's farm. Being the oldest child he was needed upon the farm, and consequently received but a limited education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, of the Ninth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served in that company until discharged in 1862. He was present at Grant's defeat at Belmont. He then enlisted at St. Charles, Ark., under Capt. Peoples, Confederate Army, and served until mustered out in 1865. The company was disbanded at Louisville, Ark., with other Southern troops. After the war he engaged in farming in Jefferson County, Ark., but in 1872 came to Sebastian County, where he bought eighty-four acres of land, fifty of which he cultivates. In 1869 he married Margaret, daughter of James Carr, a native of Gibson County, Tenn. Mrs. Davis came to this State when young, and has borne eight children, all save one now living: Dorah, Phoeby, Marshall, Morgan Marches, Estelle, Motier, Ida L. and Morgan (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Davis belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Davis has served his township as school director and overseer, and in politics is a straight Democrat.

Leroy Dawson is a worthy tiller of the soil in Sebastian County, Ark., and owns a fertile farm of 160 acres, 110 of which are under cultivation. He is the eldest of eight children, and was born in Jackson County, Ala., June 26, 1824, and from his earliest boyhood up has been engaged in farming. At the age of twenty he began the battle of life for himself, and June 26, 1847, was married in Missouri, whither he had moved with his parents, to Elizabeth C. Burtoff, by whom he became the father of four sons and three daughters. For his second wife he chose Miss Elizabeth Wilhite, who bore him one son and five daughters. Mr. Dawson is a Democrat, and since 1879 has been a resident of Sebastian County, Ark. His parents, Larkin and Lucinda (Williams) Dawson, were born in North and South Carolina, respectively, and when quite young were taken to Jackson County, Ala., where they married and lived until about 1842, when they took up their abode in Crawford County, Mo. They both died in 1864 at a good old age, their deaths occurring one day apart. The mother was a true Christian in every sense of the word, and was a devoted member of the Primitive Baptist Church. The father was a Democrat in his political views, and was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

John Degen, butcher and fine stock raiser, of Huntington, is one of the first settlers of that place, having purchased the first corner lot. He was born on the Rhine, Germany, in 1838, and is a son of Hermann and Barbara (Eichorn) Degen, who, coming to the United States in 1848, spent one year in New

York City, and then lived until 1860 in Schenectady. They then immigrated to Fort Smith, near which place the mother is now living, and where the father died in 1869. He was a civil engineer, and followed that vocation while in New York. In his native land he was a prominent politician, having been a member of Parliament many years, and, being upon the unpopular side during the European trouble of 1848, he deemed it prudent to emigrate. John Degen, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh child in a family of five sons and five daughters, and received his English and German education in New York City, where he also learned the butcher's trade. After working in Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Detroit and Chicago he traveled farther west in 1854. He served throughout the Kansas War, and enlisted in the Government employ in May, 1854. He served five years in Company B, First United States Cavalry, as sergeant, and fought the Indians in Colorado, Montana and the Rocky Mountain district. He first visited Fort Smith in 1854, and taking up his residence at that place in 1860 he made it his home until coming to Huntington in 1887. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he commanded a company under Gen. Pike, with whom he traveled through the Indian Territory, making treaties for the Confederate army with the Indians. He remained in service as military instructor for the trans-Mississippi Department until captured in Sebastian County in 1863. He was held a prisoner six weeks at Fort Smith, and was not exchanged. November 4, 1864, he married Bertha, daughter of Andrew Euper, who came from Germany when a child with her parents. This marriage has resulted in five children, four of whom are living. After the war until 1869 Mr. Degen traded in cattle, but since 1871 has been engaged in butchering and contracting with the railway. He assisted largely in the building of the "Frisco," Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and other lines in the Southwest. Since 1877 Mr. Degen has devoted a great share of his attention to the breeding of Poland China and Berkshire hogs and short-horn cattle. He has some fine herds, and has taken several premiums at different fairs, including the fairs of Fort Smith and St. Louis. He is well informed upon the subject of cattle raising and breeding, and has done a great deal toward the improvement of stock in the county. He is a large dealer, exporting cattle to Texas, Missouri, Indian Territory and other States.

Paul Alfred Delorvin, proprietor of the Border City Manufacturing Company, was born in Dantzic, Germany, July 18, 1857, and is a son of George and Adele (Juchanovitz) Delorvin. The paternal grandfather, George Delorvin, was a native of France, and the maternal ancestors were from Poland. Our subject grew to manhood in the land of his birth, and there received a good education and engaged in the grocery business. In 1873 he came to America, and for some time travelled as a baker and confectioner through Illinois, Missouri and this western country. In January, 1883, he located at Fort Smith, where he established himself in the confectionery business. He has a large factory, and besides candies manufactures baking powder, bluing, cider, etc. In 1887 he completed his present large factory, warehouse and store, on the corner of First and Second Streets, and built a large store next to the one occupied by Messrs Reynolds & Foster. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Imogene Ellis, a native of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Delorvin have no children, but George, a son of our subject's brother George, is living and working with his uncle. Mr. Delorvin belongs to the Lutheran Church, and his wife to the Episcopal Church.

John Dodson, retired merchant and land agent of Fort Smith, Ark., hails from Belfast, Ireland, in which city, and in England and Scotland, he learned flax-spinning, by machinery, and became what he calls manager, and we call superintendent of a factory, a part of the business being the making of tailors' and other threads. Whilst in Ayrshire he went to the Burns' Festival, heard Prof. Wilson deliver his famous address, saw several noted writers, saw Burns' sons and some of his old neighbors, also a representation of "Tam o' Shanter," his mare, "Meg," and the "Witches," and saw "Cutty Sart" pull Meg's tail off crossing the "Keystone o' the Brig." At a time of bad trade he left Ireland for New York, tramped over much of that State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; got disgusted and dropped his trade, for if there were then any factories worthy of the name he failed to find them. He spent two years at common labor in a New Jersey woolen mill, and his wages were \$8 per month. Three or four months before Zach. Taylor's election he was discharged, and between Philadelphia and Baltimore got into a crowd of

3,000 men that had been discharged from the Eastern mills to show that an increased "protective tariff" was necessary—seems this game is played every four years, whether trade be really good or bad. The crowd took everything eatable on the road, and sometimes took drinkables, so he left and headed for Ohio. It was a long walk to Beaver, or Fallston, over 800 miles of a rough country road, but he got work there at 50 cents a day, one-half cash and one-half in woolen cloth. Ere reaching Beaver, and at the foot of Laurel Hill, he was offered work, mining or digging iron ore at \$18 per month. Here he worked five weeks, and received in full pay \$2—some other of the workers got less. The two owners of the furnace refused to pay all tramps and strangers, and were habitually cheating. Some workmen were paid on head and ribs with the furnacemen's iron pokers. His work led him past the cottage of "Grace Greenwood" daily. She was young then, and making a name as a writer. She seemed fond of birds and flowers. Greenwood, of course, is not her real name. He tried next the blue-grass region of Kentucky, and would willingly have settled there, for the country and people suited him, but times were dull and work scarce, and in hunting for the latter he found himself at Little Rock, Ark. The capital of Arkansas is a fine city now, but when he first saw it it was a small town—land too plenty, people too few, money and work too little. Chopping wood and burning coal seemed all that was needed, and not much of that same. Here he lived two years, mostly as guard and inside keeper of the penitentiary. The next year he was a store clerk in Van Buren, and the following year in Fort Smith. After that he had a small interest in the store, and made much money for his partner and some for himself. The "Know-nothing" movement came up before the Civil War, and, being the Irish leader here, he found it harder than the war; his caution and the good understanding he maintained with the Germans helped much, and hardly any injury occurred to person or property. He never owned a slave, but he thought justice was on the South's side, and spent about \$15,000 in supporting her. He lost two young sons and a brother, and his home and other things, and for two years after the war closed did not get enough to eat. But he wasted no time in grumbling, and luck turned with him as soon as he became a land agent. In 1886 he was worth \$20,000 or \$30,000, and in 1887 came a boom, and he made about as much more, and he has it and is not likely to waste it. He married three times. The first wife was a Miss O'Keeffe, of Wicklow, Ireland; the second, a Miss Murray, of his old town of Belfast; his third is a Chicago lady named Miss Brady. He has three children; one is a partner in a planing mill, another is studying law in Baltimore, and the third is a girl of seven years. He took Father Matthew's pledge, and keeps it. He never gambled; his leisure hours are spent in reading. He has many books on many subjects, and by the best authors—for some of them he sent to Ireland. He thinks he has the best Catholic library in Arkansas; if he lives long he will, for he is occasionally adding to it. He thinks Fort Smith will gradually enlarge; that as she has several railroads she will have others, and that, distances being far to Little Rock, Kansas City and St. Louis, this town has a superior location.

Dr. Albert Dunlap, physician of Fort Smith, and son of Joseph and Mildred (Jones) Dunlap, was born in Alabama December 8, 1828. Joseph Dunlap is a native of North Carolina, was a mechanic by occupation, is still alive, and a resident of Washington County, Ark. His mother, Frances Dunlap, is also living in Washington County, Ark., and is the oldest person in that county. She is ninety-seven years of age. Dr. Albert Dunlap came to Arkansas during his minority, and grew to manhood in Washington County. He received his education in Ozark Institute, and in 1850 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Pollard. He graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., in 1851, and with the exception of a short time he has since practiced medicine in Fort Smith, locating here in 1852. He is a member of the Sebastian Medical Society, Arkansas State Medical Society, American Medical Association and International Medical Congress. He has been president of the Sebastian County Medical Society, and vice-president of the Arkansas State Medical Society; was a member of the Fort Smith Board of Health for about twenty years. He was in the hospital department during the late war, serving the whole time in the trans-Mississippi Department. He is the oldest practicing physician in Fort Smith, and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. The Doctor was

married to Miss Virginia Spring, daughter of Dr. M. Spring, formerly a physician of this place, and medical partner of Dr. Dunlap. Mrs. Dunlap is a member of the Ladies' Relief Union. Dr. Dunlap is a member of the pension examination board, and examining physician for several different life insurance companies. After years of experience in the country, Dr. Dunlap is about to retire from active practice in the city of Fort Smith, and is building up a health resort on the top of the Boston Mountains. This he considers the greatest enterprise of his life. The location is certainly a happy one, and has the sanction of the highest medical authorities in the South, besides being expressly chosen by Dr. Dunlap, who would certainly know its virtue if anyone would. The close proximity of the location to the Southern lowlands, the great altitude and the purity and variety of waters to be found on the location, make it expressly desirable. This is unquestionably destined to become one of the leading health resorts of the South. It is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest temperature reached during the summer of 1888 was ninety degrees. The place chosen for the health resort is situated on both sides of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, forty-two miles from Fort Smith, and two trains pass daily each way, making regular stops at the station—Winslow.

Jeremiah P. Durden, treasurer of Sebastian County, Ark., is a native of Muscogee County, Ga., and was born July 15, 1841, being a son of Asa R. and Nancy (Ransom) Durden. Asa R. Durden was born in Northeastern Georgia, in 1795, and was of Irish-English descent. He was a mechanic and carpenter in early life, but later followed the farmer's occupation. In 1849 he moved to Barbour County, Ala., where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1858. His wife was born in Northeastern Georgia, is yet living, and is residing with her children, in Sebastian County, Ark., coming here in 1865. Of the eleven children born to her marriage eight are now living, and Jeremiah P. Durden is the seventh in order of birth. He attained his growth on the farm, and remained with his mother until twenty-four years of age. March 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment, Infantry Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Resaca and Springhill, Tenn. At the battle of Murfreesboro he was wounded in the right leg by a rifle-ball, and was absent from command sixty days. He was again wounded at Springhill, Tenn., November 29, 1864, being struck in the left leg by a minie-ball below the knee, but the wound was so severe that in March, 1865, amputation was necessary to save his life. He was held in prison until June, 1865, when he was sent to the prison hospital at Nashville, Tenn. He remained there until the latter part of July, when he was released, and in the fall returned to Alabama. After the war he attended school, and in 1867 engaged in the teacher's profession, teaching in Alabama until 1872, when he immigrated to Sebastian County, Ark., and located six miles east of the county seat, where he resumed teaching. He continued this for two years, and in 1874 was appointed deputy assessor of Sebastian County, and in 1875 he was elected county assessor at a special election. He was re-elected in 1876, 1878 and 1880 to the same position, serving in all eight years. The four years after this he followed farming, and in 1886 he was elected county treasurer of Sebastian County, Ark., his majority being over 1,300, thus forcibly showing his popularity among the people. Mr. Durden is a fine business man and a good citizen. He is the owner of 800 acres of land, and is a successful farmer. In 1868 he married Miss Martha R. Thames, who was born in Sumter County, Ga., in 1844. Eight children were born to this marriage: Pruett (who was killed accidentally by being struck by a base-ball bat at Fayetteville, Ark., June 24, 1888, at the age of eighteen years), Harman, Reuben O., Eula F. (deceased, who died at the age of one year), John J., Lemuel P., Ida L. and Abbie M. Mr. Durden is a member of the K. of H., also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is Democratic in his political views. Mrs. Durden is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Democratic also.

Mrs. Angela Medora DuVal, widow of Dr. Elias Rector DuVal, was born in Van Buren, Ark., December 9, 1841, and is a daughter of Dr. J. A. Dibrell. She was reared in Arkansas, and educated in Richmond, Va., and on the 8th of May, 1860, was married to Dr. DuVal, and soon after took up her residence in Fort Smith, where she has since made her home, and in her commodious and handsome residence on Hickory Street is devoting her time and energies to the education and culture of her children, whose names are as follows: Annie



Medora, who was educated in the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville; Ben. T., who is attending school in Tennessee; Dibrell LeGrande and Angela M. Elias R., another child, died in 1864, at the age of eleven months. Dr. J. A. Dibrell, the father of Mrs. DuVal, was born in Nashville, Tenn., August 15, 1817, and was educated in the university of that city. He studied medicine for three years under the instruction of Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and has been a practicing physician of Van Buren, Ark., for forty-one years, except during the late Civil War. His wife, Ann Eliza (Pryor) Dibrell, was also born in Nashville, October 8, 1825, and became the mother of five children: Angela Medora (Mrs. DuVal), James Anthony, J. A., Thomas H. and Ann Eliza. Mrs. DuVal's paternal grandfather, Edwin Dibrell, was clerk in the Federal Treasury under President Polk, and was a descendant of the French Huguenots. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Shrewsbury, was of English lineage, and was born in Kentucky. The great-grandfather, Anthony Dibrell, was a wealthy planter and a member of the Virginia Legislature. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought through the entire conflict for our national independence, being wounded in the fight at Guilford Court-House, and was carried off the field by the noted giant, Peter Francisco. The Pryor family are of Virginia stock, and are related to the Jefferson family by marriage. Dr. Elias Rector DuVal was born in Fort Smith, Ark., August 13, 1836, and received his literary education in the Arkansas College, Fayetteville, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1854, at the age of eighteen. The next two years were spent in the Louisville and Philadelphia Medical Colleges, graduating from the latter institution as an M. D. March 6, 1858, also having the degree of A.M. conferred upon him. He served in Lieut. Steen's command in New Mexico as acting surgeon of the United States Army, but in 1859 retired to private life in Fort Smith, where he not only rose to be one of the leading physicians and surgeons, but became one of the leading men of the State. His talents were not limited to his profession, but extended over a large area, and much of his time was devoted to the improvement and development of the county and community in which he resided, the public schools testifying to his ability and discreet management. In medical circles no man in the State stood higher, and he was a member of the Fort Smith Medical Society; was president of the Sebastian County Medical Society in 1872; president of the State Medical Society during 1874-75, and was a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He was president of the Fort Smith Board of Health, and a member of the State Board of Health of Little Rock. In 1861 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, and the same year was promoted to the post of surgeon. In August, 1862, he was promoted to chief surgeon of the Second Division of the First Army Corps, of the trans-Mississippi Department, and in March, 1863, was appointed medical director for the entire department. Among his published writings, worthy of especial mention, are "Bucnemia Tropica," "Malarial Hæmorrhagic Fever," "Influenza," "Cerebro Spinal Fever," "History of the Cholera in Fort Smith in 1866," and "Eclampsia Puerperalis." Dr. DuVal had taken all the York Rite degrees of Masonry, and had been Worshipful Master, High Priest of the Chapter, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State, and for two years successively was Grand High Priest of the State; one year, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar, and was for a number of years chairman of committees on Masonic history, and is the author of the "History of Masonry in Arkansas." He voted against secession prior to the war, but afterward espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and throughout the remainder of his life was a consistent Democrat. He died on the 7th of October, 1885, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a son of William DuVal, who was a direct descendant of the French Huguenots. His grandfather was of the Maryland line of DuVals. William resided for a number of years in Virginia, and came to Fort Smith, Ark., in 1825. He was much beloved by the Indians, with whom he traded, and was sent as their representative to Washington, D.C. Dr. E. R. DuVal, in his private life, was a refined Christian gentleman, in his family the center of every attraction, being idolized by all hearts. His distinguishing characteristics were charity for the feelings and opinions of others, and his firm convictions of right, ever in his lectures denouncing infidelity and showing the evil tendencies of skepticism. His sweet memory will live with us until we are

carried to our last abode. While his noble deeds will diminish in the lengthening distance when viewed by future generations, yet in heaven they are written with imperishable characters, and the angel of light has brightened the page with a record of his noble deeds.

M. T. Dyke, of the firm of Miller & Dyke, at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Indiana, in 1856, and is the son of Nathaniel and Emily M. (Trester) Dyke. The Dyke family are descendants of the early New England Presbyterians, and were tenacious of their religious belief, and Grandfather Nathaniel Dyke was a veteran in the War of 1812. Nathaniel Dyke, father of our subject, was married to Miss Emily M. Trester, in Indiana, and five children were the result of this union, two sons and three daughters, only two sons now alive. M. T. Dyke was educated in the graded schools of Indiana, and came to Arkansas in 1875, where he engaged in the lumber business, in the employ of J. G. Miller. Three years later he became a member of the firm, under the title of J. G. Miller & Co., remaining as such until 1887, when the firm title was changed to Miller & Dyke. Mr. Dyke was married, in Fort Smith, to Miss Myrtle M. Parke, daughter of Maj. Frank Parke, one of the oldest settlers of Fort Smith. This union resulted in the birth of two children: Mary Trester and Myrtle Parke. Mr. Dyke is secretary of the building committee for the construction of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is church secretary, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Dyke is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, also a member of the Missionary Society, and has taken an important part in society work. Nathaniel Dyke, the third member of the firm of Miller & Dyke, came to Fort Smith in 1880, entered the employ of the firm, and became a member of the same January, 1888. He is a K. P., is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being steward of the same, and is organist and instructor of the church choir. He was also educated in the high-schools of Indiana, and has unusual musical talent. The firm of Miller & Dyke manufacture all kinds of doors, sash blinds, etc., and do a general lumber business.

Henry Clay Earnest, farmer, miller and postmaster, at Milltown, Ark., is a son of David and Jennie (Smith) Earnest, the former of whom was born in Franklin County, Va., in 1781. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1785. They were married about 1802, and located in Ashe County, but in 1835 moved to Bradley County, Tenn., where the mother died in 1854. About 1861 the father went to Walker County, Ga., where he resided until his death, in 1865. For a great many years he held important official positions in Ashe County, N. C., filling the position of county and circuit clerk of Ashe County for forty years. He was a Henry Clay Whig, and throughout life was extensively engaged in farming. His father came from Germany at an early day, and followed the occupation of blacksmithing. Henry Clay Earnest is the only surviving member of a family of nine children, and was born on the 12th of May, 1833, in Ashe County, N. C. He received the education and rearing of the average farmer's boy of his day, and at the age of twenty began tilling the soil on his own responsibility. In 1844 he espoused Mary Melton, who was born in Cocke County, Tenn., in 1827, and in 1859 they moved to Walker County, Ga., and seven years later removed to Washington County, Ark., where they made their home until 1883, since which time they have resided in Sebastian County. Mr. Earnest's chief business through life has been farming, but since locating in Sebastian County he has operated a grist-mill and cotton-gin. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster of Milltown, and is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. They own sixty-eight acres of land in Sebastian County, and eighty acres in Washington County, and are the parents of the following children: Winfield S., Mary J., Mattie, Margaret, David, John, Thomas, Charles, Amanda, Henry, Minnie and Otto. The eldest son is a merchant of Milltown.

Robert H. Echols, farmer, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Harper) Echols, the former of whom was a native of Wilkes County, Ga., born April 21, 1801, though reared in Clark County. The Echols family was first represented in America by John Echols, who was born in England, and settled in Virginia, where he was married to Mary Cave, a Welsh lady. Grandfather Echols was married to Susan Sampson, and moved to Georgia, where he reared a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom Thomas is the third. The latter's brother Robert was a member of the Georgia Legislature for many years, and was president of the Senate for eleven years. Thomas Echols was married in Clark

County in 1821, his wife being born in 1806, and they resided respectively in Clark, Walton, Newton, Fulton and Paulding Counties, Ga., and in 1869 became residents of Crawford County, Ark., coming to Sebastian County eight years later. The mother died in Fulton County, Ga., in January, 1848, and the father has since been married twice. His two sons and two daughters were born to his first marriage. During the days of militia he held the offices of lieutenant and captain, and throughout his long and useful career has followed the occupations of farming and carpentering. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, has been a Democrat all his life, and a Mason for thirty-four years. Robert H. Echols, his son, was born in Clark County, Ga., December 3, 1824, and up to the present time has made his home in the same localities in which his father has resided. While in Fulton County, Ga., he was married (in 1849) to Elizabeth Morris, by whom he had one son. After her death he married Mary A., her sister, who has borne him nine sons and two daughters. He owns eighty acres of land, and in politics is a Democrat.

William M. Ervin, farmer, was born December 10, 1830, in Lincoln County, Tenn. (now Moore County), his father being James Ervin, who married a Miss Merritt. The former was reared upon a farm in North Carolina, where he was born, and when a boy traveled by wagon to Tennessee, where he lived until his death in December, 1882, aged eighty-five. He enlisted as a captain in the late war, and arose to the office of major-general. The mother was born in the same county, and was a school-mate of her husband. She also went to Tennessee when young, and there married and bore seven children. Those living are Jonathan, William M., James and Thomas. Hezekiah and Milton were killed while in the Confederate service, and Lucinda is also deceased. Mrs. Ervin was of English descent, and her death occurred the day after her husband's, when she was eighty-six. The paternal grandparents emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, and from there to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where they died. The maternal grandfather was born in North Carolina, and fought in the battle of New Orleans. He died in Tennessee. Our subject was reared upon the farm in Tennessee, and during his youth received a good education, and learned the tanner's, carpenter's and shoemaker's trades, at the latter of which he worked about twenty years. In 1849 he married Rebecca La Massey, who was born in Tennessee, and died October 6, 1887. She was the mother of the following children: Mary, James, William, John, Thomas, Henry, Alvin and Elizabeth (deceased). July 8, 1888, Mr. Ervin married Mary A. (Brewer) Lindsey, daughter of Zebedee and Amanda Brewer, and widow of Mr. Lindsey, by whom she had four children: Ada, Ida, Thomas and Rhoda. Mrs. Ervin was born and reared in this county, and is a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mr. Ervin also belongs. During the war Mr. Ervin served four years as shoemaker in the Confederate army. He participated in the battle at Prairie Springs, and surrendered at Houston, Tex., in 1865. In 1881 he settled in Sebastian County, where he has a farm of 890 acres, 215 of which he has finely cultivated. He is a prosperous citizen, a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Anton Euper, a retail liquor dealer of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1836. His parents, Anton and Beatrice Euper, were born in Germany, the former being reared in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and in 1849 came to America, landing at New Orleans, and came directly to Fort Smith, where he worked at his trade the first few years, and afterward kept a boarding-house. He was born in 1800 and died in 1869. Only two of his ten children are now alive. Anton, Jr., came with his father to the United States, and served an apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade, and has since been occupied in various callings, being now engaged in the retail liquor business. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was united in marriage to Pauline Grober, a daughter of Frederick Grober, one of the pioneer settlers of Fort Smith. His wife was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, and is the mother of five children: Tony, George, Frank, Ida and Rauling. The first child born to Mr. and Mrs. Euper died when an infant. Mrs. Euper is a member of the Lutheran Church.

W. L. Euper, assessor of Sebastian County, was born at Fort Smith August 2, 1852, and is a son of Melchior and Eva (Herold) Euper, natives of Wittenburg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, respectively. The father was a glove-maker, and was married in Vienna. In 1849, with his wife and two sons and two daughters, he immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans the same year.

In 1850 the family came to Fort Smith, where Mr. and Mrs. Euper are now enjoying their old age. In this county our subject passed his youth, and after attending Cane Hill College, engaged in mercantile pursuits, in 1878 going into business for himself. In 1882 he was elected justice of Hartford Township, and in 1886 was elected county assessor, to which office he has since been re-elected consecutively. Mr. Euper married Miss Lena Refald, foster daughter and niece of the Hon. W. D. Carroll, and a native of Pine Bluff, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Euper are regular communicants at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and have a family of three children: Clayton, John Henry and Edna White. Mr. Euper is a Catholic Knight.

William Patrick Evans, M. D., of Excelsior, Ark., was born in Sebastian County in 1863, and is a son of William P. and Amanda (Tedford) Evans, and a grandson of Patrick and Sallie (Blevens) Evans. The grandfather was born in a fort in North Carolina in 1794, and at the age of six years was taken by his parents to Overton County, Tenn., and was married in Winchester of that State in 1817, moving to Jackson County, Ala., in 1822. Here he resided until 1850, when he took up his abode in Polk County, Ark., and the following year came to Sebastian County. He was killed in the Indian Nation. Three of his uncles immigrated to the Indian Territory at an early day, and his uncle James cut the first tree where the city of Evansville now stands, the town being named in his honor. Sallie (Blevens) Evans was born in Kentucky in 1800, and died in 1874, being a daughter of Elisha and Polly (Roberts) Blevens, who were born in England, the father dying in Illinois in 1838. William P. Evans, Sr., was born in Marion County, Tenn., in 1836, and in 1851 came to Sebastian County, Ark., and died in 1862. His wife was also born in Marion County in 1836, and died in 1877. They were the parents of three children: Goodson M., who is a medical student at Little Rock; Matilda, wife of George Tedford, and William P., M. D. The latter received his literary education in the schools of Excelsior and Hackett City, and in March, 1884, commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. J. W. McConnell, of Hackett City. In 1887 he graduated from the medical department of the Industrial University at Little Rock, and in April, 1886, began his first practicing at Brazil Station, Choctaw Nation, and eight months later located in Excelsior, one and a half miles from his birthplace, where he has since been practicing, meeting with good and well deserved success. He possesses a fine medical education, and is a young man of ability and enterprise.

Col. William Meade Fishback, presidential elector at large for Arkansas in 1888, is a native of Jeffersonton, Culpeper Co., Va., and was born in November, 1831. He is a son of Col. Frederick Fishback and Sophia A. Fishback, *nee* Yates. Col. Frederick Fishback was born in the same house as his father, and on February 14, 1818. The Fishbacks were originally from Germany, and made their first settlement at Fredericktown, Md. This town was named after the owner of the land on which it is situated, who was Frederick Fishback. Hagerstown, Md., was named after the father of his wife, Miss Hager, who owned the land upon which it was built. Sophia A. Yates was born near Appomattox Court-house, Va. Her mother was a Miss Stith, a descendant of one of the first historians of Virginia. Col. William M. Fishback grew to manhood in Jeffersonton, Va., was educated at the University of Virginia, and read law in Richmond, Va. He came west in 1857; on his way he stopped in Springfield, Ill., and made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, who took a fancy to him and gave him his first legal business, and after he came to Arkansas, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln wrote to him suggesting his return to Illinois, offering to give him other business. In 1861 he was elected as a Union man to the secession convention, and when the State seceded he resigned and went north. He returned to Little Rock in 1863, and edited the *Unconditional Union*, at which he made considerable money. In 1864 he was elected to the United State Senate by the Union Government, organized under the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and under the assumption that the State had not seceded. It was the first case of reorganization of seceded States, and he and his colleague, Elisha Baxter, were denied admission, because the negro was not allowed the elective franchise. He was again elected to the constitutional convention of 1874, by the same county of Sebastian, and made his first attempt in that body to have the fraudulent bonds of the State repudiated by a constitutional provision, so that people could know which bonds the State recognized. The measure failed. In 1876 he was elected to the Leg-

islature, and introduced the "Fishback Amendment" to the Constitution, forbidding the payment of these bonds; again he failed. In 1878 he was again elected, and again brought the matter up. This Legislature adopted and submitted the amendment to the people. It was carried by 40,000 majority, but was counted out. It was again submitted in 1884, and carried by over 100,000 majority. In 1888 he was a candidate for governor, but although he had more first and second choices than any of the four other candidates, he withdrew in the interest of Democratic harmony, and the convention in his absence elected him presidential elector for the State at large. In 1865 he accepted the office of treasury agent, under Andrew Johnson, and used his office to protect Southern people in their prosperity. After he had succeeded in this he resigned in 1865, and recommended that his office be abolished as useless. Two regiments were partially raised in his name for the Union army, although he was never in the service himself. He was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1885, against Hon. I. H. Berry and Poindexter Dunn. Berry was the successful candidate. He was married April 4, 1867, to Adelaide Miller, and has six living children. His wife died in 1882. He has not married again. He is a Democrat, and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. He is not a member of any church himself.

W. J. Fleming, postmaster of Fort Smith, is a native of Pope County, Ark., and was born March 29, 1845, his parents being Reuben R. and Melinda (Latimer) Fleming, natives of Tennessee. The father was a farmer by occupation; was married in Bedford County, Tenn., and about 1840 settled in Pope County, Ark., where he died in 1846. The grandfathers, William Fleming and Robert Latimer, were early settlers of Tennessee, whither the former went from England. Our subject attained his growth in Johnson County, Tenn., and when sixteen years of age enlisted in Company A, of the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army. He served from September, 1861, until taken a prisoner near the close of the war at Port Hudson, La. He then filled the office of sergeant-major. After his parole he returned to Clarksville, Ark., and served in the Indian Territory in the commissary and quartermaster's department until the cessation of hostilities. He then spent some time in Lawrence and Baldwin City, Kas., after which he lived six months at Springfield, Mo. After clerking eighteen months in the Indian Territory, in 1868 he engaged in merchandising at Hartford, Sebastian Co., Ark., continuing in business there three years. His next venture was in the milling business, at which he spent two years. After 1878 he served two terms as circuit clerk of Sebastian County, and then from 1882 until 1883 sold goods at Greenwood. In the latter year he became a resident of Fort Smith, where he has been engaged in mercantile life for two years. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster, which position he now holds. While in Hartford he married Sarah J., daughter of James T. and Rebecca M. Carter, a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have the following children: Bertie M., Annie R., Willie R. and James T. Mrs. Fleming worships at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Fleming is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

J. K. Foltz, a prominent fruit grower and dealer in real estate at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in the "Buckeye State" in 1853, and is the eldest of eight children born to the marriage of David Foltz and Susan Kimerer, and a grandson of John Foltz, who was born in Prussia, Germany, and immigrated to the United States many years ago, locating in Pennsylvania. He afterward moved to Ohio, where he spent his declining years and died at a ripe old age. David was reared on a farm near Wooster, Ohio, and there he and his wife, who was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., spent the remainder of their days. Their son, J. K. Foltz, was educated in Hiram College, and had Gen. James A. Garfield for a tutor. It was his early intention to adopt a profession, but the death of his father called him home, and being the eldest of the family he was obliged to take charge of the farm, which change caused him to give up his intentions of a professional life, and to follow agricultural pursuits instead. He was first married in Mount Vernon, Ohio, to Miss Mary Ewalt, who afterward died; having borne one child, Mary Helen, now the wife of D. W. Loney, of Olna, Ohio. Mr. Foltz afterward went to Mississippi, and while there was married to Miss Mary A. Rothell, who was born in Mississippi in 1844, and there made her home until ten years of age. She was sent to school at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where she graduated. After her marriage she returned with her husband to Ohio, where they made their home three years, and then moved to Memphis, Tenn., where they were engaged in farming until 1881. Since that time they have resided in

Sebastian County, Ark., where Mr. Foltz is engaged in fruit growing and the real estate business. He is an extensive land-holder, and owns stock in the Fruit Evaporator of Fort Smith. He and wife are the parents of three children: Joseph R., a law student at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Jennie O. and Fannie Frances, who are both attending school at St. Mary's Academy, Knoxville, Ill. Sarah, another daughter, died at the age of eight months. Both the Foltz and Kimerer families were of German descent, and the latter family was noted for their large statures, robust constitutions and great longevity. Mrs. Foltz's parents, A. G. and Mary (Cannon) Rothell, were both born in Maryland, the former moving to Mississippi at an early day, where he operated a saw, grist and planing-mill, and was an extensive dealer in lumber. Mrs. Foltz is the third of their five children. Her paternal grandfather was Parrott Rothell, who was born in France, and established the first circulating library in Baltimore, Md. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and her husband is a member of the Christian Church.

Dr. Joseph H. Forbes was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1837, and is of Scotch and Dutch descent. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and his grandfather, James Forbes, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Joseph H. Forbes was educated at a private school in his native county, and in 1863 began the practice of medicine in Oregon County, Mo., but on account of the disturbed condition of the country during the war did not devote his attention exclusively to his profession. Having moved to Hackett City prior to 1871, in that year he again began the practice of medicine, and in 1877 he started a drug store in the city, which he conducted until 1885, then selling it to his sons. In 1880 he started a dry goods store in the city, but after 1885 devoted his attention to the practice of medicine. July 22, 1857, he was married at Thomasville, Oregon Co., Mo., to Elizabeth Woodside, daughter of John and Emily H. Woodside. Mr. Woodside is a lawyer, and held the office of circuit judge of Oregon County. Dr. Forbes' first wife died in 1861, leaving two children: Liegh and Alice. The Doctor was afterward married, in Oregon County, to Eliza A. Andrews, daughter of John and Matilda Andrews, farmers of Oregon County, who reared a family of twelve children. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. To them fourteen children were born, of whom the following are living: Lee W. (husband of Elizabeth Looman), Sarah Alice (wife of Dr. U. Marrow), William J. (husband of Julia Graves), Clemming (wife of Thomas E. Casey, of Hunt County, Tex.), Molly (wife of J. C. Welch, of this place), Emma, Ida, George, Daisy and Joseph. Dr. Forbes is a Mason, and a well-to-do citizen, owning several residences and business houses in town.

J. Bryant Forrester, postmaster and general merchant at Hartford, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in Roane County in 1830, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Marney) Forrester, who were born in the "Palmetto State," in 1803 and 1807, and died in 1863 and 1852, respectively. They were married in their native State, and afterward removed to Tennessee, thence to Arkansas in 1833, settling in Crawford County, where they followed the occupation of farming. To them were born a family of nine children, three of whom are yet living: James M. (residing in California), B. F. (living in Texas) and J. Bryant. The paternal and maternal grandparents, Mark Forrester and Amos Marney, were of English and Scotch-Irish descent, respectively, the former being a native of South Carolina and a soldier in the Black Hawk War. J. Bryant Forrester, whose name heads this sketch, was brought to Arkansas when the country was yet a wilderness, his early days being spent in Crawford County. In 1855 he was married to Maria Shannon, who was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1838. Her parents, Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Bryant) Shannon, were born in Tennessee, and located in Crawford County, Ark., in 1833, and engaged in tilling the soil. The former died in 1853, but the latter is still living, with her four surviving children, Nancy (Mrs. Clark), Mary (Mrs. Williams) Bryant, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Hight). Mr. Forrester's wife died in 1859, having borne two children: James B., of Fort Smith, and Haseltine (Mrs. Keeney), and in 1872 he married his second wife, Eliza, a daughter of Lucinda (Dalton) Forrester, who were Tennesseans, and removed to Arkansas in 1850. Six children were born to his second union: Virginia, B. M., J. Bryant, W. B., Duvall and Mark. In May, 1862, Mr. Forrester enlisted in Company B, Col. Clarkson's regiment, Arkansas cavalry, as captain, and in September, 1862, was elected captain of Company D, of the same regiment, and participated in the battles of Elk Horn and Prairie Grove, serving until he

received his discharge at the close of the war. He is a Mason, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in his political views is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan.

John A. Forrester, farmer and prominent citizen of Hartford, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in 1849 in East Tennessee. His parents, William and Lucinda (Dalton) Forrester, were farmers by occupation, and were born in Tennessee in 1825. After residing a short time in Arkansas and Texas they permanently located in Arkansas in 1867, and spent the remainder of their days in Franklin County. William Forrester still lives in Franklin County. His wife died November 17, 1885. William Forrester enlisted in the Confederate army in 1868, and operated on the frontier of Texas until the close of the war. Six of their eight children are living: Ephraim H., John A., Eliza, Thomas E., Maggie (Jackson) and Martha M. (Abbott). John A. Forrester was reared in Arkansas and Texas, and began life for himself as a farmer at the age of twenty years. In 1873 he espoused Miss Mary A. Simmons, who was born in Missouri on the 27th of December, 1849, and a daughter of William J. and Susan (Hahan) Simmons. The father was a minister, a teacher, a blacksmith and gunsmith, and was born in Tennessee in 1818, and died on the 30th of June, 1882. His wife was born in Missouri in 1823, and died in 1865. Their children are as follows: Naomi (Horn), Mary A. (Forrester), Elizabeth (Pyle), Barbara A. (Echols), Simon and Martha (Boling). In 1883 Mr. Forrester removed from Franklin to Sebastian County, and bought the fertile valley farm of 120 acres where he is now residing. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of the county. He is the father of six children, two of whom died in infancy: William, Thomas, George W., Addie R. and James Crockett. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden. His grandparents, Alexander and Sarah Forrester, were of English and Irish descent, and were farmers by occupation.

Leander Foster, farmer and stock raiser of Hartford Township, Sebastian Co., Ark., is a son of George W. and Frances L. (Bishop) Foster, and was born in North Carolina in 1844. His parents were born in North Carolina in 1818, and he was subsequently removed by them from his native State to Georgia, thence to Missouri in 1855, and two years later came to Sebastian County, Ark., where his parents were engaged in farming and stock raising. He is one of seven surviving members of a family of eleven children, whose names are as follows: Elizabeth (Tucker), Martha (Bradley), Amanda (Tucker), Frances L. (Harrie), Leander, George and Columbus. Leander Foster spent his early life in Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri, and in March, 1867, was married to Jane Wells, who was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1850, and a daughter of James and Ashby (Shirley) Wells. Mr. Wells and wife became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living: Charles, Joseph, Sanford, Ann (Robertson), Polly (McClintock), Julia (Brown) and Jane (Mrs. Foster). Leander Foster and wife became the parents of eleven children, only the following of whom are living: James, Sherman, Clarence, Walter A., Sidney, Horace G. and Ada. Charles and three infants are deceased. After residing a short time in Missouri Mr. Foster returned to Arkansas in 1869, and bought his present farm of 200 acres in 1872. He has 170 acres under cultivation, and a commodious and convenient frame residence. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Second Cavalry Regiment, United States Army, was in a number of engagements, and received his discharge in 1864. He is a Mason and Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant.

Josiah Foster, of the firm of Reynolds, Foster & Co., of Fort Smith, was born in Crawford County, Ark., at Van Buren, May 18, 1849, and is a son of Riley and Luama (Snyder) Foster. The father was born in Howard County, Mo., and was a son of Josiah Foster, a native of Alabama. By occupation he was a farmer and trader. The mother was a native of Kentucky, and was a daughter of Cornelius Snyder, a native of Germany. Our subject grew to manhood in Van Buren, and since 1875 has been engaged in the mercantile business. He was a member of the Van Buren City Council five years, and was one of the originators of the Citizen's Bank and the Van Buren Ice & Coal Company, in both of which he was a stockholder and director. He was also director of the Crawford County Fair Association, and from 1869 until 1873 served as United States Deputy Marshal. He was married in Crawford County, Ark., January 30, 1872, to Miss C. D. Turner, a native of Missouri, and daughter of S. D.

Turner. To them two sons and one daughter have been born: John Edmund, Josiah and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Foster attend the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the latter is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Foster is a Mason, and was knighted in the Jacques DeMolay Commandery. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. encampment, and has represented his lodge in the State councils.

Dr. James H. Foster, physician and surgeon at Witcherville, was born in Yell County, Ark., in 1858, and is a son of R. C. and P. C. (Parker) Foster, natives of South Carolina and Arkansas, who were born in 1828 and 1832, respectively. They were married in Yell County, where the mother died in 1881, and the father still lives. He is a farmer by occupation, and during the war served the entire time in the Thirty-sixth Arkansas Infantry, United States Army. His father, James Foster, was a native of South Carolina, and in 1842 came to Arkansas, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-four. He was of Irish descent. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Parker, was born in Tennessee, and, after a long residence in Arkansas, died about 1858. Dr. Foster is the third of a family of nine children, and until grown he attended but the common schools of Yell County. He then passed a year in school at Dardanelle and attended the Fayetteville University one year. In 1882 he began the study of medicine, and in the winter of 1884-85 attended the Memphis Medical College. He has since been a practitioner of Witcherville, where he is widely and favorably known, and enjoys a lucrative patronage. He is of an enterprising nature, and intends soon to further complete his medical studies. In 1882 he married Willie Parker, who died in 1884. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Tama Farreer, of Memphis, Tenn., who has borne him one child. Dr. Foster cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine, and is a stanch Republican. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife belongs to the Catholic Church. He is a member of Christian Masonic Lodge No. 394.

M. D. Frazier, farmer of Sebastian County, Ark., was born in North Carolina December 1, 1823, and is the fourth son of ten children, three living, born to the marriage of George Frazier and Sarah Russell, both of whom were North Carolinians, born in 1777 and 1782, and died in 1865 and 1851, respectively. The father was a farmer, and a son of George and Mary Frazier, natives of North Carolina. George Frazier was a farmer and stock raiser, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was at the battle of Cowpens and Guilford Court-House. The paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Frazier, was a Scotchman, and at a very early day crossed the Atlantic and settled first in Pennsylvania and then in North Carolina. The maternal grandparents, George and Rebecca Russell, were born in England and North Carolina, respectively, the former coming to the United States and settling in North Carolina at an early day. He also served in the Revolutionary War. M. D. Frazier, whose name heads this sketch, remained in his native State until twenty-four years of age, receiving but limited early educational advantages. In 1847 he was married to Miss Rebecca Curtis, who was born in North Carolina on the 26th of May, 1830, and a daughter of Harrison and Mary (Wright) Curtis. The father was a distiller in North Carolina, and died in 1845, his wife dying in 1832. Mr. Frazier and family moved from North Carolina to Little Rock, Ark., in 1848, and afterward to Searcy County, thence to Texas in 1859, and in 1860 came to Sebastian County and bought the farm of eighty acres where he now lives. He has since increased his acreage to 700, with 240 acres under cultivation. He served in the Home Guards for some time during the war, and was quite severely wounded in the skirmish at Salem. He is a Mason, a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for James K. Polk. His children, who are living, are as follows: Sally I. (Mrs. Keener), B. F., John R., Julia A., Susan E. (Mrs. Taylor), and George M.

Frank Freer was born in Dublin, Ireland, and when but fifteen years of age came to America. Since 1857 he has been interested in the Western country, and his first visit to Fort Smith, in 1868, resulted in his ultimately locating here, where he is now successfully engaged in business. During the war he served in the Federal army. He was married in this city to Miss Rosina Hess, a resident of Fort Smith, who has borne him one son, Edward, a young man of high ability and promise.

Benjamin J. H. Gaines, ex-judge of the county court of Sebastian County,



Ark., is a native of Rhea County, East Tenn., and was born in 1817. His father, James S. Gaines, was of Welsh descent, and was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1767. He was married in his native State to Miss Judith Easley, and after a short residence in North Carolina returned to Virginia, and in 1800 moved to Rhea County, Tenn., and in 1820 took up his abode in Southern Alabama, where he died two years later. His wife was born in Virginia, and also died in 1822. Benjamin J. H. is the youngest of their thirteen children, and was only five years old when his parents died. From that time until he was sixteen years of age he resided with his brother, John S. Gaines, and then became salesman in a store in Knoxville, Tenn., but at the end of one year returned to Southern Alabama, and engaged in pedagogy, and also did some clerking in the courts. From 1839 to 1840 he taught school in the "Lone Star" State, and at the latter date returned to Alabama, and was married in 1848 to Miss Sallie Luge, who was born in Fayetteville, Lincoln Co., Tenn., in 1827, by whom he became the father of four children: Helen, wife of J. L. Duke, a jeweler of Fayetteville, Ark.; Thomas W., a merchant; Marshall S., a merchant, of Greenwood, Ark.; and John H., who clerks for his brother, Marshall. In 1849 Mr. Gaines was elected clerk of Sumter County, Ala., but the following year the law was changed and he was deprived of his office. At the same time, however, he was elected probate judge of the same county, serving in this capacity six years. In 1856 he moved to Monroe County, Tenn., and in 1859 took up his residence in Fayetteville, Ark., for the purpose of educating his children. He had commenced the study of law in 1848, and the following year was admitted to the bar, practicing his profession in Fayetteville until 1880, when he became a citizen of Greenwood, Ark. Two years later he was elected judge of Sebastian County, being re-elected in 1884 and 1886. He has always rendered his decisions with judicial fairness, and has made a capable and popular public officer. Previous to the late lamentable war he was a Whig in politics, but since that conflict has been a supporter of Democratic principles. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His wife belongs to the Christian Church. His son, Marshall S. Gaines, a prosperous young merchant, of Greenwood, Ark., was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1857, and was educated in the schools of Fayetteville, Ark. At the age of sixteen years he began clerking in a store in Fayetteville, continuing four years, and then engaged in merchandising on his own responsibility in Greenwood, and in 1888 formed a partnership with Thomas E. Little, and the firm was known as Little & Gaines. In December, 1887, they dissolved partnership by mutual consent, and the firm has since been known as M. S. Gaines & Co. Their stock, which is valued at \$15,000, is the largest stock of general merchandise in Greenwood, and is bringing in Mr. Gaines a handsome annual income. He is a man of sterling worth and of exceptionally good business qualifications, and commands the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the county. May 25, 1877, he was married to Miss Rebecca A. Hodgins, who was born in Mississippi in 1861, and died on March 20, 1887, having borne a family of four children: J. Bennie, Edmund P., Bessie and Helen. September 9, 1888, Mr. Gaines married Miss Sallie Whitworth, a native of Texas. He is a Democrat, and has been a member of the school board of Greenwood for six years; is a Master Mason, a K. of H., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

D. M. Gardner, M. D., a prominent practitioner of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., in 1849, and is the son of William L. and Rhoda P. (Monk) Gardner. The father was an agriculturist, and died in Alabama when his son D. M. was a child. The Monk family were well educated, several of them being preachers, and fluent and eloquent speakers. Dr. D. M. Gardner took a literary course in the University of Mississippi, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1877. He then commenced the practice of his profession in Mississippi, and continued in this State for twelve years, where he gained a large practice. He was in partnership with Dr. Thomas D. Iron, the leading physician in Northern Mississippi. He came to Fort Smith in June, 1877, and here he has since remained engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He is now one of the leading physicians of the city. He was married to Miss Nettie Goolsby, a native of Lafayette County, Miss., and became the father of two children: F. Q. C. and D. M. Dr. Gardner is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the K. of H.

Thomas Benjamin Garrett was born in Tyro, Miss., September 18, 1849, and

is a son of James and Harriet R. (Sharp) Garrett, natives of Virginia, and descendants of one of its old families. James Garrett, the grandfather, was also born in that State, and was a member of the Baptist Church. Several ancestors of our subject fought in the Revolution and in the Mexican War. The mother was a daughter of Thomas Sharp, of Alabama, whose ancestors also were early settlers of Virginia. Thomas Benjamin Garrett passed his boyhood upon his father's plantation, receiving a common-school education. He afterward attended the University of Mississippi at Oxford, graduating with the class of 1871-72. He then returned home, and occupied himself with mercantile life until 1873, when he was elected representative of Tate County in the Mississippi Legislature, which county he represented two consecutive terms. In 1881 he came to Arkansas and located upon a cotton plantation in Woodruff County, where he engaged in farming and merchandising until 1886. He then sold his property, and coming to Fort Smith invested his money in the livery and transfer business. He is a prominent business man of the town, a member of the city council, and is a stockholder in the Fort Smith Ice and Coal Company, also in the Fort Smith Land and Improvement Company. He also took an active interest in the organization of the Fort Smith Natural Gas Company, of which he is a director. While in Tyro, Miss., he married Miss Ella Brown, daughter of Jesse and Mary Brown, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are the parents of the following three children: Luella, T. B. and Ollie.

Robert Bell Gartrell, farmer and miller of Center Township, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in Lumpkin Co., Ga., in 1835, and is a son of William J. and Malinda (Hallum) Gartrell, the father being of French-Welsh descent. They were born in Georgia and South Carolina, in 1791 and 1819, respectively, and were married in Union County, Ga., soon after moving to Lumpkin County, Ga., where the father worked in the gold mines. He moved to Gordon County, Ga., in 1863, where he died four years later, followed by his wife in 1868. They became the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living at the present time, Robert Bell Gartrell being the eldest of the family. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and in the gold mines, the fall and winter seasons being spent in the mines. He made his home with his parents until thirty-three years of age, and in December, 1868, was married to Miss Mary Ward, who was born in Gordon County, Ga., in 1852, and by whom he became the father of seven children: Theophilus, Viola Gertrude, Lenora Irene, Charles Serastus, Martin Luther, Cora Sedalia and Robert Franklin. Mr. Gartrell resided in his native State until 1871, when he immigrated to Sebastian County, Ark., and purchased 327 acres of land in Center Township, about seven miles from the county seat, where he located and has since resided. In 1874 he purchased a horse gin, which he operated seven years, the last year converting it into a steam gin, the capacity of which was about 300 bales of cotton per year, and in the fall of 1888 erected a gin at a cost of about \$180. He is considered one of the enterprising farmers of the county, and in his political views is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan. He is a Master Mason of Hackett Lodge. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Georgia Infantry, but was afterward transferred to Company I, Eighth Regiment Georgia Infantry. He went out as a private, but was promoted to second lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Perryville, being wounded in the latter engagement by a falling tree, which was shattered by a cannon ball. He was honorably discharged at Cumberland Gap, and returned to his home and the peaceful pursuit of farming.

Gen. R. C. Gatlin was born in Lenoir County, N. C., on the 18th of January, 1809. He is the son of John Gatlin and his wife, Susan, the daughter of Richard Caswell, the first governor of the State of North Carolina. He entered the military academy at West Point as a cadet July 1, 1828, and graduated July 1, 1832, when he was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, then stationed at Fort Gibson. He joined the regiment in December, 1832, and served with it on the southwestern frontier until February 7, 1839, when he accompanied it to Florida, arriving at Tampa Bay in March. He had been promoted to be second lieutenant in 1834, first lieutenant in 1836, and was appointed adjutant of the Seventh Infantry in December, 1838. He served in Florida until the close of the Seminole War in 1842. In 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Corpus Christi, where it became part of the Army of Observation under Gen. Taylor. In September, 1845, he was promoted to be captain. He served in

Fort Brown during its bombardment by the Mexican troops, from the 3d to the 9th of May, and was engaged at the battle of Monterey, in which he was wounded, and for gallant and good conduct he was breveted a major in the United States Army. In consequence of his wounds he was sent home to recruit his health. In January, 1848, he joined his company in the City of Mexico. After the close of the Mexican War he served with his company at Jefferson Barracks; also in Florida, and again on the southwestern frontier, commanding Fort Smith from 1851 to 1857; then in Utah and New Mexico, when he commanded Fort Craig. He was promoted to be major of the Fifth Infantry in February, 1861, and resigned his commission in the United States army May 20, 1861, after which he went to North Carolina, and was appointed a brigadier-general of North Carolina troops, and assigned command of the coast defenses of Wilmington. He exercised the command until the 31st of August, 1861, when the North Carolina troops were transferred to the Confederate service, when he was appointed a brigadier-general, P. A. C. S., and assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina. He was relieved from the command on account of ill health in March, 1862, and resigned September 6. In 1863 he was appointed adjutant-general of North Carolina, which office he held to the close of the war in 1865. He then came to Arkansas, and settled on the farm opposite Van Buren in January, 1866, where he remained until 1880, when he moved to Fort Smith, where he still lives. On the 20th of January, 1857, he married Mary A. Gibson, daughter of R. S. and Sarah P. Gibson, of Sebastian County, Ark. They have two children living, Susan Caswell and Mary Knox Gatlin.

Andrew J. F. Gist, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Dayton Township, was born in Missouri, November 2, 1839, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Morrison) Gist, who removed to Missouri from Tennessee about that year, and in 1844 settled near Greenwood, Sebastian Co., Ark., where they lived one year, and then moved in the vicinity of where our subject now lives. The father is now seventy-seven years of age. He has always been an industrious farmer, and for some time was engaged at the carriage trade, which he learned when young. He is of Irish descent, and some of his ancestors fought in the early Indian wars. He has been thrice married. His first wife died December 25, 1846. She was the mother of five children, of whom Andrew J. F., and Lucy Ann, wife of Charles Smith, of Choctaw Nation, are now living. By his second wife he had two sons and two daughters, three of whom are living in different parts of the West. Mr. Gist is now living with his fourth wife. He has been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church many years, and has always been a Jackson Democrat, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Jackson. He was a Union man during the war, and so left Arkansas during that time and lived North. He began to teach school when quite young, and followed that vocation to some extent until 1870, in Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas. In 1860 he lost his left arm in a sorghum mill. Our subject was but five years old when he came to Arkansas. At the age of fourteen he began life for himself, and for two years worked for his board and clothes. He then clerked for a short time in a drug store at Fort Smith, and then until 1859 worked at various things. He was then united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hart, who came to Arkansas (this county) from Missouri, in 1844. Mr. Hart died before the war, but Mrs. Hart is still living. Mrs. Gist was born in this county, and died in Choctaw Nation in 1864. August 2, 1866, Mr. Gist married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Cowen, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Gist died September 9, 1880, leaving one child, who is now deceased. January 25, 1881, our subject wedded Mattie, daughter of Elza and Martha Harlow, natives of Missouri and Tennessee, respectively. In an early day they came to this county, where Mrs. Gist was born. Mr. Harlow was of Irish parentage, and died in Sebastian County, as did his wife.

Daniel B. Glass, another successful tiller of the soil, is a native of Henry County, Tenn., born April 26, 1848, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Boone) Glass, natives of Georgia and Kentucky, respectively, and the mother a niece of the great hunter, Daniel Boone. When young the parents went to East Tennessee, where they met and were married. Soon after they moved to Giles County of the same State, and in 1833 moved to Henry County, of West Tennessee, where the father died at an advanced age. In 1850 the mother with some of her children went to Greene County, Mo., and eight years later to Scott

County, Ark. In 1867 she came to Sebastian County, where she died at Fort Smith soon after. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was the mother of eleven children, nine sons, and two daughters. The father was a carpenter by trade, although he made farming his chief occupation during life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their son, Daniel B. Glass, was but two years of age when he immigrated with his parents to Greene County, Mo. He moved around with his mother until 1867, when she came to Sebastian County. His education is very limited, he not having attended school more than twelve months altogether. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and served until August 28, 1865. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, and a number of minor engagements. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and received an honorable discharge at Clarksville, Ark. In 1867 he began learning the tanner's trade, at which he worked for about four years. October 4, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. Bunch, a native of Middle Tennessee, born March 17, 1849, and eight children were born to this union: James A., William A., Charles M., Lilly B., Stephen E. T., Jesse C., Daniel E. and an infant (deceased). After leaving the tan-yard Mr. Glass turned his attention to farming, and this he has since continued. During the administration of Gov. Miller, when the militia was called out to quell the trouble in Scott County, Mr. Glass was commissioned captain of a company. He has been justice of the peace of his township, bailiff of the township, and is now deputy sheriff of Sebastian County. In politics he has been a Democrat all his life, and has been a Mason since twenty-one years of age. He is the owner of 190 acres of land, with about 100 under cultivation. He has been a resident of this county for twenty-one years, and is accounted an honest, upright business man. He and Mrs. Glass are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Dr. A. H. Gordon, senior partner of the medical firm of Gordon & McGinty, was born in Tennessee in 1850, and is a son of A. B. and Martha J. (Blassingame) Gordon. The father was a farmer by occupation, and now resides in Hunt County, Texas. He served throughout the entire war in Forrest's cavalry, but escaped without injury. After receiving a common-school education our subject entered the Savannah College, and later attended the Vanderbilt University at Nashville. He graduated from the medical department of the latter institution in the winter of 1875-76 with distinction, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Gravel Hill, Tenn., where he remained until 1881. He then became a resident of Hackett City, where his practice became so extensive that in 1887 he took Dr. McGinty as a partner. [See sketch.] In 1883 he became associated with Dr. McConnell, and in 1884 with H. W. Farnum. From 1882 until 1885 Dr. Gordon was a member of the medical examination board, and also served as alderman of the city. He is now the physician and surgeon of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company's works at this place. He is a well-to-do citizen, and owns two and one-half lots and a good residence. In 1876 he married Miss Mary E. McCoy, of Gravel Hill, Tenn., daughter of James McCoy, who has borne him four children, all now living: Pearl, Myrtle, Lillian and Montrose. Mrs. Gordon is a member of the Baptist Church, and the Doctor is treasurer of the I. O. O. F. lodge here, Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the K. of L. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Goset is a prosperous farmer of Sebastian County, Ark., being a native of Union County, S. C., born on the 15th of November, 1831. He is one of the five surviving members of a family of nine children born to the marriage of Nathaniel Goset and Arena Bishop, the former born in North Carolina in 1809, and the latter in South Carolina in 1814. They were married in the latter State, and there the father died in 1878. His widow is still living, together with the following children: John, William, Mary (Mrs. Austin), Louisa (Mrs. Clark) and Laura Ann (Mrs. Stokes). The paternal grandparents, George and Mary (Boone) Goset, were of Scotch descent, born in Maryland, and died in South Carolina in 1811 and 1839, respectively. John Goset spent his boyhood days in South Carolina, and at the early age of seventeen years began to fight the battle of life for himself as a farm hand. In 1851 he espoused Ellen Clark, who was born in South Carolina in 1830, and died November 26, 1854, and the following year he married Mary E., a daughter of John and Mary (Thrift) Gregory. She was born in South Carolina in 1832, and died February 22, 1880, having borne a family of ten living children, who all reside in Sebastian County, Ark. Their names are

as follows: Jennie (Reeves), Mary E., J. N., W. F., B. A., C. R., E. S., Mattie, Belle and Thomas J. October 9, 1880. Mr. Goset married Sarah A., a sister of his second wife. They have three children: Josie, Lillie, and an infant unnamed. In 1866 Mr. Goset removed with his family to Arkansas, and took up his abode in Jefferson County, thence to Roane County in 1867, from there to the Indian Territory in 1871, coming to Sebastian County in 1881, where he has since made his home. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and at the breaking out of the late Civil War enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth South Carolina Infantry, but was afterward transferred to Company K, Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Petersburg and James Island, and served until the close of the war.

Judge Matthew Grey, judge of the police court of Fort Smith, was born in Ireland, County Cavan, Parish of Columbkil, July 14, 1833, and is a son of John and Rose (Ruden) Grey, also natives of Ireland, where they were well-to-do citizens and farmers. At the age of thirteen our subject crossed the ocean to America alone, and, locating in Philadelphia, learned the shoemaker's trade. Leaving that city to go west, he crossed the Mississippi River, and upon arriving at St. Louis enlisted in the United States regular service. He was stationed upon frontier duty in Utah and Mexico, and after serving ten years was honorably discharged, on account of disability, in 1860. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Home Guards. Having visited Fort Smith in 1851, while a soldier, he returned to this place in 1863, and engaged in trading with the Comanche and Wichita Indians. In 1870 he permanently located here, where he soon became a leading political power. He has served as mayor of Fort Smith, and since 1875 has been a magistrate. In 1887 he was elected police judge, and he is now discharging the duties of that office. Judge Grey married Miss Martha Evans, daughter of the late James P. Evans, M. D., and now has the following family of children: Mary Agnes, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, of Fort Smith; John, who is at school; Kate, James and Lucy. Mr. and Mrs. Grey are members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and he belongs to the American branch of the Home Rulers' League.

Major B. F. Hackett, mayor of Hackett City, was born in Sebastian County in 1844, and is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah A. (Tichnal) Hackett [see sketch]. He received a limited public school education during his early youth, and in March, 1863, enlisted as a private in Company B of the Second Kansas Cavalry. This company was afterward put on detached service to command Hopkins' Battery, and in 1864 declared an independent battery, known as the Third Kansas Battery. He participated in the fights at Honey Springs, Fort Gibson and Weber's Falls, but escaped without any wounds. After the war Mr. Hackett attended school a year in Ohio, and upon his return to Arkansas served four years as treasurer of Sebastian County. He then engaged in the mercantile and stock business near Hackett City, on the line of the Indian Territory, and in 1872 located where Hackett City now is, which town he started, and which bears his name. This is now a flourishing town of 1,500 inhabitants, although in 1872 Mr. Hackett was obliged to give away lots in order to induce people to locate here. He owns a large number of town lots, and houses which he rents, and has about 600 acres of valuable land, which contains large deposits of coal. He is the leading business man of the town, and is interested in the saw-mill, lumber and cotton business. Mr. Hackett has served as assessor of the county three terms, and was deputy sheriff four years. In 1874 he was appointed by Gen. Armistead to raise a company of militia, of which he was first made captain. He was afterward commissioned major, and recruited and mustered in six more companies. Maj. Hackett is now serving his second term as mayor of the city. In 1872 he married Miss Helen Bradbury, of Ohio, whose father is a merchant and banker at Middleport. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett have two children, John T. and Samuel B. Our subject and wife belong to the New Church, and the former is a member of the American Legion of Honor and the Masonic order, of which he has been District Deputy Grand Master.

J. A. Hale was born in Georgia twenty-three years ago, and is a son of J. K. Hale. After receiving a public school education he entered the State University of Missouri, and began the study of law. He graduated from this institution in 1888, but was previously, in 1886, admitted to the bar, after studying under the supervision of Judge Little, of Greenwood. He came to Arkansas with his parents in 1870, and after graduating returned to Sebastian County and began

the practice of his profession. He is rapidly establishing an enviable reputation, meeting with good success. He is considered one of the enterprising citizens of the township, and has served as deputy sheriff with satisfaction.

Elder R. W. Hammett, a grocery merchant of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Marion County, Miss., March 4, 1829, being the son of James and Sarah (Head) Hammett, and grandson of William Hammett, who was a Revolutionary soldier and a captain in that war. James Hammett was a native of Georgia, born in 1787, and was a farmer by occupation. He located in Alabama, and there spent the greater portion of his life. He died at the age of ninety-six years. The Hammetts were Baptists, as were also the Heads, who were natives of Georgia. Sarah (Head) Hammett was the mother of ten children, three now living, Elder R. W. being the seventh in order of birth. His maternal grandmother was a Ray. Elder R. W. Hammett attained his growth in Alabama, and came to Arkansas with the intention of remaining a short time and then going back. He was educated in Salisbury Institute, Batesville, Ark., was converted in 1847, and the following year he commenced preaching, or exhorting. He was ordained deacon in 1853, an elder in 1855, and still keeps up his license to preach. He was for thirty-five years a traveling preacher in Arkansas and adjoining States, and now preaches occasionally. He was presiding elder of the Clarksville District when the war broke out, and was an uncompromising Union man. He stood manfully at his task and through all dangers, preached the Gospel. After the war he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and helped reorganize that church in the State. He was presiding elder in the church for many years, and has filled the stations at Fort Smith from 1855 to 1867, Helena in 1868 and Fayetteville in 1869. He was married in 1860 to Miss Elizabeth Dobson, a native of Cleveland, N. C., born August 1, 1842, and to them were born four living children: Ellis (a saddler by trade), James (tinner), Leonidia Dobson and Mattie P. Two children died in infancy: Richard and Myrtle. Mr. Hammett is the owner of a house and lot in the city, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a temperance man, and one who is universally respected.

Harvey T. Hampton, editor and co-proprietor of the *Greenwood Democrat*, is a native of Logan County, Ark., born in 1855, and is the son of James H. and Jane C. (McCormick) Hampton. James H. Hampton was born in Simpson County, Ky., November 2, 1822, and was of Irish descent. He was a farmer by occupation, and when a small boy went with his mother, Ann (Barker) Hampton, to Randolph County, Ill., his father, John Hampton, having died in Kentucky when James H. was quite small. James H. Hampton was married in Illinois in 1847, and two years later he moved to Napoleon, Ark., where he remained for one year, and then moved to Fort Smith. Four years later he moved to Booneville, or near the town, where he died in 1877. His wife was of Irish descent, and was a native of Randolph County, Ill., born in 1828, and died in 1861. After her death Mr. Hampton married Mrs. Martha E. Spindle, *nee* McCormick. She is yet living. Harvey T. Hampton is the fourth child by the first marriage, and was educated in the Fort Smith District High-school at Booneville, Ark. He worked on the farm until twenty-one years of age, and in 1876 entered a printing office, where he worked as an apprentice for four years and as a journeyman for three years. In 1880 he became editor of the *Paris Express*, at Paris, Ark., and in 1881 served as deputy circuit clerk of Logan County. From 1882 to 1883 he edited the *Express*. In 1884 he was elected tax assessor of Logan County, and served two years. In 1886 he became a citizen of Greenwood, Ark., and November 1 of that year he purchased the *Greenwood Times*, changing the name to *Greenwood Democrat* January 1, 1887. September 15, 1887, Jesse A. Bell became an equal partner, and has since been half owner of the paper. The motto of the *Democrat* is, "Under the Wholesome Influence of Democracy the Nation Prospers." It is a newsy sheet, and has a weekly circulation of from 800 to 1,000. In 1879 Mr. Hampton was united in marriage to Mattie V. Sipe, a native of Georgia, born in 1855. To them were born five children: Norma, Fay, Ora, Hymenus T. and Max C. On October 30, 1888, Mr. Hampton was appointed deputy circuit clerk and recorder of Sebastian County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Master Mason, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William J. Haug, one of the enterprising farmers of the county, is the son of Valentine and Joannah (Schafier) Haug, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The Haug family are of Russian origin. When the Black Death de-

populated such a vast part of the German Empire, a great many families emigrated from Russia, and among them were the Haugs. On the Schafier side they are purely German. The parents were married and lived in Wurtemberg until 1853, when they came to America, locating in Sebastian County, Ark., and here passed their last days. The father was a stone-mason by trade, and many of the buildings he helped erect are still standing in Fort Smith, as monuments of his handicraft. In connection with his trade he also carried on farming. He was a Republican in politics, and died April 13, 1871, and she died December 1, 1879. In their family were nine children, only two now living, a son and daughter. The father had been married previously, and had a son by his first wife. William J. Haug, the youngest but one by the second marriage, was born in Sebastian County, Ark., June 7, 1856, aided on the farm, and received a limited education in the country schools, being obliged to walk three miles to obtain a little learning. He remained and worked for his mother until December 17, 1876, when he married Miss Roxanna Yaden, a native of Sebastian County, born July 7, 1854. Two children were born to this union, both deceased: Thomas V., born March 10, 1878, died October 18, 1880, and Frank J., born December 28, 1880, died August 11, 1885. Mr. Haug is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she of the Old School Presbyterian. Mr. Haug is a Republican in politics, and in September, 1888, he was chosen magistrate. He has lived in this county all his life, is the owner of eighty acres of land, forty-five under cultivation, has also other means, and is a Master Mason.

Thomas J. Hannah, a prosperous farmer of Sebastian County, Ark., is a son of Samuel W. and Rebecca M. (Gilliam) Hannah, both of whom were born in East Tennessee, in 1816 and 1820, respectively. They were married and resided in their native State until 1849, when they moved to Texas, and after residing in Hopkins, Hunt and Fannin Counties for about nine years, came to Sebastian County, Ark. The father was a soldier in the Florida War, a farmer by occupation, and was justice of the peace for many years both in Texas and Arkansas. He was a Democrat, and the last vote he cast was against the secession of his State, but from some unknown cause he had made enemies, and while returning home from a neighbor's one Sunday morning in 1863 was shot at from the brush along the road, and was afterward stabbed with a knife, from the effects of which he died. He was ever a man of peace, and had the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. His widow and four of his nine children survive him. Thomas J. Hannah was his third child, and was born in Bradley County, Tenn., October 29, 1846, being reared on a farm. January 10, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and served until August 10, 1865, being a participant in the battles of Prairie De Hand and Saline River. He was honorably discharged at Fort Smith, and returned to the peaceful pursuit of farming. In 1868 he was married to Susan J. Seamans, who bore him six children, two of whom are living: Albert W. and Jacob A. After the death of his first wife he married Parlee McNabb, by whom he has three children: Maudie, Thomas A. and James L. This wife died on the 29th of January, 1887, an earnest and devoted Christian and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hannah is a staunch Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., and the owner of 163 acres of land, with ninety under cultivation. James M. Hannah, his brother, was born in Fannin County, Tex., February 16, 1857, and was educated in the common schools and by personal study. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, with sixty under cultivation, and, like his brother, is a staunch Republican in politics.

James W. Harper, cotton dealer and real estate agent at Mansfield, Ark., was born in Tennessee on the 15th of May, 1849. His parents, Blaney and Elizabeth (Griffey) Harper, were born in the "Old North Carolina State" in 1816 and 1814, and died in 1882 and 1880, respectively. They removed from their native State to Tennessee, thence to Arkansas in 1851, settling at Fort Smith, where they remained one year, then moving twenty-five miles south, where he made his home until his death. The father was a minister of the Gospel, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the Legislature, being elected in 1867 for two years. He became the father of nine children, seven of whom are living: Nancy B. (Mrs. Bruce), Jesse C., Samuel H., Joseph W., Lenora Ann (Mrs. Ball), J. W., and Mary H. (Mrs. Gleason). James W. Harper spent his early life in Sebastian County, and received his education in private schools. After attaining his twenty-first birthday he be-

gan doing for himself, and has been a contractor for twenty years and a merchant for four years. He lives upon the old homestead, the present site of the town of Mansfield. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary J. Dixon, a daughter of William H. and Mida (Short) Dixon, of Tennessee. She was born in Arkansas in 1847, and became the mother of seven children: William B., George, Joseph L., Graham, Nora and Myrtle. One child, Freddie, is deceased. Mr. Harper's grandfather, Haynes Griffey, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Malachi B. Harrison was born July 28, 1835, in Benton County, Tenn., his parents being Malachi and Nancy (Baggett) Harrison. The father was born in Sumner County, Tenn., December 9, 1805, and there grew to manhood. He then immigrated to Benton County, and there married Miss Baggett, who was born in North Carolina in 1805. Mrs. Harrison came to Tennessee by wagon when young, and settled in Benton County during its early history. She died in 1846, and was the mother of the following children: Matilda, Henry W., Malachi B. and Cynthia J. now living, and Nathaniel, John, Julia A. and James M., deceased. The following year Mr. Harrison married Polly Tittle, daughter of Anthony Tittle, of West Tennessee, by whom he had six children: George W., Dora A., William C., Victoria, Priscilla and Margaret (deceased). Mr. Harrison died in Franklin County January 18, 1888, aged eighty-two years, but his widow is still living in that county. The Harrison grandparents were natives of South Carolina, who immigrated to Tennessee in an early day, and were of French descent. They belonged to the family of which Benjamin Harrison is a descendant. The maternal grandparents were also natives of South Carolina, and early settlers of Tennessee. Our subject left his native State when nineteen, having passed his youth upon a farm, and received an ordinary education. He farmed one year in both Benton County, Ark., and Franklin County, and then spent two years in Denton County, Tex., after which he traveled a year in Arkansas. Returning to Denton County he remained ten years. He then passed one year in Franklin County, three years in Sebastian County, and eight years more in Denton County. He permanently located upon his present farm of seventy acres in 1881. He cultivates all his land, and is a successful farmer. During the war Mr. Harrison served one year in Company I, Choctaw Regiment, and three years in Company E, of the Twenty-ninth Texas. He was disbanded at Hempstead, Tex., in April, 1865, and had participated in the battles at Pea Ridge, Bird Creek, Poison Springs, Jenkins' Ferry and Cabin Creek. During the war he served as sergeant, and since coming to this county he has been justice of the peace two terms, and also served as school director. In 1862 he married Sarah L., daughter of Nimrod B. Tolle, of Texas. Mrs. Harrison was born in Lewis County, Mo., and has borne eleven children. Those living are Sidney M., Minnie R., Nancy C., Daisy D., Sarah A. and Thomas C. Those deceased: James E., Nimrod, Annie M., Ervin and Herman. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former is a Mason and a Democrat.

Edward M. Harrison, M. D., was born in Nashville, Washington Co., Ill., in 1850, and is the son of Gen. M. LaRue Harrison, the present inspector of the money order system at Washington, D. C. Gen. M. LaRue Harrison was born in the State of New York, received his education in Yale College, and while there studied theology with a view to the ministry, his father being a Presbyterian minister. After leaving college he taught school in Southern Illinois, and was there married to Miss Axley, who became the mother of five children, only two now living. Gen. Harrison abandoned teaching, and engaged in railroad business until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted, in Illinois, as a private in the Federal army. He went through a series of promotions, and was finally raised to colonel of the First Arkansas Federal Cavalry, and was mustered out as general. In a few months after the war he was appointed special post-office inspector, and since the money order system was inaugurated he has been money order inspector, and has been in the mail service since 1865. He holds his position purely on the grounds of his being able to speak many different languages. His son, Edward M. Harrison, entered the army when quite young, and served three and a half years in the First Arkansas Cavalry. He commenced the practice of surgery during the war, and after cessation of hostilities studied medicine under a preceptor, practicing at the same time. He graduated from the Homœopathic College of St. Louis,



Mo., and practiced medicine in that city for a number of years. Afterward he was ten years at Lebanon, Mo., and then came to Fort Smith, Ark. Dr. Harrison was married when eighteen years of age to Miss Mattie Mitchell, of Tennessee, and nine children were the result of this union, four now living: Katie, Della, Eleanor and Edward M., Jr. Dr. Harrison is a Republican Prohibitionist in his political opinions, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Select Knight; is president of the Arkansas Telephone Company, and inventor of the Harrison Microphone and the Fire Alarm System of Fort Smith. He is a member of the Congregational Church. His father, Gen. M. LaRue Harrison, is a relative of President-elect Harrison. Dr. Harrison is also the inventor of the Electric Air Machine, which he believes will cure consumption and kindred diseases.

J. B. Harwood, dealer in general merchandise at Fort Smith, Ark., is a native of Henderson County, Tex., and was born in 1850, being the son of William T. and Nancy (Dodson) Harwood. William T. Harwood is a native of Tennessee, and at the age of eighteen he entered and served all through the Mexican War. Since that time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now resides near Huntsville, Madison Co., Ark. He was married to Miss Nancy Dodson in Tennessee, and she died when the subject of this sketch was but twelve years of age. The latter was the eldest of six children. William T. Harwood was married to Miss Eliza Boatwright, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of James Boatwright. J. B. Harwood left home at the age of seventeen years, and engaged in merchandising at Myer's Landing, where he remained for about three years. He then engaged in the same pursuit at Military Grove, but subsequently came to Fort Smith where he opened business in the present house. He was married to Miss Sallie B. Myers. Mr. Harwood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the town of Myer's Landing was named by him.

John Lawson Henderson, of the firm of Myrick & Henderson, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., December 24, 1841, and is a son of William and Mary (Scales) Henderson. The father was of Scotch descent, and a son of William Henderson, an early settler of Tennessee. The father was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., and was a merchant by occupation. The mother was a daughter of Joseph H. Scales, a native of North Carolina, and an early settler of Williamson County, Tenn. When sixteen years of age our subject left the paternal roof, and for some time worked as a shipping clerk in Memphis. At the commencement of the war he joined the Memphis Light Dragoons, which afterward became Company A of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry. He served throughout the war, and surrendered with his company at Gainesville, Ala. He was wounded in the battle at Holly Springs. After the war he sold goods in Coahoma County, Miss., and subsequently went to New Orleans to accept the position of receiving teller in the United States Treasury Department. In 1871 he went to Helena, Ark., where he clerked until 1881, after which he engaged in the mercantile, flour, jobbing and commission business at Fort Smith. Upon the organization of the Ketcham Iron Company he served a year as treasurer and secretary. He is interested in the educational advancement of the county, and is a member of the school board. In politics he is a Democrat, and while in Helena he filled the office of city treasurer. He was married in Kenton, Miss., to Miss Maggie Dinkins, who died in Helena, leaving two children, John H. and Lula K., now high-school students. Mr. Henderson afterward was married in Natchez, Miss., to Miss Bessie Lambdin, who has borne him three children: Maggie, Willie and E. R. DuVal. Since early manhood Mr. Henderson has been identified with the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A.

Eli Hester, farmer, of Center Township, Sebastian Co., Ark., is a native of Randolph County, Ala., born in 1847, and is a son of Tapley and Mahala (Stone) Hester, who were born in North Carolina and South Carolina, in 1818 and 1814, respectively. The father is of Irish descent, and after reaching man's estate went to Randolph County, Ala., where he was married in 1838, and has since resided. He owns about 400 acres of land, and is one of the prominent old residents of the county. He did some service during the latter part of the late war. Eli Hester is the sixth of their eleven children, eight of whom are living, and was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until he attained his eighteenth year, when he was married to Mary E. Ware, a daughter of Thomas C. and Nancy (Lewis) Ware. She was born in Heard County, Ga.,

in 1844, and is the mother of eight children: John Henry, Olie Anna (deceased), Thomas Luther, Oliver Jackson, Edward Lovie Norman Ezra, Lennie Elizabeth and Cleveland Thurman. Mr. Hester resided in his native State until 1868, when he immigrated to Georgia, residing there until 1881, when he came to Sebastian County, Ark., and purchased 160 acres of land about three miles west of Greenwood, where he is now residing. In 1885 he erected a good frame residence, at a cost of \$1,000, and has increased his lands until he now owns 240 acres. He is one of the solid, substantial and enterprising farmers of the county, and in his political views has always been a strong Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John Hewett was born in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., in February, 1819, and is a son of George and Sophia (Dockery) Hewett. The father came to America from Holland when twelve years old, and first lived in the Carolinas. He afterward grew to manhood on a farm in Tennessee, where he was educated, after which he lived in Alabama. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His death occurred in Alabama about 1854. The mother spent her early life in Tennessee, and was there married to Mr. Hewett. She died in 1853, and was the mother of eleven children: A. J., John, George, Israel, Eliza and L. R. now living, and Mary (Phillip), Calvin, Joseph, and W. H. H. deceased. John Hewett lived with his parents upon the Alabama farm until his marriage, in 1845, to Rebecca Johnson, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Johnson, who went to Alabama from South Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Hewett ten children were born; those living are William H. H., Benjamin F., Laura, Almada, John M., Cytha; those deceased were named Lucinda, Zada, Manda and Julia. After his marriage Mr. Hewett continued to live in Alabama for five years, and then removed by water to Texas. He lived five years in Washington County, Tex., and then moved to Falls County, Tex., and lived there ten years. Then he moved to Sebastian County, Ark., and has lived here for twenty years, successfully engaged in farming, and has 153½ acres of land, sixty of which he has under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat, and during the war served in the Federal army for fifteen months, or until discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Hewett lost his first wife in this county in 1873, and he afterward married Eliza Beveans, who died November 22, 1887.

F. W. Hink, a prosperous farmer of Sebastian County, Ark., was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1828, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Fisher) Hink, who were born in Prussia, the former in 1778. John Hink was captain of a body guard to Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo. F. W. Hink spent his early life in traveling through Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland, and served in the War of Rebellion in Baden and Holstein, Germany, under the late Emperor William, who was then commanding the Seventh Division of the German Army. In 1850 he crossed the ocean and landed in Connecticut, but two years later went to Philadelphia, and a year later to St. Louis, spending some time as pastry cook on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1854 he went to Kansas, where he remained until 1858, when he located in the Cherokee Nation, Colorado, and drove a Government team for eighteen months during the war. He went to Fort Smith in 1863, where he worked at the baker's trade for the Union army until the close of the war, also running a private bakery. In 1866 he was married to Martha E. Spangler, who was born in Arkansas in 1842, and by whom he became the father of ten children: F. W., Elizabeth G., Iva J., Mary B., Onie, Anna, Tamar, Dollie, Hazel and Henry, all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Hink located on his present farm of 180 acres in 1876. He has sixty acres under cultivation and eighty acres in meadow. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Democrat. Mrs. Hink's parents, George and Susan Spangler, were born in the "Buckeye State," and were farmers by occupation. Only three of their nine children are living: Mrs. Hink and two sisters—Mrs. Rebecca Nijong and Mrs. Ann E. Bourland.

James Hoey, hardware merchant, was born at Port Arlington, Queens County, Ireland, December 23, 1833, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bennett) Hoey. When seventeen James crossed the ocean to seek his fortune in America, and upon landing came west almost immediately. For a few years he engaged in carpentering at Leavenworth, and in 1860 he came to Fort Smith, where he worked as master mechanic for the Government. He enlisted for

three months in the Third Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant, and at the expiration of that time entered Company A of the Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, in which he served throughout the war. He was taken a prisoner at Iuka, and held seven months at St. Louis, Memphis and Fort Delaware. He was exchanged at City Point, Va., and then served on Gen. Featherthour's staff, as assistant inspector, until he could join his regiment at Crystal Springs, Miss., in the fall of 1863. After the war he was employed in the Government shops at Fort Smith, until the Government post was disbanded. He then worked at his trade in the Indian Territory, and finally engaged in the lumber business at Atoka until 1877, when he embarked in the sash, door and lumber trade at Fort Smith. In 1884 he abandoned the lumber business and started a hardware store, and is now furnishing builders' materials. While at Leavenworth, Kas., he married Miss Ann Reilly, a native of County Cavan, Ireland. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hoey is a member of the board of sewer commissioners of Fort Smith, and an enterprising citizen.

John Alexander Hoffman was born in Greene County, Ill., July 26, 1841, and is a son of Nathan and Catherine (Gore) Hoffman. The father was born near Culpeper Court-House, Va., his ancestors having come from Germany and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolution. In 1844 he immigrated to Lamar County, Tex., and from there to Fort Smith, Ark., where he died in 1868. Our subject grew to manhood in Texas, and there learned the builder's and contractor's trade in Paris. He then joined the army, and for a year did active service in Company A, of the Ninth Texas Volunteer Infantry. He was then on post duty at Shreveport, La., for some time. After the war he followed his trade at Paris, Tex., until 1866, and then came to Fort Smith. He has built many of the stores and private residences in this city, and among the public buildings which he has erected may be mentioned the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Eberle Block and the old Music Hall. In 1863 he was married, in Texas, to Miss Mary Isabel Bishop, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have three children: Blanche, an accomplished musician; Claude, who is studying civil engineering at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and Albert, who is just finishing a commercial course. Mrs. Hoffman belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Hoffman has been a member of the school board for about nine years, and has served in the town council two years. He is a member of the board of public works, and is a contributor to the *Building and Trades Journal* of St. Louis. He also belongs to the K. of H.

John Howard, ex-county judge and farmer, of Sebastian County, is the son of John and Ellen (Claypool) Howard. The Howard family originally came from England. Two brothers came to America about the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. One entered the army and the other the navy. The one who enlisted in the army is the great-grandfather of John Howard, subject of this sketch. The latter's grandfather moved from Virginia to Kentucky at a very early date, being among the earliest settlers of that State. John Howard, Sr., was born in Virginia, and when his father moved across the mountains to Kentucky he and his sister were carried across a horse, one in each end of a sack. Ellen (Claypool) Howard was born in North Carolina, and when a child her parents also moved to Kentucky. In this State she met Mr. Howard, and they were married in Warren County in 1835. They afterward moved to Warren County, Ill., where the mother died in 1845 and the father in 1853. He was a farmer all his life, a Democrat in politics, and both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters. John Howard, Jr., the eldest child living, and the eighth in order of birth, was born December 9, 1817. He attained his growth on a farm, and being obliged to work hard while young, as a consequence his education was neglected. At the age of twenty he began business for himself as a farmer, and March 15, 1838, he married Miss Phoebe J. Coy, who was born near Elizabethtown, Ky., April 17, 1820, and when a little girl her parents moved to Sangamon County, Ill., and later to Knox County, where she married Mr. Howard. They afterward located in Warren County, Ill., where they lived until 1847, when they moved to the "Lone Star State." They remained here but a short time, and then came to Arkansas, located in Sebastian County, and here they have since made their home. Mr. Howard was a Whig until after the war, and since then

he has affiliated with the Republican party. Toward the close of the war he was appointed county judge by Gov. Murphy, which position he held for about six years. For many years he has been justice of the peace; has lived in this county for forty years, and is a highly respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of two children, Nancy A., wife of James Blaylock, and Lemuel B., a farmer of the neighborhood. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sergeant Edward Hunt, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Frankenhausen, Pierstenthum, Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt, Germany, and is the son of John Gustave and Dora (Forderer) Hunt. John G. Hunt was born in the same place as his son, and died in 1858. Dora Hunt came to America about 1862, and died in Philadelphia in 1882. Her ten children also came to America. Edward Hunt came to this country in 1849, and followed the occupation of a shoemaker at Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York and Chicago. At the breaking out of the late Civil War he was keeping a saloon in St. Louis, and also a shoe-store, but left these with his brother and joined the three months' service, Second Missouri Infantry, under Col. Bornstein, and was at the battles of Camp Jackson, Boonville and Wilson's Creek. He was mustered out of the three months' service August 31, 1861, after serving four months and eight days. September 1, 1861, he re-enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company C, under the command of Col. Osterhause, and was promoted by him to the rank of sergeant. Mr. Hunt was first sent by Col. Osterhause to Chicago on recruiting service. He was successful, and returned to his regiment at Warsaw, Mo., November 8, 1861, and arrived in Springfield, Mo., November 20, of the same year. Here their general, Fremont, was superseded by Gen. Hunter, and shortly after they were ordered back to Rolla, Mo. February 2, 1862, they left Rolla, and went back to Springfield on the 18th of February, when the snow was from one to three feet deep on the ground. The Confederates had gone into winter quarters at this place, but were driven out by the Union soldiers, and on the following day the latter pursued the enemy, and reached the rear guards of Gen. Price's army near Keyesville, and here a slight skirmish occurred. On the 17th of February they traveled through Arkansas, and on the 20th of that month they entered Camp Halleck, where they remained until March 2. March 6 they moved through Bentonville, which was only six miles distant, and the regiment which Mr. Hunt was in had the rear guard that day. By some means the enemy separated them from the main body, but by hard fighting they again regained it. On the following day three charges were made on the army, and they fought all day at Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn Tavern. The next day some hard fighting was done, but the Union army was victorious and captured many prisoners. They made many long, toilsome marches, and one day traveled thirty miles without water. They marched to Helena, Ark., and suffered greatly with hunger on the way. Afterward Mr. Hunt was sent to St. Louis on a commission, and there he remained until November 25. He then joined his regiment, which he found opposite Helena. From December 27 to December 31 the Union army besieged Vicksburg, but were not successful, and the army took boats and went up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post, and the 11th of January they captured the post with about 6,000 prisoners. They left here the 15th of that month, after destroying the fort. January 15 they went to Bird's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and here the soldiers lived on bad water, a few miserable crackers and sow-belly. February 17 Mr. Hunt's regiment, with the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, went back to Helena, but here Mr. Hunt was taken sick with rheumatism and swamp fever, and was left at the Adams Hospital. He left the same April 4 and went to Convalescent Camp, two miles below Memphis, but April 12 he joined his regiment at Young's Point. They left there soon, and marched through Louisiana. May 18 they had a battle, and captured a number of prisoners and a herd of sheep, the latter causing them to rejoice exceedingly. May 15 they captured Jackson, Miss. Flour sold here as high as \$1.20 a barrel, potatoes at \$30 a bushel, eggs \$1.50 a dozen, and coffee could not be purchased. May 22 their brigade made a charge on Vicksburg, and here Mr. Hunt was knocked down by a cannon ball, the hearing of his left ear destroyed, and blood ran from his ears, nose and mouth. After this he was no longer in active duty, as the shock caused epileptic fits. September 5, 1863, he was declared unfit for duty, and was transferred to the invalid corps, and served out his time as guard to prisoners at Rock Island, Ill. November 1, 1864, he re-

ceived an honorable discharge, and went back to St. Louis, where he was once more a citizen. February 9, 1865, he went down to Helena, and was sutler of the Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry. Later Mr. Hunt took charge of the sutler's outfit of the Fifty-seventh Infantry, and went with the regiment from place to place until finally they came to Fort Smith. Mr. Hunt engaged in merchandising at this place in 1865, and here he has remained ever since. He was married in April of 1866 to Miss Amelia Griner, and eight children were born to this union: Lillie, Ella, Dora, Minnie, Anna, Edward, Herman and Irene. Mr. Hunt served as alderman in Fort Smith three years, and filled the position of treasurer of that city for two years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hunt accumulated a great deal of real estate in and out of the city; is the owner of a fine block of twelve lots, 300 feet square, in the heart of the city, corner of Sixth and Maple Streets. At the time he was alderman the city expenses were \$5,000 a year, and now they are \$50,000. Lots which were sold at that time for \$150 to \$200, are now selling at \$1,000 each, size 50x140 to the alley. The last discovery of natural gas will make the city the size of Kansas City in five years.

William Hunter was born in Tennessee in 1827, his parents being Squire and Rebecca (Burden) Hunter, natives of Tennessee, where they were reared and married. The father was well educated and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. From his native State he went to Missouri, settling near Springfield, Greene County. A short time after (about 1856) he came to Franklin County, Ark., where he died in 1861. Mrs. Hunter died at Fort Smith during the war. She was the mother of ten children. Those living are William, Marion and Elizabeth. Sarah, Charles, Ira, John, James, Mary and Squire are dead. The paternal grandparents were natives of North Carolina, who immigrated to Tennessee in an early day, and there passed the remainder of their lives. The maternal ancestors were founders and large property owners of Stanton, Va., where they were born. William Hunter, our subject, received but a meager education during his youth, which was passed upon a farm in Missouri. When eighteen he left home and came to Franklin County, Ark. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted at Fort Smith in Company D, of the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until discharged at the same place in 1865. He served on detached duty, and was wounded at the battle of Big Creek. After the war he was engaged in farming in this county, and he now owns 260 acres of good land, 120 of which he cultivates. In 1847 he was united in marriage to Barbara Powell, of Arkansas, who died in 1865. She was the mother of six children: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Matilda (deceased), Polly A. (deceased), Rachel (deceased) and an infant (also deceased). In 1866 Mr. Hunter married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Ellis, of Benton County, Ark. This marriage has been blessed with four children: Ellen, Annie, William and Sarah. Mrs. Hunter is an active member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Hunter is a Republican in politics.

William D. Hunter, undertaker at Huntington, has been engaged in his present business here since January, 1888. He was born in De Kalb County, Mo., in 1832, his parents being William and Mary (Grace) Hunter, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. After their marriage, over seventy years ago, they immigrated to Northwest Missouri, being early settlers of what is now De Kalb County. In 1858 they removed to Texas, where the father died in 1863, and the mother in 1883. The former served as postmaster of Gravelton many years, and served one term while in Tennessee as sheriff. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson. The grandfather of our subject, Charles Hunter, was a farmer, and died in Missouri. William D. is the fourth child born to his parents, and during his youth, which was passed among the wilds of Missouri, he received but a meager education. He was married in 1856, in De Kalb County, Mo., to Nancy J., daughter of Michael and Minerva Moore, early settlers of Northwest Missouri, who came from Tennessee. In 1858 Mr. Hunter went to Texas, and there lived until 1871, when he went to Hackett City. Two years later he came to Huntington, and since January of this year his residence has been in the town. He owns five town lots, and a farm of eighty acres three miles southwest of the town, all of which is good valley land. He also has two houses and lots in Hackett City, all his property being the result of his own industry and good management. He has always been a Democrat, and is an alderman. He served three years in the Confederate army, first in Company F, Fifth Texas Rangers, and then in Martin's regiment of cavalry. He enlisted

in 1862, and operated in the Indian Territory and Arkansas until the regiment was disbanded at Richmond, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter belong to the Free-Will Baptist Church, and two of their seven children are members of the same church. Mr. Hunter learned the cabinet trade when a boy, and followed the same until coming to this county. In connection with the undertaking business he deals in shingles.

George F. Hynes, M. D., physician and surgeon at Fort Smith, was born in Brockville, Canada, in 1848, and is the son of William M. Hynes, a native of Dublin, Ireland, born in 1792; he was educated in England, but returned to Ireland, and emigrated from there to America, and located in New York State, before he had attained his majority. He commenced life as a teacher, and followed this occupation in that State for several years. He moved to Canada about 1827, locating at Brockville, where he followed educational pursuits for over forty years. In 1855 he went to Montreal, and was there connected with Lower Canada College as professor of mathematics for one year, after which he returned to Western Canada, and became interested in the publication of a newspaper, *Prescott Messenger*, filling the office, in the meantime, of superintendent of county schools. Before his death he abandoned teaching. He was a stanch Protestant member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a strictly temperate man in all his habits. He died in 1866, at the age of seventy-four years. He was married twice, first to Miss Margaret Burrell, who died in Canada, leaving six children. Mr. Hynes was afterward married to Miss Mary Burrell, a sister of his first wife, and to them were born ten children. Margaret and Mary Burrell's father, William Russell, was a prosperous farmer of New York State, and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Late in life Mr. Hynes and wife went to Ohio, to live with their youngest daughter, and here passed the remainder of their days. His great-grandfather, whose name was Morgan, was in the Revolutionary War, and fought on the British side. Dr. George F. Hynes graduated from Cleveland College in 1879. After practicing in Cleveland for a year he came South, and located in Van Buren, Crawford Co., Ark., where he remained until March, 1888. While in that county he was associated with Dr. Dibrell. Dr. Hynes came to Fort Smith in March of 1888. He is a member of the Sebastian Medical Association, and although only a short time in the State he was made chairman of Arkansas State Medical Society for 1888. While in Van Buren County he was surgeon for the railroad and for the K. of P. He was married to Miss Sue Dibrell, daughter of J. A. Dibrell, Sr., and two children were the result of this union: Dibrell Pryor and Mary Russell. Dr. Hynes is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a prominent practitioner.

Dr. Lee H. Ingraham, farmer and stock raiser, and retired physician, of Lavaca, was born in McNairy County, West Tenn., in 1844. His parents, James M. and Elizabeth (Spencer) Ingraham, were born in Bedford County in 1815, and in Wilson County in 1817, respectively. They were married in Madison County in 1835, and afterward settled in McNairy County, where the father of our subject was reared. In 1869 they left that county to come to Sebastian County, Ark., where Mr. Ingraham farmed until 1879. He then established the first family grocery store where Lavaca now stands, where he has since continued to do business, being at present the oldest merchant in the town. His father, John S. Ingraham, was a native of Virginia, who accompanied his parents to Wayne County, Ky., when a child. After his marriage he settled in McNairy County, Tenn., where he was the third white settler subsequent to the sending away of the Indians. He died in that county in 1855, at the advanced age of seventy-one. Our subject is the fifth of a family of nine children. He received his early education in his native county, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company C, Fifty-second Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army, which, after the battle of Shiloh, was consolidated with the Fifty-first Tennessee. He served until the fourteen months of his enlistment had expired, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River. He then returned home, and in 1867 began to study his chosen profession. In 1869 and 1870 he attended the medical university at Louisville, Ky., after which he practiced in McNairy County one year. He then came to Sebastian County, and for four years practiced in Big Creek Township. He then retired upon a farm four years, after which he passed three years in the practice of his profession again, being the only physician between Fort Smith and Charleston. September 10, 1874, he was united in marriage to Mrs.

Mary E. Carroll, daughter of John D. and Louisa Arbuckle. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuckle were born in Christian County, Ky., in 1808, and Cooper County, Mo., in 1817, respectively. After their marriage they lived in Cooper County a short time, and then removed to Henry County. In 1835 they came to what is now Sebastian County, and settling in Big Creek Township they passed their lives in the house they built at that time. They were among the early pioneers of the county, and died in 1872 and 1886. Mr. Arbuckle was a nephew of Gen. Arbuckle, who formerly owned Arbuckle Island, which is now the property of our subject. In 1872 Mr. Arbuckle was elected to represent this county in the Senate, but his death occurred before the Legislature convened. For a number of years he had served as justice of the peace. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and his wife of the Christian Church. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America in an early day. Dr. Ingraham is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He is the owner of nearly 1,000 acres of land—the result of his own thrift and industry, and has cleared about 300 acres of land on Arbuckle Island. His wife owns 600 acres of choice land. To them one child has been born. In religion the Doctor and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics the former is a Democrat, his first presidential vote having been cast for Tilden in 1876. He is a member and fills the position of secretary of Oak Bower Masonic Lodge, No. 277. He belongs to a long-lived family, his great-grandfather, James Ingraham, having lived in Wayne County, Ky., to the age of one hundred, and two of his sons also lived to be very old men. James Ingraham originally came from Virginia.

Matthew Jerome Irvin, one of the old settlers of Center Township, Sebastian Co., Ark., residing about one and a half miles west of Greenwood, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1833, and is a son of Charles Ellis and Malinda (Akins) Irvin, who were born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1771, and Kentucky, in 1801, respectively. At about the age of twenty-two years the father immigrated to the United States, locating in the State of Georgia, and afterward went to Lincoln County, Tenn., thence to Jackson, Madison County, where he died in 1844. He was a Methodist minister, and was engaged in preaching the Gospel until about 1820, when he gave up this calling, and spent the remainder of his days retired from the active duties of life. He was twice married, his last wife dying in Sebastian County, Ark., in 1876, having come here in 1857. She was the mother of eleven children, Matthew Jerome being the seventh born. From early boyhood he has been engaged in tilling the soil, and made his home with his mother until he was twenty-two years old, and after his marriage his mother made her home with him. In 1856 he left his native State, and immigrated to Sebastian County, Ark., where he was married in August, 1858, to Miss Mary Ann McCray, a daughter of Alexander and Keziah (Perkins) McCray, who came to Sebastian County in 1850, and were natives, respectively, of Georgia and Alabama. Mrs. Irvin was born in Tallahatchee County, Miss., in 1840. Ten children have blessed their union, only six of whom are living: Martha J. (wife of Robert H. Moore), William H., Lillie Eudora (wife of Sanford Caudle), John Matthew, Susan Ellen and Frank Tatum. In 1860 Mr. Irvin purchased 120 acres of land in Center Township, and from time to time has since increased his acreage, until he now owns 220 acres of fertile land. He and wife have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the past twenty-five years, and he has been a ruling elder in the same for the past twenty years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Regiment Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army, and served for about one year, though he was a Union man at the commencement of the war. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan.

Hon. James E. Johnson, practicing physician and surgeon at Lavaca, was born in Monroe County, Miss., in 1847. His parents, Rev. Samuel C. and Margaret (Jennings) Johnson, were natives of Georgia and Tennessee, born in 1804 and 1808, respectively. They were married in Greene County, Ala., and made that place their home until 1846, when they removed to Monroe County, Miss. The mother died in the last named county in 1871, and Mr. Johnson is now living in Lowndes County, with his second wife. He is a man of natural fluency of speech, and for over fifty years has been an active and energetic preacher in the Baptist Church. His father, Jesse Johnson, was a well-to-do farmer of Georgia. The maternal grandfather of our subject came to the United States from Ire-

land when young, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married. He was named Jesse Jennings, and died in Tennessee. James E. Johnson is the youngest of a family of five sons and four daughters. He was reared upon a farm, but received a common-school education during his early youth. During the latter part of the war he served in Company H, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, Confederate Army, and after the war returned home. In 1869 he began life for himself as a farmer, and in 1872 began the study of medicine. In 1874 he studied with Dr. E. E. Winn, of Sherman, Tex., with whom he remained a year. He then studied in Polk County, Ark., with Dr. J. W. Gwinn as a preceptor, since which time he has practiced with success. He lived in Polk County until 1884, when he came to Sebastian County, and after spending two years at Central he became a citizen of Lavaca, where he has already a wide and extended practice. In politics he is a Democrat, and as such represented Polk County in the Legislature one term. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1871. At this time he is master of Oak Bower Lodge No. 277. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Samuel D. Ryan and Mary McKanse, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Georgia, and the mother of five sons. She also belongs to the Baptist Church.

Aunt Sophia Kannady, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, August 16, 1826, and is the daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Borling. Aaron Borling was born in London, England, June 4, 1792, and his father, Moses Borling, sailed for America August 31, 1793, and landed on American soil November 5 of the same year. He brought his family with him, and lived in Baltimore the balance of his life. He was born April 29, 1767, and died in 1796. He was married in England to Miss Mary Cooper, March 7, 1787, and she died in Baltimore, at the age of twenty-six years. Aaron Borling was one of five children born to his parents, and was by trade a sail-maker. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by an aunt. When quite a boy he went to sea, and followed a seafaring life for twelve years. During this time he was married to Miss Rebecca Tucker, a native of Maryland, born October 14, 1781. After his marriage, Mr. Borling followed the sea until he joined the United States army, and with the first troops came to Arkansas, where he helped locate Fort Smith. He was in the Federal service for about five years, when he finally received his discharge. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant. His family had previously joined him at Fort Gibson, and of the six children born to his union, three are now living: Sophia, subject of this sketch; Henry and Robert. After resigning his position in the army Mr. Borling bought a farm in what is now Sebastian County, and upon this farm the family was reared. About 1835 Aaron Borling was employed by the Government to issue supplies to the Seminole Indians, and in the spring of 1841 he moved back to his farm. In 1853 he moved with his family to Fort Smith, and here Mrs. Borling died July 27 of the same year. On March 22 of the following year Mr. Borling also died. May 19, 1847, the subject of this sketch married Jerry R. Kannady, and their marriage was the first one published in the first newspaper of Fort Smith. They were also married by the first Episcopal minister of the place. Jerry R. Kannady was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Beaver, Beaver County, on February 11, 1817, and moved to Ohio with his family while yet an infant, their home being in Ohio, at Hebron. He came to Fort Smith in the last of February, 1836. He came with his uncle, Capt. J. Rogers, the founder of Fort Smith, for whom he kept store until he engaged in mercantile pursuits for himself, and then engaged in various kinds of business. At the time of his marriage he was sutler for the United States troops at Fort Smith, for many years. During the Civil War, Mr. Kannady manufactured different kinds of implements. He owned several slaves, and about 1863 he took his wife and negroes south, remaining in the "Lone Star State" until the close of the war. He then returned to Fort Smith in the summer of 1865. During the latter part of the war he was in the employ of the Confederate Government, erecting public buildings. He was born in 1818 and died in 1883. Mrs. Kannady has an oil painting of Fort Smith as a garrison, and this is valued at \$700, and is the only one in existence.

Thomas J. Keener, merchant, was born November 23, 1859, in Denton County, Tex., his parents being Miles and Alcy (Lenley) Keener. The father was born in Lincoln County, N. C., and is now engaged in farming, milling and ginning at Waldron, Ark. During the Civil War he served three years in the



Union army, participating in numerous engagements, and was discharged at Holly Springs, Mo. The mother is a native of Jasper County, Mo., and when about grown she moved to Texas, where she was married. She is the mother of ten children, the following now living: Thomas J., Lizzie, Fannie, Grant, Sarah and Dora. Thomas J. passed his youth, after becoming ten years of age, in Scott County, Ark. He received a good education for those days, and after leaving school taught ten terms. He now holds a first grade certificate. In February, 1888, Mr. Keener embarked in the mercantile business at Waldron, procuring his stock on credit, as he had no capital but a good name. He continued business successfully at that place until 1886, and then sold out and came to Lavaca. Here he has the largest stock of general merchandise in town, and does a thriving business on the general supply plan. October 16, 1888, he married Lulu Bell, daughter of J. C. Bell, of Waldron. Mr. Keener was left a widower December 19, 1885. In politics he is a Republican, and while at Waldron served the town as postmaster. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternity, and is a much respected citizen.

J. M. Kelleam, M. D., and coroner of Sebastian County, was born in Franklin County, Ark., November 6, 1858, and is a son of Dr. W. L. Kelleam, a native of Johnson County, Ark., where he practiced over thirty-five years. Our subject lived in Franklin County until sixteen years of age, and then entered the literary and scientific course of the Cumberland University, in Tennessee. Returning to Arkansas, he attended the University at Fayetteville one term, and then entered the University of Louisville, Ky. He graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1882, and then located at Fort Smith, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since, and is meeting with well-deserved success. He is a member of the County and State Medical Society, and also of the Medical Association. In 1888 he was elected coroner of the county, and he is now filling that position with credit to himself and the community. While in Louisville, Ky., he married Miss Emma Wier, a lady of education and ability.

Allen A. Kersh, farmer and blacksmith of Diamond Township, was born in Orangeburg District, South Carolina, in 1817, on March 31, and is a son of William and Rachel (Shuber) Kersh, natives of South Carolina, who lived in that State until 1833. They then removed to Rankin County, Mo., where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Kersh was a farmer and blacksmith. His father, Andrew, came to America with his parents, from Germany, prior to the Revolution, and, his parents being poor, he was bound out in order that he might support himself. The maternal grandfather of our subject was born of German parents in South Carolina. Allen A. Kersh is the third of a family of eleven children, and during his youth he attended the country school of his neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his parents to Mississippi, where he was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of James H. and Barbara W. Riddlespirger, natives of Collenton District, South Carolina, where Mr. R. died when Mrs. Kersh was but an infant. His widow afterward became the wife of Mr. Griffith, and when Mrs. Kersh was ten years old removed to Lauderdale County, Miss. In 1859 the family came to Sebastian County, where Mrs. Griffith died in 1861. Mrs. Kersh's grandfather, David Riddlespirger, was born in South Carolina, and his father, Abram, was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Kersh have three sons and six daughters, viz.: Rachel M., wife of David Bishop, of Benton County; Eliza R., wife of Wiley R. Gwyn; William Horton; Samuel R., of Texas; J. Timothy; Sarah B., wife of George Bishop; Elizabeth M.; Susan L., wife of Cooper Hayes, and Viola A., wife of Wiley Martin. Our subject has had fifty-nine grandchildren. In 1858 Mr. Kersh came to Sevier County, and the same year located near Huntington, in Sebastian County, on the Brewster farm. He engaged in farming and blacksmithing, and became the owner of 1,400 acres of land. He now owns about 500 acres. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and remembers paying \$18 for 250 pounds of salt, and \$11 per barrel for flour, at which time the nearest trading point was either Fort Smith or Little Rock. Mr. Kersh has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since his youth, and his entire family belongs to that denomination. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren in 1840. He belongs to Pulliam Masonic Lodge No. 133.

Thomas J. Kersey (deceased) was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Sebastian County, Ark., and was born in Davidson County, Tenn.,

in 1819. At an early day he came to the State of Arkansas and settled in Logan County, where he was married to Peggy A. Shelby, who afterward died, having borne two children: Jane, widow of L. Gee, and George Huston, who was eighteen years old at the time of his death. In 1847 Mr. Kersey was married to Mary Ann Williford, who was born in Montgomery County, Ill., the daughter of Jordan and Sarah J. Williford. Mrs. Kersey came to Arkansas when only thirteen years old, and was married to Thomas Kersey at the age of fifteen. She is the mother of fifteen children, only four of whom lived to be grown: Amanda V., who married, during the war, Mr. A. J. Fry, and was the mother of six children, four boys of whom are living, Grant, Charles, Baty and Mathew; the two youngest are living with their Grandma Kersey, their mother having died when the youngest, Mathew, was only one year old; Baty, who is now thirteen years of age, has lived with his Grandpa since last May, his father having died; the other two are grown. The next child of Thomas Kersey, a son, I. N. Kersey, died when twenty-one years of age; he was an excellent young man in every way, and was much beloved by all who knew him; he was a student of Cane Hill College, Washington County, Ark., and would have graduated the spring he died. A daughter, Mollie, was married very young to Dr. N. D. Woods, Jr.; she is the mother of four children: Mary E., Susie, George Newton and Annie Tribue, the first and last of whom are living. Georgia is the wife of A. J. Chandler. Of these four children, who lived to maturity, only two are living: Mollie Woods and Georgia Chandler. Thomas J. Kersey made a trip to California in 1849 with the long train of gold seekers, and was absent fifteen months, meeting with good success and returning with a large amount of gold. Soon after coming back his dwelling was set on fire at night during the absence of the family, and a heavy loss sustained. He suffered considerably by fire (having been burned out three times—once losing a hotel), but this only increased his determination to accumulate more property. Mr. Kersey was for many years one of the foremost citizens of Greenwood, and was ever ready to assist all laudable public enterprises, and was largely interested in a dry goods store, and owned a mill in the town. He was known throughout Western Arkansas for his honesty, integrity and liberality, and although uneducated, save by his own exertions, was a man of powerful mind and good judgment. He was successful in all his business enterprises, a man of quick perceptions, and possessed considerable personal magnetism, which drew around him a large circle of friends. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was one of its most liberal supporters. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 181, and was buried by the members of his lodge with impressive ceremonies. He commenced life a poor man, but at his death, October 11, 1888, was a large land-holder, and possessed a large amount of personal property. Of keen observation, he absorbed a great deal by travel, and for fifteen months, when a young man, lived in Texas among the Indians. His house was the home of the orphan, and he partly reared five orphan children. Mrs. Kersey has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since she was thirteen years of age.

R. B. King, M. D., another successful physician and surgeon of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Little Rock, of that State, October 17, 1845, being the son of George B. and Jane (Walker) King. The father was born in North Carolina, but came to Arkansas, and lived near Little Rock for many years, where he died in 1863, at the age of sixty years. He was of Scotch descent. The mother was born in Arkansas, while it was still a Territory. She is the daughter of Col. Alexander Walker, one of the noted men of the early days of Arkansas. Dr. R. B. King received his literary education in Arkansas, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana (New Orleans) in 1869. He located in Little Rock, where he practiced medicine for several years, and then made an extensive trip over the Western States and Territories. In 1883 he came to Fort Smith, where he has since gained a lucrative practice. While in Little Rock he was united in marriage to Miss Onetha Badgett, daughter of N. H. Badgett, one of the pioneer merchants and one of the leading business men and citizens of Little Rock, Ark. He was one of the extensive property owners of that city, and the Badgett Block, which is still in possession of the family, bears his name. Dr. R. B. King is the father of two children, Grace and Edwin. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Henry Kuper, Sr., merchant tailor, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in West-

phalia, Prussia, October 8, 1832, and is the son of B. H. and Mary Ann Kuper. The father was a weaver by trade until late in life, when he engaged in the general produce business. He died in 1860 at the age of sixty years. He was forced into the army under the first Napoleon. After his Russian campaign he joined the regular army, and fought against him at the battle of Waterloo. B. H. and Mary Ann Kuper were the parents of three children, Henry being the only one who has crossed the ocean to America. He served an apprenticeship at the tailor trade while in his native country, and was a journeyman for four years before coming to America. He arrived in this country in 1854, and was seven weeks and three days in making the voyage. He worked at his trade for seven months in New York City, and went from there to Waterloo, of the same State, where he remained four years engaged in his business. In 1859 he came to Fort Smith, where he has been in business for himself since 1861. This is the oldest tailoring establishment in the city. He was married in Waterloo, N. Y., in February, 1855, to Miss Gertrude Ermann, daughter of Kasper and Gertrude Ermann, her father being a stone-mason and contractor by trade. By his marriage Mr. Kuper became the father of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and six are now living: Mary, wife of Henry Limberg; Henry, the present partner with his father in the tailor business, and who married Miss Lizzie Theurer, who bore him three children (Henry, Martin and Bernard); Lizzie, wife of Antone Kasberg; Ann (deceased), who was the wife of B. Upton; Theresa, wife of Paul Guenzel; Agnes and Clara; Gertrude died in infancy. Mr. Kuper and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, of which he is treasurer, and of which his son, Henry, Jr., is recording secretary.

John H. Lairamore was born December 25, 1828, in Morgan County, Mo., and is a son of Obadiah and Emily (Esteys) Lairamore. The father was born in Greene County, Ky., July 8, 1800, and lived there until eight years of age. He afterward lived in Franklin and Sangamon Counties, Ark. and Ill., when these States were inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and he was of great assistance in driving the former to the Indian Territory. He grew to manhood in Petersburg, and volunteered in the Black Hawk War from Illinois. He also enlisted in the Mexican War, and during the late war served as a Government scout and spy. He settled in this county, which was then Crawford County, over sixty years ago, when there were but two log cabins at Fort Smith. The mother was born in Sangamon County, Ill., where she was reared and married. She bore nine children. Those living are Nelson L., John H., Obadiah and Wiley. Those deceased: William, Martha J., Rebecca, Samuel, who was killed in the war, and Elijah. Mrs. Lairamore died in Sebastian County in 1862, and Mr. Lairamore afterward married Polly Cordin, a native of Coffee County, Tenn., who came here in 1858. She is the mother of two children, Mary Doney and Elizabeth (deceased). The paternal grandparents of our subject were natives of Maryland, who immigrated to Kentucky, and the maternal grandfather was a resident of Illinois. John H. Lairamore came to Sebastian County when three years old, and here grew up with but a limited education. He lived with his parents until his marriage, in 1846, to Jane, daughter of Lewis Pinnell and wife, formerly a Miss Turney, early settlers of this county. Mrs. Lairamore was born in Illinois, and bore three children: Elizabeth, Mary and Clarinda (deceased). Mrs. Lairamore died March 12, 1858, and in 1860 our subject was united in marriage with Ann P., daughter of Theophilus and Elizabeth Petty, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Lairamore was born in Missouri, and is the mother of six children: John H., Milford, Frances P., William, Martha and George W. (deceased). Mr. Lairamore is an ordained minister in the Free Will Baptist Church, and his wife belongs to the same denomination. In 1863 Mr. Lairamore enlisted in the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served in Company H until discharged at Fort Smith, August 10, 1865. Since then he has lived in Sebastian County, with the exception of two years spent in Missouri. He owns 155 acres of land, and cultivates sixty. In politics he is a Republican. Six months before the conscript law Mr. Lairamore sold 200 acres of land, taking it all in property, with a view of trying to get north. His position south of the Arkansas River was a most trying one, and the sufferings he, in common with other Union sympathizers, underwent, can better be imagined than described. At one time several of them were obliged to lie concealed in the brush until a favorable opportunity was afforded for reaching the Federal lines. When it became known that Mr.

Lariamore had left the country, the jayhawkers entered upon a course of indignities toward his family wholly unwarranted. Everything obtainable was taken, his wife and children being left so destitute that the former found it necessary to travel fifty miles on foot to find a place of safety among friends. A return of peace was hailed with sincere joy, and harmony and good feeling have since prevailed.

John W. Lamb, farmer, is a son of Nathan and Rebecca (Simpson) Lamb, who were born, reared and married in Alabama. Soon after the consummation of the latter event they moved to Nashville, Tenn., where the mother died. Mr. Lamb moved to Arkansas about 1834, locating in Greene County, where he married Eliza Simpson, a sister of his first wife. They afterward moved to Jackson County, Ark., and there the father died at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a farmer by occupation, and he and both his wives were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Two sons and one daughter were born to his first union, and two sons and six daughters to his last. John W. Lamb was born in Nashville on the 17th of April, 1835, was reared on a farm, and received a very liberal education. At the age of eighteen years he began farming for himself in Jackson County, Ark., and in July, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served nearly three years, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pleasant Hill and others. After his return home he resumed farming, and in 1871 moved to Franklin County, Ark., where they resided about eight years, and then came to Sebastian County, locating on the farm of 153 acres where he now lives. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and is doing well financially. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and throughout life has been identified with all the farmers' movements, being a member of the Wheel, Alliance, etc. He was married in 1856 to Martha J. Patterson, a native of Alabama, and by her is the father of nine living children: Mary P., William N., Andrew, Joseph, Palmyra, Sophronia, John, Nancy and Mattie. Samuel and an infant are deceased. Only one of the sons, William N., is married, and all are farmers.

J. R. Lane, general merchant, of Mansfield, Ark., was born in North Carolina on September 9, 1836, and is a son of J. F. and Catherine (Ballenger) Lane, who were born in North Carolina June 6, 1812, and Indiana in 1808, and died March 10, 1885, and June 25, 1890, respectively. They were married in North Carolina, and in 1857 moved to Arkansas, settling in Dallas, Polk County, where they engaged in farming. The father was elected to represent Polk County in the State Legislature in 1871, and served with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Four of his nine children are still living: Rebecca, Mrs. White; Eliza, Mrs. Pirtle; Isaac N. and J. R. The latter removed with his parents to Arkansas when he was nineteen years of age, and attended New Garden Boarding College, or Quaker College, for twelve months. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming for himself, and also clerked in a store for some time. He was married in 1859 to Mrs. Nicy Jane Cunningham, a widow, who was born in Mississippi in 1837, and is a daughter of Preston and Ellender (Lawson) Ward, and by her became the father of six children: J. P., Mary, Mrs. Wallace; D. G., H. C., Martha and Joseph R. In September, 1868, Mr. Lane moved from Dallas to Mansfield, and has since been engaged in merchandising in the latter place. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate States Army, and at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., was appointed lieutenant, receiving his discharge in 1865. While residing in Polk County he served as sheriff for six years. He is a Mason and Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Breckinridge. His grandfather, Isaac Lane, was born in North Carolina in 1764, and died in 1871, at the age of one hundred and seven years. He was a teamster in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather, John Ballenger, was a North Carolinian.

Richard D. Lewis, agent of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, was born in Wales June 13, 1844, his parents being Benjamin and Mary Lewis. In 1848 they immigrated to America, settling at Kaneville, Kane Co., Ill., where our subject grew to manhood. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He then turned his attention to railroad work, entering the Chicago & Northwestern office at Chicago as a clerk. After three years had elapsed he accepted a position as clerk with the Union Pacific Rail-

way at Omaha and Uintah, where he remained a year. He afterward passed two years at St. Louis with the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway, one year at Poplar Bluff, eleven years at Little Rock, and nearly three years at Dallas, Tex. He then became a resident of Fort Smith, where he has been employed now about two years. Mr. Lewis was married at Sterling, Ill., to Miss Emily Elsey, who is now the mother of three daughters: Laura, Alice and Dora. Mr. Lewis is a member of the K. of P. and K. of H.

John Jesse Little, member of the council and school board of Fort Smith, was born in Jackson, Butts Co., Penn., October 24, 1845. His father, J. C. Little, was born in Putnam County, Penn., and became a merchant of Jackson at an early age. His mother was Elizabeth Loyall, daughter of Jesse Loyall, a merchant of Monticello, Jasper Co., Penn., and a native of that State, of Scotch descent. Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company E, of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry. He served throughout the war in the commissary department, and then returned to Pennsylvania. He then took a position as first salesman in one of the leading houses in Griffin, where he remained until 1883, when he became a citizen of Fort Smith. While in Griffin he was united in marriage to Emily, daughter of Fleming Mobley, a merchant of that place. This union was blessed with two sons and three daughters. While in Griffin he served as chief of the fire department eleven years, and was alderman of the city seven years. Mrs. Little is a faithful member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Little is one of the best known citizens of Fort Smith, having always served as chief of the fire department, which he helped to organize and raise to its present efficiency. He is alderman of the city, is now serving a three-years term as member of the school board, and is a stockholder and director of the Western Arkansas Fair Association. He is a prominent Mason, having served as High Priest of his Chapter and Worshipful Master of his Lodge. He is now in the clothing and gents' furnishing goods business, in which he has been successfully engaged since coming to Fort Smith.

Hon. John S. Little, judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Arkansas, was elected in 1886 by the Democratic party, having no opposition. His district comprises Sebastian, Crawford, Logan and Scott Counties. Judge Little is a native of Sebastian County, Ark., and was born in 1851, being the son of Jesse and Mary E. (Tatum) Little. Jesse Little was a native of Pitt County, N. C., born in 1818. In 1838 he became a resident of Sebastian (then Crawford) County, Ark., was married in 1845, and located near Jennie Lind, in that county. He was a farmer, was the owner of 200 acres of land, and died in August, 1887. The mother was born in 1829, is still living, and is the mother of two children: John S. and Thomas E. John S. received his education in the common schools, and at Cane Hill, Washington Co., Ark. He remained on the farm until 1872, when he engaged in teaching, and followed this profession three terms, all in his native county. At the time he commenced teaching he began, also, the study of law, his preceptor being Hon. C. B. Neal. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar at Greenwood, and soon after located at Paris, in Logan County, Ark., and engaged in general practice until May, 1877, when he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected in 1878, 1880 and 1882, serving in all eight years. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served on committee of judiciary, and was chairman on county and probate affairs. In January, 1877, he married Miss Elizabeth Irvin, daughter of Pleasant and Elizabeth Irvin, and a native of Logan County, Ark., born in 1861. Three children were the result of this union: Paul, Jesse and Monte. Judge Little is a member of the Masonic order, Master Mason, is a member of the K. of H., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George Dallas Loder, builder and contractor, was born in Boone County, Ky., opposite North Bend, Ohio, December 12, 1846, and is a son of George R. and Hannah (Wallace) Loder, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was of German descent, his ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania in an early day, and in connection with farming and trading he was engaged in building and contracting. The mother was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of William Wallace, a native of North Ireland. George Dallas grew to manhood in Kentucky, and before completing the builder's trade engaged in trading upon the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He was married in Covington, Ky., to Miss Laura Hedges, daughter of Clayburn Hedges, a native of Virginia, and subse-

quently located in that city, and for many years was connected with the building interests of that place and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1887 he was the successful bidder for the building of the new United States Court-house at Fort Smith, which brought him to this place. Himself and wife worship at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have reared a family of one son and two daughters, viz.: Florence Pearl, a high-school student; Raymond and Beulah. Mr. Loder is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and belongs to the National Union and the Hartford Annuity Insurance Company.

Gilbert Looman, proprietor of a livery and feed stable at Greenwood, was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1829, and is the son of Thomas and Charity (Heddie) Looman. Thomas Looman was born in the State of Tennessee, and was a farmer by occupation. When young he went to Madison County, Ill., married and located there. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and died soon afterward. After his death his widow married John T. Norton, who moved to Dallas County in 1835. Mrs. Norton was born in Kentucky, and died in 1863. She was the mother of four children by Mr. Looman, Gilbert Looman being the second child in order of birth. He was quite small when his father died, and lived with his mother until sixteen years of age. He traveled about for four or five years, visited the "Lone Star State," and then returned to Sebastian County in 1844. In 1853 he married Miss Margaret Byram, who was born in Kentucky in 1831, and seven children were the fruits of this union: Thomas, Mary E. (wife of Virgil McClain), John, Sarah (wife of William Hindman), Ida (wife of William Newsam), Katie and Emma. After marriage Mr. Looman located six miles north of the county seat, where he owned 200 acres of land. In 1885 he moved to Greenwood and established a livery and feed stable; was also proprietor of the Capital Hotel until October, 1888. He keeps six horses, three buggies, a hack, and is the oldest liveryman in Greenwood. He is a Republican in politics, is a Master Mason, and his wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. In 1868 Mr. Looman enlisted in Company E, First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, and was in service eight months, being discharged on account of disability.

R. H. McConnell was born March 6, 1815, in Blount County, Tenn. His father, Samuel McConnell, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Pennsylvania. Early in life he went to Tennessee, where he grew up on a farm. He served throughout the entire War of 1812, and in 1820 immigrated to McMinn County. In 1840 that county was divided, and the part he resided in was named Polk County. He died there in 1849. The mother, Mary (McGill) McConnell, was born in Tennessee, and reared on Duck River. She bore seven children, named as follows: Peggy A., Susan, Eliza J., Marcella, Elizabeth, Robert H. and Isabella (deceased). The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolution, and a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his wife. R. H. McConnell grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Tennessee, and received a good common-school education. In 1842 he married Minerva Hawkins, also a native of Tennessee, who died in 1864, and was the mother of eight children: James H., Samuel K., Mary J., Robert H., Jane A., Mary E., William O. and John (deceased). In 1866 Mr. McConnell married Martha Pitts, a native of Madison County, Miss., and daughter of Samuel and Mary (Frazier) Dufful, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. This union was blessed with but one child, Alma E., who is deceased. While in Tennessee Mr. McConnell served twelve years as justice of the peace, and for four years was president of the county court. During the war he served a short time in the Confederate army, and at the battle of Pea Ridge he supported a battery. In 1853 he came to Sebastian County, which he represented in the Legislature in the years 1856, 1858, 1874, 1878 and 1883. In 1885 he was elected State senator from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, which term of office has just expired. He is one of the influential and highly respected citizens of the county, and himself and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church. He has been a Mason over thirty-two years, and is a member of the "Alliance." In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. John W. McConnell, physician and surgeon for the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, at Huntington, and senior member of the drug firm of McConnell & Brewster, was born in Lawrence County, Mo., in 1855, and is a son of Samuel C. and Catherine (Miller) McConnell, natives of Blount County, East Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., respectively. The father was born in 1826, and when twenty-eight years of age went to Missouri. The mother was born in 1828, and

when young accompanied her parents to Missouri. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McConnell lived in Lawrence County until 1858, when they located near Fort Smith, in Sebastian County, Ark., where they are now successfully engaged in farming. During the war Mr. McConnell served in the Confederate army some time as a forage master. His father, John McConnell, came to the United States from Ireland or Scotland after the Revolution, and served in the War of 1812. He was a farmer and hunter, and died in East Tennessee. Our subject is the eldest of three living children, and after receiving a common-school education attended Cane Hill College. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine, and at the expiration of eighteen months he practiced for two or three years. He then attended the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial Institute, at Little Rock, one year. After practicing two years more he returned to that institution, from which he graduated, in 1884, in a class of fifteen, receiving the first prize for general proficiency. Since that time he has had two students who have graduated from the same college with highest honors. After graduating he lived in Hackett City until 1887, when he came to Huntington, where he enjoys a good town practice. Since November, 1887, he has been engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice. He is a member of the Sebastian County Medical Association at Fort Smith, and is secretary of the Greenwood Medical Association, besides being a member of the State Medical Association. In 1873 he married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. N. B. and Belle McNabb, formerly of Tennessee, where Mrs. McConnell was born. About 1872 the family came to this county. Since the age of eighteen Mr. McNabb has been a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Doctor has a family of two living children, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock in 1880. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, American Legion of Honor, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John McCray, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in the State of Mississippi in 1835, and is a son of Alexander and Keziah (Perkins) McCray. The father was born in Alabama, and was one of the pioneers of Mississippi. He was a man of more than ordinary education and intelligence, and a wealthy land owner and slave holder. He died when his son John was quite young, and the latter was left to fight the battle of life for himself. Until he attained his majority he remained with his mother and assisted her in caring for the younger members of the family. He has one sister and one half sister, who are now living; they are residents of Sebastian County, Ark., and Texas, respectively. During the late Civil War he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and joined the Fort Smith Rifles, under Capt. J. Spark, participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, Poison Springs, and others too numerous to mention. At the close of the war he began working in the quartermaster's department, continuing one year, and then re-engaged in agricultural pursuits and merchandising, which occupations he has carried on up to the present time. He was married to Miss Mattie Ingles, who died about fourteen months later, having borne one child, who died at the age of five months. She was a daughter of Capt. Ingles, a hero of the Mexican War. Mr. McCray's second wife was Miss Martha Collins, who only lived about one year after her marriage. He married his third wife in Arkansas, in 1879. She was a Miss Florence Rogers, and became the mother of three children: Clarence, Clifford and Mary. Mr. McCray is a Democrat, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

A. A. McDonald, circuit court clerk of Sebastian County, Ark., was born in Rhea County, Tenn., in 1863, and is a son of Charles T. and C. E. (Rice) McDonald. The former was born in Virginia in 1831, and January 16, 1859, was married, in Jasper County, Tenn., to Miss Rice. She was born in Tennessee January 12, 1834, and after her marriage removed with her husband to Alabama, thence back to Tennessee, locating near Dayton. Charles McDonald was a soldier in the Confederate army during the late Civil War, being next to the last man to get out of prison at Rock Island, Ill., his exposure there being the cause of his early death. He died about 1868 in Calhoun County, Ark., where he had located previous to the war. His widow then returned with her family to her people in Alabama, but after residing there one year returned to Arkansas in company with her father, George W. Rice. They finally settled in Greenwood, in 1873, where the family have since made their home. The children are

as follows: Emma E., A. A., the subject of this biography, and T. B. Owing to their mother's earnest endeavor and good judgment, they have been reared to intelligent manhood and womanhood. A. A. McDonald has grown up principally in Sebastian County, Ark., and secured a good common-school education. He followed various occupations until August 31, 1884, among which was teaching school, and was then appointed chief deputy in the sheriff's office for Greenwood District, of Sebastian County, and filled this position for over two years. He then resigned the office, and March 1, 1887, accepted a position with Rappenhimer Hardware Co., of Fort Smith, where he worked until June of the same year, and then engaged in the livery business, and worked in the county clerk's office at Greenwood until January 29, 1888. He then became candidate on the Democratic ticket for circuit court clerk, received the nomination, and was elected September 3, 1888. He entered upon the duties of his office October 30, 1888, and, owing to his many sterling business qualities, a bright future is predicted for him. He says that if he ever attains to any prominence in years to come it will be owing to the counsels which he received from a good and intelligent mother, whose advice he has always tried to follow.

Blooming W. McDonough, farmer, was born March 20, 1849, in Caddo Parish, La., and is a son of Wesley F. and Serrenia (Smith) McDonough. The paternal grandparents were of Scotch descent, and were born and reared in Baltimore, Md. They afterward moved to Tennessee, where they died. The maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and himself and wife died in Jackson County, Ala. The father of our subject was born in Virginia, when two years old went to Tennessee, from there he went to Alabama, then to Louisiana, and afterward to Texas. After raising one crop in Franklin County, Ark., he came to this county, but in 1880 went to Montgomery County, where he died in 1883 aged sixty-five. During the trouble with the Indians in Florida he was a volunteer soldier, and he served in the late war three years. The mother was born and reared in Jackson County, Ala., where she was married. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom are living: Blooming W., Joseph B., Thomas J., James B., Sterling P. and Margaret L. Those deceased are Walter W., Mary F., Elizabeth and Roan S. Mrs. McDonough died in Chickasaw Nation in 1887. Blooming W. McDonough lived in Louisiana until nine years of age, and then resided in Texas until sixteen years old. He then came to Arkansas by wagon, where he lived upon his father's farm until of age. He received a common-school education, and January 16, 1870, married Martha J. Berry, daughter of Henry Berry, of Tennessee. Mrs. McDonough was born and reared in Franklin County, Ark., and has borne eight children. Those living are Charles S., Hattie E., Edgar A. P. and Addie Lee. Those deceased are Malonia K., John S., William and Poe Bertie. Mr. McDonough settled upon his present farm in 1872, and now has 118 acres of land, fifty of which he cultivates. He also owns 160 acres of prairie and timber land in Texas. Politically he is a strong Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

Hon. Robert William McFarlane, attorney at law and real estate agent, of Greenwood, Ark., was born in Grayson County, Tex., in 1858, and is a son of Dr. Robert S. and Isabella C. (Norton) McFarlane. The father is of Scotch descent, and was born in Tennessee July 4, 1821, and when about seven years of age was taken to Jackson County, Ala., by his father, Robert McFarlane, where he resided until 1840, when he went to Texas, and for about two years was one of the Texas Rangers. He then returned to Alabama, and from there moved to Arkansas, locating at Dripping Springs, and two years later removed to Sebastian County. He has served as justice of the peace a few years, and was elected to the Arkansas Legislature in 1852, in which body he served with credit. He has been twice married, his first wife, Miss Norton, being born in Tennessee in 1831; she died in 1866. By her he became the father of four children who lived to be grown. He is the descendant of three brothers who emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1716, two brothers settling in Virginia (from one of whom he is descended) and the other in South Carolina. Hon. Robert William McFarlane is the third child and the only son, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools of Sebastian County, supplemented by a course in the State University at Fayetteville, which institution he entered in 1876, and from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1882, the degree of A. M. being conferred upon him two years later. In 1877 he entered the teacher's profession, his first term being taught in the Indian Territory, and continued that occupa-



tion four terms. After leaving college he became a disciple of Blackstone, his studies being carried on under the instructions of Hon. J. S. Little, now circuit judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and in June, 1885, he was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, and has met with good and well-deserved success. He is well versed in legal lore, and is considered one of the leaders of the legal fraternity in Sebastian County. He is quite an extensive dealer in real estate, which, with his profession, brings him in a handsome annual income. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1885 was appointed school examiner of Sebastian County, which office he filled to the satisfaction of all for three years. Mr. McFarlane had but \$75 when admitted to the bar in 1885, and has since purchased 160 acres of improved farming land and six lots in the heart of Greenwood, upon which he has built a cozy cottage, out of his savings in the law. He is unsuccessful in politics, having, as he remarks, invested \$1,000 in politics without any return in the last four years. He is a Master Mason, and is Past Dictator of his lodge in the K. of H. In September, 1885, he became editor and proprietor of the *Greenwood Times*, but at the end of twelve months he sold the paper to H. T. Hampton, and has since confined himself strictly to the practice of law. November 29, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Harris, who was born in Illinois in 1864, and is a daughter of David D. Harris, of Mound City, Ill. She is a worthy and consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. John McGinty is a native of Indiana, was born in 1859, and is a son of Andrew and Cicely (Conry) McGinty, natives of Ireland. In 1848 the father and mother came to the United States, and located in Indiana, where the father farmed until his death in 1881. They reared a family of three children: Michael, John and Agnes. Our subject received a common-school education in Indiana, which he afterward supplemented by attendance at the high-school in North Vernon, Ind. He then entered the medical college at Cincinnati, graduated from that institution in 1882, and later attended the Kentucky College of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1884. After receiving his diploma he returned to his old home in North Vernon, and for three years and a half practiced his profession at that place successfully. Then in the fall of 1887 he took up his abode in Hackett City, where he has since practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. A. H. Gordon. These gentlemen have a large and extended practice, and enjoy the respect and esteem of the community. Dr. McGinty is a member of the K. of H., and is the examining physician of that order. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henry McGreevy, retail lumber dealer, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1849. His parents, John and Mary (O'Connor) McGreevy, were also natives of County Down, and were tillers of the soil, the father dying at the age of thirty-five years. The mother is still living in Ireland, and as far back as the McGreevy family can be traced they have resided on the farm on which she now lives. John and Mary McGreevy became the parents of six children, two of whom are living, Henry and John, who are both residents of the United States. The former received a good education in the national schools of Ireland, and in 1869 concluded to come to America to seek his fortune. He landed in the city of New York, and went directly to Chicago, where he spent about two years, and then took up his abode in Little Rock, Ark., where he resided until 1881, when he came to Fort Smith, and in 1883 engaged in his present business. He was married in the town where he now resides to Miss Rebecca Linder, a daughter of Jacob Linder, one of the early settlers of Fort Smith, and a hero of the Mexican War. Mr. McGreevy is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife is of German extraction.

John S. M. McKamey, who has a stock of general merchandise, cotton, hay, etc., at Huntington, valued at about \$9,000, was born in Roane County, E. Tenn., in 1849, and is the third of a family of three children born to Capt. John C. and Zerelda (Tunnell) McKamey, natives of East Tennessee, born in 1809 and 1811, respectively. The father served as captain in 1838 in one of the Indian wars, but was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Anderson County, Tenn., when our subject was an infant, and in 1852 went with his brother, Harvey McKamey, on a prospecting tour to Arkansas. He died near Little Rock, and his wife died in 1875 in Sebastian County, Ark. The paternal grandfather, John McKamey, was born in Virginia, and was of Scotch descent. The

maternal grandfather, Col. William Tunnell, was also a Virginian by birth, and was of English descent. He served as colonel in the War of 1812, the epaulets and plumes of his uniform now being in the possession of our subject. He represented Anderson County in the Lower House and in the Senate several terms, and died in that county in 1861. John S. M. McKamey came with his mother to Sebastian County in 1867, and November 20, 1873, married Sarah R., daughter of A. T. Bonham, who removed here with her parents from Anderson County, Tenn., in 1870. Mr. Bonham was married twice, his first wife dying in 1881. He commenced business February 19, 1883, under the firm name of McKamey & Davenport. In August of that year Mr. Davenport retired, and the business was continued by J. S. M. McKamey until November 15 of the same year, when Mr. S. E. Smith took an interest, and the firm was McKamey & Smith. Since January, 1885, Mr. McKamey has carried on business alone. He landed here November 22, 1867, with only \$4.75, first taught school in the Choctaw Nation, beginning January 5, 1868, and continuing until June of the same year, making in that time over \$300. The following fall he went to Cane Hill College, remained till May, 1869, and then taught school, and finally bought and settled a farm January, 1 1870. February 19, 1883, he went into the mercantile business. December 1, 1888, he bought an interest in the Kansas & Texas Coal Co., of Huntington, Ark., the sales of which will average \$20,000 per month. He was also elected president of the bank of Huntington. He is a successful man, and has nearly 500 acres of land in different tracts near Huntington, some of which contains coal deposits. Although he began life in humble circumstances, he is now one of the active and enterprising business men of the county. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. They have a family of six children. Mr. McKamey is a Democrat in politics, and for twelve years has been a member of Pulliam Masonic Lodge No. 183, in which he has served as Master. His oldest brother, William T., served four years in the Confederate army, first in the Nineteenth Tennessee Infantry, and afterward in Thomason's legion of sharpshooters, in the Virginia army. He was wounded at Shenandoah, and died in Sebastian County in 1871.

Edmund McKenna, general merchant and cotton buyer, was born in Manchester, England, February 5, 1848, and is a son of Owen and Bridget (McAdams) McKenna, natives of County Monaghan, Ireland, and descendants of the McKennas of Truke. Edmund lost his father when six years old, and his mother died when he was eleven. She had previously come to America with her children, Edmund and Agnes, her uncle, James McAdams, and an elder brother, Frank, having located in Philadelphia. Mrs. McKenna was buried in a cemetery near Norristown, Penn., and Frank died from a wound received while serving as first lieutenant of the Second California Cavalry. Agnes is now the wife of Matthew Mooney, of Philadelphia. In 1857 Edmund started west in the service of a United States officer, and in 1859, on his return to Philadelphia, stopped at Fort Smith, growing to manhood in the home of J. K. McKenzie. He entered the Confederate army, in Cabell's brigade (Gordon's regiment), and served until wounded at Mark's Mills. He lost an eye, and was laid up in the hospital until previous to Price's raid, in which he participated. After the war he clerked three years at Fort Smith for Capt. H. Stone, and then for seventeen years did business as his partner. He then bought Capt. Stone's interest, and has successfully conducted the business up to the present. In the spring of 1888 he started a store at Cameron, Ind. T., which is paying him a good interest. He is the secretary, treasurer and financial head of the Farmers' Alliance Cotton Yard, and is a stockholder in the Western Arkansas Fair Association. He was foreman of the first hook and ladder company organized in Fort Smith, has served his township as alderman, and in 1884 was a candidate for the mayoralty. For some time he served as president of the board of sewer commissioners, but resigned that office on account of his business interests demanding his attention. In 1870 he married Miss Mildred Bostick, who has borne him four sons and one daughter: Jerry, who works in the store; Frank, deceased at the age of five; Hubbard Stone, Edmund, and Agnes, who died at the age of two. In religion Mr. McKenna is liberal. He is Past Master of the Belle Point Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and is Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor.

T. D. Magness is a son of M. J. and Melvina (McClary) Magness, whose

deaths occurred in 1887 and 1858, respectively. In 1881 the father (who was born in 1835) moved from Marion to Washington County, Ark., and two years later to Sebastian County. In 1887 he went to California, and there died the following year. His father, James Magness, was a farmer, born in South Carolina about 1793, and died in 1873. M. J. Magness enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, but afterward joined the Federal troops, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Corinth, Fayetteville and Springfield. He was captured at the latter battle, and was afterward sent on exchange to Mississippi, and received his discharge in 1864. The following are his children: M. E. (Campbell), Elzetta (Barham), Mary (Wilburn), Lou (Zinn), Laura, Hanse, Cora, Willie, Nora and T. D. The latter was born in Marion County, Ark., in 1857, and spent his boyhood days in his native county, and began the battle of life for himself at the early age of seventeen. In 1876 he was married to his second cousin, Samantha Magness, who was born in Marion County, Ark., in 1862, and by her is the father of two children, Lawrence Edgar and an infant unnamed. Mr. Magness became a resident of Sebastian County in 1884, and two years later purchased his present farm of 300 acres. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and a pleasant and comfortable home. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield in 1880. His wife's parents, Hugh and Hulda J. Magness, were born in Tennessee, and subsequently came to Arkansas, where the father followed the occupation of stock raising, and died in 1877. The following are his children who are living: D. A. (Foster), S. J. (Magness), W. T. and Z. M. J. C., C. B. and an infant unnamed are deceased.

Wilson Manus, a successful agriculturist, and the son of Jesse Manus, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., March 15, 1842. The father was also a native of Tennessee, was reared and married in Tennessee; was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He was married twice, and became the father of children by both wives. Wilson Manus was but three years old when both of his parents died, and he has no remembrance of his parents, brothers or sisters. After the death of his father he was bound out to a man by the name of Debord, with whom he staid but a short time, when an uncle by marriage took him and kept him until the breaking out of the late war. In 1857 he was brought to Scott County, Ark., and in 1862 he was conscripted in the Confederate army, and served until the fall of 1863, being under seven different captains. With the idea firm in his mind that he was serving a wrong cause, he determined to escape as soon as possible. In September, 1863, he went to Fort Smith and enlisted in Company C, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, United States Army. Soon after he was transferred to Company F, of the same command, and received an honorable discharge August 8, 1865. He participated in the battle of Saline River, Prairie Grove. A considerable portion of the time he was detailed on scouting service, and in a skirmish near Clarksville, Ark., April 11, 1865, he was wounded in the left thigh and hip, the ball passing clear through and crippling him for life. As a partial compensation he gets a pension. After the war he returned to Sebastian County, where, in 1867, he married Miss Julia Anthony, a native of Scott County, and the daughter of Finis Anthony. Nine children were the fruits of this union: Abraham L., Mary E., Henry W., Daniel G., Tennessee J., Archidephia A., Eva J. L., Audus L. B. and an infant (deceased). Mr. Manus was a Democrat until the war, and since that time he has been a Republican. After marriage he settled upon the farm where he now lives, and where he is engaged in successfully tilling the soil, although he followed merchandising for a short time in connection with his farming interests. He owns 200 acres of land, ninety under cultivation, has been a resident of this county for twenty-one years, and is an honorable man and a good citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is also a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. He received very little schooling, and was not able to read or write until about four years ago. He is deeply interested in the education of his children.

Jesse Martin, farmer and real estate dealer of Mansfield, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in the "Blue Grass State" in 1819, and is a son of Jesse and Jane (Hunter) Martin, who were born in the "Old Dominion," and whose ancestors were among the "F. F. V.'s." Jesse Martin, the father, was born in 1777, and died in Tennessee in 1840. At an early day he removed to Kentucky, and afterward to Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming, and spent the remainder

of his days. His wife was born in 1782, and died in 1882, having borne a family of ten sons and four daughters. The paternal grandfather, John Martin, was born in Virginia, and lived to be one hundred and four years old. He was in the War of 1812, and served two years under Gen. Jackson. His father, James Martin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was on the staff of Gen. Washington. He also lived to be one hundred and four years old. Jesse Martin spent his boyhood days in Tennessee, and received a fair English education, and at the age of twenty-one years began working for himself. In 1866 he removed to Arkansas and settled in Ashley County, removing to Montreal, Sebastian County, in 1869. Here he resided until the winter of 1887-88, when he came to Mansfield. He is real estate agent for the 'Frisco Railroad Company, and for forty-four years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. In 1841 he was married to Miss Martha Jane McDaniel, who was born in Tennessee in 1824, and is a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Cox) McDaniel, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a mechanic and farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born nine children: Jane, (deceased), John, a daughter (Mrs. L. P. Powell), Samuel B., James J., Thomas F., Louisa, Wiley O. and Margaret E. In 1861 Mr. Martin enlisted in Company I, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, and served with Gens. Bragg, Johnson and Hood, and with them participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Rocky Fall, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. He was discharged in 1865, after Johnston's surrender.

Joseph H. Martin, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1844, and is a son of Patrick and Sarah (Lee) Martin, natives of Virginia, who accompanied their parents to Williamson County, Tenn., where they married. They then settled in Maury County, and a few years later removed to Obion County, Tenn., where they still live. Mr. Martin is a well-to-do farmer, and both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Church. Thomas Martin, the grandfather, was of Irish descent, and died in Maury County when Patrick was a small boy. Joseph H. Martin is the fifth of a family of six children, and when young attended school but little. In 1863 he joined Company K, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, under Gen. Forrest, with whom he remained until the close of the war. He operated in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and participated in the engagements at Nashville, Franklin, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, and was through the Atlanta campaign. He was also at West Plain at the time of the surrender. After the war he returned home, and December 28, 1865, married Lucinda, daughter of Joseph and Ruth Hogan, a native of Virginia, who when young went to Indiana, where they were married and Mrs. Martin was born. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan had a family of nine children, eight of whom are living. About three years after the birth of Mrs. Martin they removed to Obion County, Tenn., where they died in 1884 and 1870, respectively. Mr. Martin lived in Maury County for two years after his marriage, and in 1878 came to Sebastian County, settling upon his present farm, which was then but little improved. This was situated just south of the present site of Huntington, and consisted at first of eighty acres. Mr. Martin since has sold about forty acres for town lots, the tract being known as Martin's addition to Huntington. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Seymour in 1868.

H. P. Mayers, of the firm of Shelby & Mayers, dealers in furnishing goods, hats, etc., at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in 1858, and is the son of Abraham G. and Jane Buchanan (Gilly) Mayers. The father was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1807, and when a young man made his way southward, and was married at Natchez, Miss., to Miss Jane B. Gilly, who was a native of New Orleans, born in 1814. A romantic story is connected with their courtship and marriage, as Miss Gilly, then a beautiful young woman, eloped with her lover, and they were married on board a steamer on the Mississippi River. When Fort Smith was in its infancy, and still a barrack, containing then a few soldiers, whose duty it was to quell any hostile movement displayed by the savage tribes upon the border, this couple landed here, in 1840, and Abraham G. Mayers was appointed Indian agent, which position he filled for several years. He was one of the earliest and leading merchants of the place. He was editor of the *Thirty-fifth Parallel*, one of the earliest newspapers of Fort Smith. He was also postmaster at Fort Smith at the opening of the Civil War, and during the

bloody struggle was stationed at Fort Washita, in the Indian Territory, in charge of the Government commissary. He was one of the pioneers of Fort Smith, was a man of unusual enterprise, and when he died, in 1870, this community mourned the loss of one of its most respected citizens. Jane B. Mayers died August 27, 1885. By her marriage she had become the mother of seven children, three of whom are still living: Howard S., Jennie B., wife of T. J. Cunningham, and H. P., the subject of this sketch. H. P. Mayers was of German extraction. He was taken to Tennessee by his parents, and afterward to New Orleans, where he remained until about 1869. From 1875 to the fall of 1880 he was connected with the post-office in Fort Smith, and afterward traveled for Scott, Jones & Co., of St. Louis, for a year. August 15, 1887, he became a member of the present firm with Mr. Edwin Shelby. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, is a Democrat in politics, and is a Sir Knight and Captain of the uniform rank K. of P., Fort Smith Division, No. 9.

J. H. Mershon, ex-Deputy United States Marshal, and dealer in real estate at Fort Smith, Ark., is a Kentuckian, was born in 1838, and grew to manhood in London, the county seat of Laurel County. He is of French descent, and a son of William and Nancy Mershon, the former being born in Kentucky in 1801. He was the proprietor of a large tan-yard in London, and was a leading politician of Southeast Kentucky, but during the early settlement of Kansas moved westward, and located in that State, where he remained two years. From there he went to Northwest Texas, and there died during the war, in 1863. His wife died in 1870. His father, Titus Mershon, was also a Kentuckian, a Whig in politics, and was one of the leading politicians of the day. J. H. Mershon and his youngest brother served in the Federal army in the late war, being a member of the Second Kansas Cavalry, and was promoted as follows: Corporal, commissary-sergeant, first duty sergeant, orderly-sergeant and first lieutenant. He received his discharge at Lawrence, Kas., August 11, 1865, and went directly to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was married on the 3d of September, 1865, to Ellen M. Roberts, a relative of Gov. Silas Woodson, and removed to Wise County, Tex., where their first child was born and died. On account of the ill health of his wife he returned to Labette County, Kas., where he spent one year, thence to Jasper County, Mo., where he purchased a farm and began tilling the soil. Here another child was born, but only lived a very short time. Shortly after he took his wife to Troy, Kas., where she died of consumption, at the home of her mother. Mr. Mershon then sold out all his property in Missouri, and came to Fort Smith, Ark., with the intention of soon joining his brothers in Texas, but, liking the town, engaged in the grocery business, which he followed about a year. About this time he met Miss Minnie Simmons, a school-teacher, and they were afterward married. Their union has been blessed in the birth of four children, only two of whom are living: Maggie and Arthur. Willie W. died at the age of five and a half years, being very delicate from his birth. After his marriage Mr. Mershon resided on a farm for about two years, and then came to Fort Smith, and became Deputy United States Marshal, serving twelve years, a longer period than any of his successors have served. He was instrumental in bringing many notorious characters to justice, prominent among whom was Bully Joseph. He retired from office in 1887, and has since been engaged in the mercantile and real estate business. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. for the past ten years. He rode Lexington, a Kentucky horse, at the great post stake, at New Orleans, when he beat Lacompe, Highlander and Arrow. His brother, F. L. Mershon, served in the Confederate army three years during the late war, and then returned to Wise County, Tex., where he has served two terms as county treasurer, and polled more votes than any other man who has ever run for office in the county. His brother, William H., served in the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, as first sergeant, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He returned to Wise County, Tex., after the war, and has been county school commissioner several terms.

Rudolph Metzger, contractor and builder, was born in Staufen, Baden, Germany, October 16, 1851. He received his education in Baden, Germany, his parents being Rudolph Metzger and Theresia (Haas) Metzger. The father was a joiner, carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and imparted his knowledge to his son. In March, 1881, Rudolph came to America, and until 1882 worked at his trade in Centralia, Ill. He came to Fort Smith April 16 of that year, beginning

business for himself, and has since been permanently identified with the building interests of his place. While in his native country he married Amelia Straub, who was buried here December 29, 1886. She was daughter of George and Theresia Straub. They live in Griesheim, Baden, Germany. Amelia (Straub) Metzger was mother of one son and three daughters, viz: Rudolph was born April 20, 1876; Mary Katharine was born April 7, 1878; Annie Amelia was born September 20, 1879, in Staufen, Baden, Germany; Theresia was born December 22, 1884, in Fort Smith, Ark. Mr. Rudolph Metzger afterward married Miss Margarita Geheb, August 16, 1887. Margarita (Geheb) Metzger was born August 15, 1863, in Fort Smith, Ark., her parents being Adam and Margarita (Pfirim) Geheb, both born in Brissberg, Bafern, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger are both members of the St. Bonifacius Roman Catholic Church, and to them one child has been born, August 6, 1888, named Margarita Theresia. His residence is on the corner of Bryned Street, No. 720. Mr. Metzger has built many residences and store buildings in this city, and he was the builder of the Howard school-house and the Grand Masonic Temple, one of the finest buildings in Fort Smith. He is a member of the church committee, and belongs to the Catholic Knights.

Dr. Julius Meyer, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, February 16, 1852, and is a son of Dr. Marcus and Mosigne (Rothschild) Meyer, natives of the same city as himself, and born December 9, 1812, and June 14, 1820, respectively. The father was a professor of medicine in a university in Copenhagen, and was the author of Meyer's Dictionary of the Danish Language. He was also translator of Webster's Dictionary into the Danish and German languages, and died June 27, 1885. Dr. Julius Meyer is the only one of his seven children who has crossed the ocean. He reached American soil in 1869, landing at New York City, and came almost directly to St. Louis, Mo. He graduated from the literary department of the Copenhagen University in 1866, and from the medical department in 1868. From St. Louis he went to Peirce City, where he was engaged in keeping books until 1870, then went to Ozark County, where he began practicing medicine in partnership with Dr. Jack Patrick. From 1876 to 1878 he practiced his profession in Jackson County, and then spent several years in traveling, and was manager of a lumber company for some time. He came to Fort Smith, Ark., September 28, 1886, where he has been proprietor of the Cleveland Hotel since January 5, 1887. He is doing a prosperous business, and has a large patronage from the traveling public. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden. December 25, 1886, he was married to Miss Laura Kyle, who was born in Shannon County, Mo., January 28, 1859, a daughter of James and Caroline (Harveson) Kyle. The father was born in Kentucky, and was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek in 1862. He was first lieutenant under Gen. Price, and was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. The mother was born in Illinois, and died October 3, 1879. They were the parents of nine children, two living, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Mahala West, of Fort Smith.

Capt. Dudley Milam, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of John and Levisa (Hamby) Milam, who were born in North Carolina, and when young went to Hickman County, Tenn., where they married, and where the father died at the age of about forty-two years. The mother spent her last days in Boone County, Ark., where she lived to be sixty years of age. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, being a participant in the battle of New Orleans, and was a blacksmith, wood workman and farmer by occupation. He was an old-time Democrat, and a son of Jordan Milam, who served seven years in the Revolutionary War, and died in Arkansas at the age of one hundred and ten years. Capt. Dudley Milam is the eldest of seven children, and was born in Hickman County, Tenn., February 9, 1826. He was reared on a farm, and received just enough education to enable him to read, and at the early age of fifteen years began earning his own living. He was of a rather roving disposition, and spent several years' earnings in traveling in different States. During the Mexican War he spent nine months in Capt. Whitfield's company, and at the end of that time was discharged from active duty on account of sickness, and then returned to Tennessee, and in 1847 came to Franklin County, Ark., locating soon after in Johnson County, where he was married, in 1852, to Miss Lennet Wood, who was born in North Carolina October 16, 1825. Since 1857 they have resided in Sebastian County, where he owns a fertile farm of 100 acres, with about fifty acres under cultivation. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Oliver Bassham's company, Confederate service,

and at the end of three months joined Capt. Leister's company, but two months later this company split, and Capt. Leister joined the Federal forces. Mr. Milam was then elected captain of the company. At Mark's Mill, in Bradley County, Ark., he was leading a battalion of advance skirmishers, and in the heat of the battle he was struck by a minie-ball in the left ankle joint, the bone being so shattered that his leg had to be amputated a little below the knee. This was done in April, 1863. He has been the hero of two wars, and is yet hale and hearty, and has never had to pay a doctor's bill for himself in his life. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and is the father of seven children: Emeline P. (deceased), Kansas, William M. (deceased), John, Wood B., Lennet A. and Frances E. Mrs. Milam is a member of the Methodist Church.

John G. Miller, of the lumber firm of Miller & Dyke, Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Indiana in 1842, and is the son of W. B. and Sarah A. Miller. W. B. Miller was a native of England, a miller by trade, and came to America with his parents at the age of eight years, locating in Dearborn County, Ind. A stone mill, erected by him in Dearborn County in 1839, is still in operation, and is run by the youngest son of the family. Mr. Miller was here married, and here passed a long and useful life. The Miller family belonged to the Methodist Church, and were among the higher classes of the English people. John G. Miller was reared and educated in Indiana, and there served an apprenticeship to the milling and flouring business. During the Civil War he was a member of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, in which he served three years. After the war he continued in the milling business until he came to Arkansas in 1870, where he located at Georgetown, and in that vicinity ran a saw-mill for several years. The place was subsequently called Piney Station. Mr. Miller moved to Clarksville, Johnson County, in 1877, and from there came to Fort Smith in 1879, entered the saw-mill and lumber business, and now manufactures sash, doors, blinds, etc., on a large scale. He married Miss Mary J. Trester, a native of Indiana, in 1867, and to them were born five children: Carl, Daisy, May and Florence. Their third child, Roy, died at the age of five years. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of H., and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since twelve years of age.

Mrs. Mary Miller, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1842, and is a daughter of Conrad and Mary A. Sanger, who were also natives of Bavaria. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and in 1846 came to America, landing at New Orleans, and after residing at Louisville, Ky., for a short time, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was residing when the Civil War broke out. He joined the Thirty-second Ohio Regiment, United States Army, and after going to the front was never afterward heard from. His father was also a Bavarian, and belonged to the gentry of Germany. The maternal grandfather, John N. Ragena, was born in Baden, was a talented physician and the highest officer in Baden. Mrs. Mary Miller was brought to America when about fourteen years of age, and became a resident of Fort Smith in 1866. She has been married twice, her first husband being a Mr. Peter Shumes, whom she married when only sixteen years of age. Five children were born to this union: Henry, a manufacturer; Peter, a printer; William, a barber; Philip and Katie, the latter the wife of Theodore Vogel. She was afterward again married. She has given all her children a good start in life, and is now worth about \$20,000, which she has made by her own industry and good management.

Dr. Thomas C. Miller, of Dayton, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in Jennings County, Ind., October 23, 1846, and is a son of Jonathan M. and Helen M. (Thomas) Miller, who were born in Indiana in 1823, and New York in 1828, respectively. They were married in Indiana, August 29, 1844, and were early settlers of that State. In 1856 they removed to Clinton County, Mo., in 1862 went to Effingham County, Ill., and in 1868 went to Caldwell County, Mo. In 1880 they became residents of Dayton. The father died here November 15, 1887, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother died March 1, 1885. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Robert Miller, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of North Carolina. He was an early pioneer of Jennings County, Ind., during the days when, for safety, they attended church carrying a gun on the shoulder. He reared a large family, and died near Paris, Ind., about 1855. The maternal grandfather, Dewitt C. Thomas, was born in New York, settled in Indiana in an early day, and afterward removed to Illinois. Late in life he returned to Indiana, where he died. Dr. Miller is the

eldest of a family of seven sons and one daughter. He attended common schools in Indiana, Missouri and Illinois before the age of seventeen, when he joined Company E, Sixty-second Illinois Veteran Infantry. He entered the army February 24, 1864, and served until discharged, March 23, 1866. He served as hospital steward in Arkansas after October, 1865, having joined the army at Little Rock, Ark. He fought in no regular engagements, but participated in many skirmishes. December 8, 1865, he was married at Fort Smith to Eunice, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Bader, natives of Germany, where they were reared and married. Mr. Bader served in the United States army after coming to America, and died at Fort Smith in 1848. Mrs. Miller is a native of New York, and has borne ten children, five of whom are living. After the war Mr. Miller went to Illinois, and at once began to study medicine at Mason, with Dr. M. McCarty. A year later he moved to Caldwell County, Mo., and then began to practice at Proctorville. In 1869 he located near Dayton, in which town he built the first house, the following year. He soon started a drug store in connection with his medical work, and about 1871 succeeded in having the Hodges Prairie Post-office removed to his place of business. He then named it the Dayton Post-office, and served as postmaster two years. Some years later he also engaged in the general mercantile business. He is one of the leading spirits in all enterprises for the advancement of the country in this neighborhood, and himself and wife are zealous and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a farm of sixty-one acres near Dayton, and is a well-to-do man, although he began life in humble circumstances. He is a strong Republican, and in 1868 cast his first presidential vote for Grant. He belongs to the G. A. R., Pea Ridge Post No. 45, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment at Huntington. He is a Mason, having joined Reid Lodge No. 163, in Scott County, in 1872.

Charles Milor was born in Floyd County, Ky., October 4, 1818, and died January 12, 1887. He was the son of James Milor and Martha (Boles) Milor, who were married in 1806. James Milor was the son of Charles Milor, an Englishman, who came from England to Rockingham County, Va., in an early day. Martha Boles was the daughter of James Boles and Nellie (Stanley) Boles, who spent most of their lives in Surrey County, North Carolina. They were extensive slaveholders. James Milor and Martha (Boles) Milor moved to Floyd County, Ky., in 1811. He was a farmer on the Big Sandy River. He was murdered August 19, 1822. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. Mary Stevens, Colchester, Ill.; Col. Alfred Milor, Grandview, Ind.; John (deceased), Judge Charles Milor (deceased), being the youngest child. Charles Milor's chances for school were very limited, except when he went to the State University, Bloomington, Ind., a short time. He took advantage of the public library, and by attentive reading and hard studying acquired a good English education, and in time became one of the best read men in the community in which he resided. He was known to have a most remarkable memory. He was a Republican, but never affiliated with the extreme wing of the party. He always ran independently. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He settled in Arkansas in 1838. He was justice of the peace four years, and was county and probate judge of Sebastian County two terms. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate, filling the duties of that office with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the constituents. He then returned to his farm. In 1876 he was again elected to represent Sebastian County in the State Legislature, serving one term. From that time until his death he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He was married December 12, 1849, to Miss Emiline Tyree, who was born in Franklin County, Ark., March 14, 1833, and by her became the father of four children, two living: Blanche Mary, who married Samuel H. Rains, son of Gen. James S. Rains, of Dallas County, Tex.; Mrs. Martha J. Thompson, of Washington County, Ark. His wife died on the 14th of October, 1860. December 15, 1862, he married Miss Amanda Largen, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are living: Aurora, Charles, Flora (deceased), Fannie C., Mollie, Alfred W., Lola Pearl, Louis Chester. Mrs. Amanda (Largen) Milor is a native of Corroll County, Va., born May 11, 1839, and is the third child of nine, and a member of the Christian Church; she is a daughter of James and Thersa (Hawks) Largen, who were born in 1810 and 1814, and died in 1858 and 1882, respectively. They moved from Virginia to Georgia, thence to Franklin County, Ark., reaching the latter State in 1848, where they engaged in farming. Their grandparents, William and Nancy (Dalton) Largen, were born and spent their lives in Virginia, and were among the wealthy planters of that country.



Lawrence Mivelaz, proprietor of the LeGrande Hotel at Fort Smith, was born in Switzerland in 1848. His parents, Louis and Annie (Bhena) Mivelaz, were both natives of Switzerland. The father owned the stage company in Switzerland before coming to America, and afterward followed agricultural pursuits in New Albany, Ind. He died at the age of fifty-five years. His wife is now alive and residing in Little Rock, Ark. Lawrence Mivelaz attained his growth in Indiana, and was a cook by occupation. He was married in Kentucky in 1870, and went to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained three years, and then came back to the old homestead in Indiana. He here remained for eleven years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he went to Little Rock, Ark., where he remained one year, and then came to Fort Smith, where he was in the McKibben's Hotel one year, after which he became the proprietor of the LeGrande, and has remained in that capacity ever since. He was married in Louisville, Ky., to Mary Bardelle, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and who is the daughter of Michael Bardelle, a native of Strausberg, Germany, and Catherine (Hitler) Bardelle. Her father was a miller by occupation, came to America in 1846, located in Kentucky, and is still there. For twenty years he kept a livery stable, and for twenty-two years was a grocer at Louisville, Ky., where he has resided for forty-two years, in his own home. Mivelaz's paternal grandfather was also a miller, and the family have owned a mill, called the Bardelle Mill, for over 100 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Mivelaz were born seven children: Willie, Josephine, Louie, Lena, Maggie, Joseph and Amealia. Mr. Mivelaz is the owner of the old homestead in Northern Indiana, is the owner of eleven lots and four houses in Fort Smith, and the fine hotel is capable of accommodating from sixty-five to seventy individuals. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

George W. Moore, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1832, his parents being John and Lavinia (Kincaid) Moore, who were born in Georgia in 1798, and Tennessee in 1796, respectively. They were married in Maury County, Tenn., and, after two years' residence in Indiana, went to Giles County, Tenn. In 1859 Mr. Moore removed to Lawrence County, of that State, where the father died in 1865. Mrs. Moore died in Giles County in 1846. Mr. Moore was of Irish descent, and lost his father when a boy in Georgia. He afterward accompanied his mother to Tennessee, where he learned the blacksmith's trade and engaged in farming. He was twice married. The maternal grandfather of our subject, David Kincaid, was born in Pennsylvania, and when young went to Giles County, Tenn., where he passed the remainder of his life. George W. Moore is the fifth of a family of eight children. He lived upon a farm during his boyhood, and received a common-school education. Upon attaining his majority he began life for himself by clerking. He worked the first year for \$75, the second for \$200, and the third year he received \$300. He then established himself in business at Mooresville, Marshall Co., Tenn., and remained there until the war, when he sold out and enlisted in Company E, Fifty-third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until discharged in June, 1865, at Johnson's Island, on Lake Erie. He enlisted as a private, but in September, 1862, was made first lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war. He was captured at Fort Donelson during his first engagement, and for several months was held a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was then exchanged at Vicksburg, and in September, 1862, rejoined his company. After participating in the fights at Jackson, Miss., Mission Ridge and New Hope he was captured again, after an all-night struggle. He was then imprisoned at Johnson's Island one year, or until the close of the war. Returning to Marshall County, Tenn., he was, in 1868, married in Madison County to Sarah, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Timothy P. and Catherine Jones, who were formerly from North Carolina. Mrs. Moore was born in Madison County, Tenn., where her mother died. After the war Mr. Moore again engaged in business at Culleoka, Maury Co., Tenn. He remained there until 1872, and then farmed in Jackson County upon land settled by Mrs. Moore's grandfather many years before. In 1880 he came to Fort Smith, and for two and a half years kept a grocery store, since which time he has farmed with success. He is an active and enterprising citizen, and owns a farm of 120 acres, ninety-five acres being under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had eight children, six of whom are living. Two of these belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as do their parents. Mr. Moore cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, in 1856, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Ira Lain Morris, a wealthy farmer of Sebastian County, Ark., is a son of Enoch and Mary (Sexton) Morris, both of whom were born in North Carolina, the former in 1794 and the latter in 1796. The family first came from Wales at an early day, and located in North Carolina, where the Sextons, who were of English birth, had also settled. Here the parents were married, and lived until 1827, when they moved to De Kalb County, Ga., and made that State their home the remainder of their days. The father was an expert carpenter, and was very handy with tools of all kinds, and in connection with his trade carried on farming. He died while visiting his children in Texas, in 1884, his wife having died in Paulding County, Ga., in 1868. They were devoted members of the Methodist Church, and were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living. Four sons served in the Confederate army during the late war. The fifth child of the family, Ira Lain Morris, was born in Davidson County, N. C., April 17, 1825, and was reared on a farm, but received but little early education, as his boyhood days were spent on the Cherokee Purchase in Georgia, there being very few schools in the region at that time. He afterward acquired a sufficient knowledge of the common English branches to enable him to acquire himself creditably in the transaction of business, and he is now considered one of the most intelligent men in the community in which he resides. In 1847 he was married to Miss Nancy J. Simes, who was born in De Kalb County, Ga., January 14, 1829, and by her is the father of twelve children: Mary J., Sarah A., James W., William J., Martha E., George L., Frances O., Amanda M. (deceased), Enoch H., Nancy C., Charles H. (deceased), and Jennie L. In 1853 Mr. Morris moved to Texas, and during thirteen years in that State was a resident of the following counties: Cass, Wood and Upshire. In 1866 he came to Sebastian County, where he has since made his home, and is the owner of 320 acres of fertile land. The family are all members of the Methodist Church, and he is a Democrat and Mason. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Company R, Texas Volunteer Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war. The chief battle in which he participated was Yellow Bayou, and he was neither wounded nor taken prisoner during his service.

George L. Morris, a progressive farmer of Sebastian County, and the owner of 141 acres of land, fifty-six of which are under cultivation, is a son of Ira L. and Nancy J. (Simes) Morris, and was born in Wood County, Tex., January 10, 1860. At the age of six years he was brought to Sebastian County, Ark., and was reared in White Oak Township, his early life being spent in farming and attending the district schools. He received sufficient early education to enable him to transact all his business affairs, and at the age of twenty years was sent to school for the greater part of the year by his father, whose habit had been to give his sons their liberty at the age of twenty, or to school them one year. George L. accepted the latter, and made good use of his time while in school. Having lived a life of single blessedness until March 26, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Medora A. Kersey, a daughter of William Kersey, and by her is the father of three children: Clara E., Monta C. and Maud E. Mrs. Morris was born in Greenwood, Ark., March 25, 1861, and she and Mr. Morris are members of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Morris having been a steward in the same since he was seventeen years of age. He is a Democrat politically, and is considered by all an honorable, enterprising and intelligent young man.

Charles Munder, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg in 1821, and is a son of Charles and Dorodtha Munder, who were also natives of Wurtemberg, the former being a civil engineer, and a son of William Munder, who was a farmer and an only son. Charles Munder, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, learned the stone-cutter's trade in his native land, and at the age of twenty-eight years came to America, landing at New York City. He only remained a short time in this place, then went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for about two months. After a residence of three months in Cincinnati, Ohio, he located in St. Louis, Mo., where he made his home for nearly two years. He next took up his abode in Louisville, Ky., thence to Bradford, Ind., and back again to Louisville, and then to Memphis, Tenn., where he worked in the navy yard. He came to Fort Smith in 1853, and here has since made his home and worked at his trade. During the late war he served in the Confederate army, and is now a Democrat in politics. He was married in Fort Smith to Miss Amelia Euper, by whom he became the

father of five children, Paulina, Charley, Amelia, Anton and M. M. Amelia is deceased. The mother and children are members of the Catholic Church.

Hon. Caswell B. Neal, attorney at law and real estate agent, of Greenwood, is a native of Anderson County, Tenn., where he was born in 1829, being the son of John O. and Permella (Young) Neal, and grandson of Daniel Neal, who was a native of Ireland. John O. Neal was born in Russell County, Va., in 1793, and was a young man when he went to Whitley County, Ky., where Daniel Neal died. About 1820 John O. Neal went to Tennessee, and soon after married Miss Permella Young, who was born in the State of Virginia, Spottsylvania County, in 1808. She is still living, but her husband died in Tennessee in 1878. They were the parents of eight children, only three now living: Caswell B., John R., who is a member of Congress from Chattanooga District, in Tennessee, and is now serving his second term, and Henry C., who is an itinerant minister in Holston Conference in Tennessee, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Hon. Caswell B. Neal was educated at Strawberry Plains, in Jefferson County, Tenn., and at the age of twenty-one he entered the teacher's profession, receiving \$10 per month for compensation, and paying \$2 per month for board. This was in Anderson County, Tenn. In 1848 he went to Scott County, Ill., and taught here four terms. In 1852 he returned to his native State, and became employed in the chancery court's office in Madisonville, Monroe Co., Tenn. He was there two years, and during that time became a disciple of Blackstone, his preceptor being Hon. George Brown, who now lives in Knoxville, Tenn. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar at Madisonville, and afterward left his native State, and in January, 1860, he became a citizen of Greenwood, Sebastian Co., Ark., where he resumed his practice. He was a Whig in politics before the war, but since then he has affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1862 he was elected State representative, and in 1864 he was re-elected from Sebastian County, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1870 he was again elected as representative, and it was this Legislature that passed the articles of impeachment against Gov. Powell Clayton and John McClure, chief justice of the State. Hon. C. B. Neal was chosen to present the charges before the Senate and prosecute the same. This service he performed to the satisfaction of his party. He was also complimented by the Democratic vote for speaker of the House. He has devoted his time to his profession, his practice extending from Arkansas to Red River, and is one of the leading legal lights in Sebastian County. He has been wonderfully successful financially, and is the largest land-holder in Western Arkansas. He owns 1,500 acres, and at one time was the owner of 3,000 acres. He also owns fine property in Greenwood, about one-third of the village. In 1858 he married Miss Susan Inge, who was a native of Alabama, born in 1835, and who became the mother of four children: John M., dealer in stock; Caswell B., salesman in Greenwood; William H., attorney with his father, and Thomas W. Mrs. Neal died in 1876, and in 1878 Mr. Neal married Mrs. M. A. Robertson *nee* Brazier. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church; he is a Knight Templar, and has been a Master Mason for thirty-five years.

Anton Neis, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Alsace, France, in 1818, and is a son of Joseph and Susie (Aesanstack) Neis. The former was a butcher by trade, and also kept a hotel. His grandfather came to America with Marquis de Lafayette, and assisted the colonists in their struggle for freedom, returning home in safety. Joseph and Susie Neis died in their native land, having become the parents of five children, Anton being their youngest born. The latter learned the trade of butcher, and at the age of twenty-one years came to the United States, landing at New York City. He soon after went to Frankfort, Ky., where he worked at his trade for two years, and while in that city cast his first presidential vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison. From Frankfort he went to New Orleans, but after a short stay in that city went to Lexington, Mo., where he made his home for two years. Under the bankrupt law, during Harrison's administration, he was entirely broken up, losing about \$8,000. After this he left Lexington and returned to New Orleans, where he began following his trade once more. In 1844 he came to Fort Smith, where he has since resided, and where he was married, about one year after his arrival, to Miss Catherine Sengel, by whom he became the father of five children: Susie, widow of Gen. Bonneville; Louise, widow of Charles Robinson; Tony, Albert, and Katie, who died at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Anton Neis was working at his trade in Fort Smith when Gen. Taylor was preparing for the Mexican War, and was requested

by the latter to join his command. He did so, and left Fort Smith November 1, 1845, and served throughout the entire war, being accompanied by his wife. He was afterward in a number of fights with the Indians, the principal engagements being with the Pawnees, and in one of their fights on Blue Creek, Neb., killed 130 Indians and lost only one man. The Indians were armed with bows and arrows. In 1849 he was sent to work in a saw-mill, where he met with an accident, and was seriously injured, but received no compensation from the Government until Grover Cleveland was elected President, since which time he has been receiving a pension. He has been engaged in butchering and in hotel-keeping in Fort Smith for many years, and is doing a satisfactory business. The family attend the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views.

Wiley Nelson, farmer, was born in Sevier County, Ark., in 1840, and is a son of William and Sarah (Mitchell) Nelson, who were born in North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. They removed from Alabama to Sevier County, Ark., about 1837, where the father died when our subject was three years old, and the mother died during the war. Mr. Nelson was of Irish descent, and Mrs. Nelson was a member of the Methodist Church. Wiley received a very limited education when a lad, and upon the outbreak of the war joined Company F, Nineteenth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, being first stationed at the Arkansas post. He then spent nearly three months imprisoned at Camp Douglas, now Chicago, after which he was taken to Richmond, Va., where he was exchanged and sent to the Army of Tennessee, at Chattanooga. He participated in the Georgia and Atlanta campaign, returning with Gen. Hood, and after the engagements at Franklin and Nashville joined Johnston's army in North Carolina, with which he surrendered. He then returned to Sevier County, where he was married, in 1865, to Helen, daughter of the Hon. David Carroll and Catherine Price. Mr. and Mrs. Price were born and reared in Alabama and Kentucky, respectively, and Mrs. Nelson is a native of Crawford County, Ark. Mrs. Price died in 1870, but Mr. Price is still a resident of Washington County, Ark. He was a soldier in one of the Indian wars, and represented Crawford County in the Legislature when it included Sebastian County. For many years he served as justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have a family of nine children. After the war they settled in Washington County, and in 1878 came to Sebastian County, where Mr. Nelson rented land for five years. He then purchased his present farm of 110 acres, near Huntington. In politics he is a Democrat, his first presidential vote having been cast for Seymour. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and one of the self-made and respected citizens of the township.

Richard Nevill was born in Fort Smith, Ark., in 1856, and is a son of James and Mary Nevill, the former being a native of County Leitrim, Ireland. He came to the United States at an early day, and participated in the Florida and Texas Wars. He was a sergeant in the United States Army under Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville, and afterward came to Fort Smith and purchased land, which is now known as the Nevill Addition to Fort Smith. Richard Nevill, his son, grew to manhood in the latter town, and received a good English education. In 1878 he left the paternal roof and went to New Mexico, and worked at the blacksmith's trade, at which he had previously worked in Fort Smith and in Las Vegas. He returned to Fort Smith in the spring of 1882, and soon after engaged in his present business, which is bringing him in a comfortable income. He is unmarried, and in his political views is a Democrat. He attends the Catholic Church.

Willis W. Nolen, farmer and general trader, was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1827, and is a son of James and Nancy (Anderson) Nolen, natives of South Carolina, who, after their marriage, removed to West Tennessee in an early day. In 1847 they removed to Hempstead County, Ark., where the mother died in 1865 and the father in 1875. They were members of the Methodist and Baptist Churches, respectively. James Nolen, the grandfather of our subject, served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and was a son of Irish parents. Willis W. was the fourth of a family of four sons and three daughters. At the age of seventeen he left home to work on a farm in Hempstead County, Ark. In 1849 he married Susan, daughter of Andrew and Rachel Henderson, a native of Illinois. Mr. Henderson died in that State, and the family afterward came to Arkansas, prior to 1844. The mother died in Texas. In 1869 Mr. Nolen came to Sebastian County, and until 1880 farmed and traded at various places. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Lavaca with

M. Harwood for two years, after which he continued in business alone until retiring in the winter of 1897-98. He is one of the wealthy business men of the town, and himself and wife are highly respected members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the war he served nearly four years in the Confederate army. He was one year in Company E, Twentieth Arkansas Infantry, and afterward in Bryant's regiment of cavalry. He operated in Arkansas, Mississippi and Indian Territory, and was discharged in the Territory at the close of the war. Besides many skirmishes he participated in the battles at Vicksburg and Corinth, and accompanied Steele through Arkansas. He was formerly a Whig in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor, but since the war has been a Democrat.

Bernard O'Keeffe, merchant of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in May, 1863, and is the son of Hugh and Mary (Murphy) O'Keeffe, who were among the sturdy yeomanry of County Wicklow. The family have lived on the same farm in the "Emerald Isle" for several generations, and the old homestead is now occupied by Mary (Murphy) O'Keeffe and four of her children. She was formerly a teacher in the national schools of Ireland. Her husband died March 17, 1876, at the age of eighty-three years, both families being devoted members of the Roman Catholic Church. They were the parents of six children: John, Anastasia, Jennie, Pat, Bernard and Joseph. September 10, 1883, Bernard O'Keeffe embarked on the steamer Republic for America, and landed at New York City on the 21st of September, remaining only one day in that city. He came almost immediately to Fort Smith, and here commenced life as a clerk, which occupation received his attention for about three and a half years, and then he engaged in the mercantile business for himself, his brother, Pat O'Keeffe, who came to the United States in 1887, being in his employ. Mr. O'Keeffe took out his naturalization papers in the fall of 1883. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

John L. Oneal was born December 26, 1834, in Bedford County, Tenn., and is a son of Wiley and Phebe (LaRue) Oneal. His paternal grandfather was born in Virginia, of Irish parents, and was a soldier in the Revolution. The maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia, who immigrated to Tennessee in an early day. Wiley J. Oneal, the father, was born and reared upon a farm in Bedford County, Tenn., and during the late war served in the Confederate army. After being discharged in the Indian Territory he went to Texas, where he immigrated in 1860, and there died in 1884, aged seventy-four. Mrs. Oneal was born in Marshall County, Tenn., and died in Sebastian County, Ark., in 1872. She was the mother of eleven children. The following seven are living: John L., Jasper N., Andrew J., Tennessee C., R. J., Mary E. and Wiley I. B. Those deceased are William T., James M., Clara E. and an infant. John L. lived, until October 15, 1854, in his native country, where he received a common-school education; then he immigrated to Newton County, Mo. A year later he settled in Franklin County, Ark., where Charleston now stands, and there farmed until September, 1861. He then went to Texas, and enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Texas Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war on station duty on the Brazos River. He then farmed in Van Zandt County until 1868, since which time he has been a resident of Sebastian County, Ark. In 1855 there were but few white settlers, and there were few schools and churches. He now owns 160 acres of land, eighty being cultivated, and is exclusively engaged in agriculture. January 30, 1856, he married Nancy M. Johnson, of Newton County, Mo., who was born in Davidson County, Tenn. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: William W. B., Pinkney A., Clara T., Robert L., James T., Phebe E. and Minnie L. Mr. Oneal has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church over thirty-eight years, and his wife is a member of the same church. He is a strong Democrat, and has served two terms as school director, although not desirous of public office.

Dr. Reeves M. Osborne was born in Johnson County, Tenn., in 1846, and is the eldest of three children born to Dr. John K. and Ellen K. Osborne, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The parents were married in North Carolina, and lived in Tennessee until about 1853, when they removed to Whitfield, Ga. In 1874 they went to Johnson County, Ark., where the father died the same year and the mother still lives. Dr. Osborne was a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, and for over twenty-two years was a practicing physician. During the late war he served about three years as surgeon of a

North Georgia regiment in the Confederate army. He was a member of high standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife belongs. The grandfather of our subject George Osborne, served as a colonel in the Mexican War, and lived in Virginia his entire life. Reeves M. Osborne is a self-educated man, who paid for his schooling by clerking and teaching. When but eighteen he joined Company A, of a Georgia engineer corps, and served until the close of the war, surrendering in North Carolina. He operated the most of his eighteen months' service in Tennessee and Georgia, occupying the office of sergeant. In 1869 he began to study medicine with his father and Dr. Hunt, of Georgia, and in 1870-71 attended the medical department of what is now Vanderbilt University, of Nashville. Graduating in 1871, he attended a course of lectures the same year at the Atlanta (Ga.) Eclectic Medical College. He has now practiced his profession successfully in Arkansas over seventeen years, having come to Johnson County in 1873. In April, 1887, he left that county to go to Hackett City, and from there he went to Mansfield, where he engaged in the drug business with Dr. Jackson. In 1888 he came to Huntington, where he is already well and favorably known. He is a subscriber and constant reader of the best medical journals of the day, and even when at college he prepared notes and formulas from the most eminent and popular writers. He was married in Johnson County, in 1874, to Johanna Perry, who died in 1878, leaving two children. In 1882 he married Ida, daughter of John M. Adkins, formerly of Tennessee, in which State Mrs. Osborne was born. This marriage has resulted in three children. Mrs. Osborne has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her youth, and Mr. Osborne worships at the same church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Capt. George E. Otis, of Mansfield, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in Wisconsin in 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Maria E. (Smith) Otis. The father was born in the "Green Mountain State" in 1809, and at an early day removed to Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota in 1856. Here he made his home until 1879, when he moved to Dakota Territory, and after residing there until 1888 came to Sebastian County, Ark. They were the parents of two children: George E. and Ada (Mrs. Graves, of Minnesota). George Otis spent his early days in Minnesota, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools, supplemented by an attendance in the high-school at Chatfield, Minn. He studied civil engineering in the field, and began working at that occupation as chainman, and since his residence in Arkansas, has been "locating engineer" on the Frisco Railway about six years, the location of the Mansfield branch being a portion of his work. Since taking up his abode in Mansfield he has been engaged in the wholesale flour business, and also in the fruit and cotton business. He is a Mason, and a staunch Republican in politics.

Frank Parke, a resident of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, July 11, 1829, and is the son of Thomas Parke, and grandson of John Parke, who was born in England, and who owned property in that country. Later he immigrated to Ireland, where he died. Thomas Parke, was born in Ireland, and here passed his entire life. He was the owner of considerable property, and married Miss Mary McGarry, who was born in Ireland, and who became the mother of twelve children, of whom Frank Parke is the youngest. The family came to America in 1849, settling in the State of Ohio, and here the mother died in 1875 at the age of ninety-four. The father died when Frank Parke was a young man. Previous to coming to America the latter followed merchandising, which he continued until the time of his leaving his native country. He located in Ohio, remained there three years, and then came to Fort Smith, where he followed merchandising until the outbreak of the Civil War. He then enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, and resigned at the close of the war as a major of the quartermaster's department. After the war he followed mercantile pursuits in the Choctaw Nation for several years. Returning to Fort Smith in 1873, he engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Parke & Sparks. The firm was very prosperous, and was dissolved on account of the ill health of Mr. Parke, who for many years suffered greatly from inflammatory rheumatism, but has been entirely cured by the use of the waters of Biswell Springs, he having erected a cottage there in the summer of 1887, where with his family he has a beautiful summer resort. Mr. Parke is one of the largest real estate owners in the city, and owns valuable suburban property, and

over 2,000 acres of the best coal lands in the county of Sebastian. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Ish, a native of Washington County, Ark., and a granddaughter of one of the early pioneers of Tennessee, who was killed by the Cherokee Indians. Her father was one of the early settlers of Washington County, Ark. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parke, six of whom are now living: Myrtle, wife of Martin T. Dyke; Frank, Mary, Lady, Phoebe and A. H. Winfield Parke. Myrtle graduated at the Arkansas Female College, Little Rock, Ark., Frank graduated in law in 1888 at the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and Mary was a graduate of Nashville College for Young Ladies in 1887, and took a post graduate course in 1888. Lady is now attending Nashville College for Young Ladies, and the two youngest children are attending the public schools of this city. The children deceased were named Lillie May, Lalla Rookh and Jane. When Mr. Parke discontinued merchandising he turned his attention to the real estate business. He is a Democrat and a Prohibitionist; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His father, grandfather, and his ancestors as far back as the days of the Wesleys, were Methodists.

Hon. Robert T. Powell, of Greenwood, is a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and was born in 1853, to the marriage of Judge Richard H. and Jane Taylor (Temple) Powell. The father was born near Petersburg, Va., in 1826, and is of Irish-Scotch-Welsh extraction. At the age of five years he went to Tennessee with his father, Thomas Powell, who died about 1854. Judge Powell was married in Bedford County, Tenn., to Miss Jane T. Temple, who was born in the last named county in 1831. She died in 1870. The Judge moved to Arkansas, and since becoming a resident of this State has resided in Independence and Izard Counties. He was in the late war, and was a captain; was captured in Independence County, Ark., and was held a prisoner at Johnson's Island during the greater portion of the war. He is an attorney by profession; was educated in law at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., and commenced his practice at Louisburg, Tenn. In 1860 he moved to Arkansas, began practicing at Batesville, and soon became distinguished in his profession. He was a member of the Legislature from 1862 to 1866, and was elected circuit judge of the Seventh Judicial District in 1866. In the year 1878 he was re-elected to the same office in the Third Judicial District, and was re-elected in 1882 and 1886, the district now being the Fourteenth. Judge Powell has served constantly for the last ten years, and at the last election had no opposition. He is a man of prominence and a person of eminent legal ability. He has been married three times, and is the father of eight children living, six by the first wife and two by the last. Robert T. Powell was the second child born to the first marriage. He was educated at La Cross Academy, in Izard County, and then attended the North Arkansas College, at Batesville. At the age of twenty-one he became a disciple of Blackstone under his father's instruction, and in 1879 he entered the law department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained seven months, being admitted to the bar at Nashville, Tenn., in 1880. The same year he returned to Arkansas, going to Fort Smith, where he was admitted to the bar. On October 8, 1880, he came to Greenwood, Sebastian County, opened an office, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Powell is Democratic in his political opinions, and in October, 1882, was appointed deputy county clerk of Sebastian County, and served two years. He has devoted the greater portion of his time to the practice of law, and in connection he deals in real estate. Hon. Robert T. Powell is one of the leading attorneys of Sebastian County, and a man universally respected. March 21, 1883, he married Miss Ida M. King, a daughter of E. W. King, and a native of Virginia, born in 1855. They are the parents of one child, Arte Lee. Mr. Powell is the owner of 800 acres of land, and good town property in Greenwood and Fort Smith; is a Master Mason, is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F., belongs to the K. of H., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prendergast, McShane & Co. The topmost round in the ladder of success in any undertaking can only be obtained by individuals of decided character and a masterful knowledge of the business to be undertaken, coupled with steady and persistent energy. All these characteristics can be found in the persons of William Prendergast and P. E. McShane, of the Arcade Dry Goods House of Prendergast, McShane & Co., Fort Smith Ark. This firm occupy a building

over 100 feet deep, and proportionately spacious, on Garrison Avenue, in the central mart of the city. They keep an army of hands busy waiting on the crowd of customers that constantly throng their store. This is one of the new and prosperous firms of Fort Smith that have helped to lift it out of the old ruts and make it a prosperous and pleasant city. This firm opened business on March 1, 1887, and after having doubled the original capacity of their building they find it still inadequate to accommodate the trade, and meditate enlarging it. Their first year's business amounted to over \$75,000, and the second year will increase that amount by 50 per cent. They carry an average stock of about \$40,000. P. E. McShane was born in County Donegal, Ireland, December 25, 1859, and was educated in the national schools of his native country. His natural inclination for mercantile pursuits manifested itself early in life, as he spent four years with his uncle, Con. McShane, merchandising in Carricktown, Ireland, before coming to America. Thus his natural proclivities for his favorite pursuit were early trained by actual application. He bid farewell to home and friends September 15, 1880, and on the 17th of the same month sailed from Londonderry for America, landing in the great metropolis of the United States ten days later. He came direct to Prescott, Nevada Co., Ark., where he met a relative with whom he went to Pittsburg, Camp County, of the "Lone Star State," where he engaged in merchandising for three years. He then sold out his stock of goods at that place and went to Texarkana, where he sold goods for the firm of O'Reilly & O'Dywere for a short period. In March of 1887 he came to Fort Smith, and became a member of the present firm, where marked success has attended his efforts. Mr. McShane is the son of Patrick and Anna (Byrne) McShane, and the McShanes have been farmers in County Donegal, Ireland, for generations back. Patrick and Anna McShane are the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, and are now living in their native country. Four of their sons have come to America, and James and John are merchandising in Texarkana. P. E. McShane is a Democrat in his political views, belongs to the Catholic Church, and is a member of the Catholic Knights of America. William Prendergast, of the above mentioned firm, was born in County Killkenney, Ireland, and is the son of Michael and Kate (Henlohan) Prendergast. The father was a farmer, and followed that occupation through life. The Prendergast family came originally from France, and settled in Ireland at the time of the invasion of the English to that country. Michael and Kate Prendergast became the parents of five children, all now living, and William Prendergast being the youngest. He is the only one of the family who has immigrated to America, and being naturally endowed with a shrewd business talent and a high conception of personal liberty, he resolved to break the ties that bound him to home, and risk his chances in the Republic of the United States of America. He reached this country in 1880, settling in the city of Chicago, where he served as a clerk in one of the principal dry goods houses in that city for two years. Leaving that position he went to St. Louis, from there to Texas, and finally to Fort Smith, where in March, 1887, he entered and became a member of the above mentioned firm. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and is a first-class business man.

Thomas A. Putnam was born April 26, 1845, in Hall County, Ga., and is a son of Berry B. and Martha F. (Tate) Putnam, natives of Georgia. The father was married in his native State, and from there immigrated to Johnson County, Ark., where he remained two years. He then lived four years in Franklin County, Ark., and after spending another year in Grayson County, Tex., settled in Sebastian County, where he has since lived. During the war he served two years in Company H, Second Arkansas Cavalry, being discharged at Memphis, Tenn. He also fought in the Florida War. He is a Republican, and has served as justice of his township. He is now seventy years of age. Mrs. Putnam was born February 23, 1828, married in 1844, and died October 2, 1864. She was the mother of nine children, four of whom are living, viz.: Thomas A., Mary A. (wife of James P. Frye), Nancy M. (wife of John Luck) and Eliza J. (wife of J. A. Wilburn). Those deceased are George R., William E., Leonidas, Martha B. and an infant. In 1866 Mr. Putnam married Sallie Cardin, who has borne him one child, Millie, wife of Lon Carson. The paternal grandparents of our subject were of German-Irish descent, and natives of South Carolina, where they spent their entire lives. The maternal grandparents passed the greater part of their lives in Georgia. Thomas A. Putnam was reared upon a farm in Arkansas, re-



ceiving but a common-school education, and when sixteen years old joined Company F, Seventeenth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Confederate Army. He fought in the engagements at Pea Ridge, Corinth and Iuka, and after two years' service was discharged at Port Hudson, La., in March, 1863. He then returned to Fort Smith, and after the death of his mother went to Illinois, where he remained one year. He then returned to Sebastian County, and January 20, 1869, married Martha H., daughter of Castleton and Mary Ward, natives of Alabama. Mrs. Putnam was born in this county, and has borne six children: Vanonar V., Larosa L., Annie M., Pearl, Willie O. (deceased), and an infant, now deceased. Mr. Putnam lived within a mile of his present place until 1878, and then bought the farm he now owns. This contains 220 acres, eighty being under cultivation. Both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bernard Quante, retired farmer in Fort Smith, Ark., was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, in 1827, and is the son of G. and Theresa (Vieth) Quante. The Quante family lived in Prussia for many generations back, and the family are the descendants of some of the oldest and best families in Germany. G. Quante was born in Prussia in 1789, and was an architect by occupation. His father was also an architect and carpenter by trade. Mrs. Theresa (Vieth) Quante's people have also lived for generations in Germany. Bernard Quante was educated and grew to manhood in his native country, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the German army, and served three years in the German Revolutionary War, in the Prussian army, from 1848 to 1851. When the war closed he came to America, and landed in New Orleans in August, 1852. He remained only two days in New Orleans, and went to Galveston, Tex., but after a few days' absence returned to New Orleans. From there he went to St. Louis, then to Cincinnati, and at the last named place worked at the carpenter's and architect's trade for nearly a year. He then went to Dubois County, Ind., and resided there for seventeen years. He was there at the time of the Know-Nothing massacre, and after that exciting time he engaged in the carpenter's trade, and built St. Ferdinand's Church at Ferdinand, Dubois; St. Joseph's Church at Josephstown, Dubois; St. Henry's Church at St. Henry, Dubois County; St. Boniface, in Spencer County, Ind., and St. Anthony's Church at St. Anthony, Benton Co., Ind. Mr. Quante moved to the last named county, and remained there for ten years. He has traveled over all the Northern States. He was drafted into the Union army, and sent a substitute. He then traveled westward to look at the country, and then northward until the great Father of Waters dwindles to almost nothing, and here he met "Hole-in-the-day," chief of the Chippewas, who said: "Whites have nothing to do here." Mr. Quante replied that he was recommended to come by a missionary, Father Piers. The chief then welcomed him. He came to Arkansas in 1877, and settled on the prairie in Upper Township, Sebastian County, where he is now the owner of over 800 acres of land, besides considerable town property. Mr. Quante was married in Dubois County, Ind., to Catherine Lesch, who was born on the Rhine, in Germany, in 1840, and who became the mother of fifteen children, thirteen now living: Mary, Frank, Henry, Joseph, Kate, Anton, Florenza, Christ., John, Annie, Ernest, May and Bennie. Two are deceased; the eldest son, Benoid, died at the age of about twenty years, and seemed to be a strong and hearty man; Barbara died when an infant. Mr. Quante is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

W. T. Quinley, senior partner of the furniture firm of Quinley & Co., was born in Haywood County, Tenn., in 1851, and is a son of R. B. and Amandy J. Quinley. The father served in the Civil War under Col. Adams, participating in a number of skirmishes, and in 1878 located in the northwestern part of Arkansas, where he died in 1882. Two sons and three daughters born to the parents of our subject are now living. W. T. Quinley was educated at Brownsville, Tenn., and after coming to Arkansas for fourteen years worked at the carriage and wagon trade. In 1886 he sold his business, and came to Hackett City in the month of March, where he established a grocery store, doing business under the firm name of McBride & Quinley. A year later this firm was succeeded by Bolton & Lackey, and then Mr. Quinley went into the undertaker's business. In a short time he added furniture to his stock, and he now carries about \$4,000 worth of goods, doing the largest furniture business in the city. In 1874 Mr. Quinley married Miss E. E. Peale, of Crockett Mills, Tenn., who died in 1886. She was the mother of one child, also deceased. In 1887 Mr. Quinley married

Mrs. E. G. Clark, of this city, who is a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mr. Quinley also belongs. Mr. Quinley is a Democrat in politics, and in 1886 served as postmaster of this city. In 1887 he was elected alderman. He is a well-to-do citizen, and owns 240 acres of land in Mississippi County, of this State. He is one of the largest land-owners of Hackett City, owning the building he occupies, a half interest in the one adjoining, and a half interest in the brick store occupied by the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, besides being a stockholder in the hotel at Hackett City. He also has several town lots and a half interest in the brick-yard.

John Ray, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., in 1832, and is a son of Hamilton and Polly (Moses) Ray, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. They were married in Alabama, and when our subject was a small boy removed to Itawamba County, Miss., where their respective deaths occurred in 1880 and 1861. Mr. Ray was a farmer by occupation. He lost his father when a small boy living in South Carolina, but his mother afterward married and removed with the family to Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Ray were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and to them a family of thirteen children were born, of whom our subject is the second. He, with a brother, Alfred, are the only survivors. He was educated at the country schools of early days, and in 1855 married Martha J., daughter of Ezra and Lucinda Brown, and a native of Ringo County, Ala. This marriage was blessed with ten children, of whom five sons and two daughters are living. One daughter, Mary Lucinda, was killed, while at home, by a cyclone, April 18, 1880. In 1859 Mr. Ray removed to Hempstead County, Ark., and in 1871 located upon his present place in Sebastian County, which was then a wilderness. He owns 200 acres, and has cleared and cultivated 100. He also cleared a farm while in Hempstead County. During the cyclone of 1880 all of his buildings and a great deal of timber was destroyed. The house was blown from the floor, and all the inmates injured to some extent, one daughter being killed, as above mentioned. During the war Mr. Ray served four years in the Confederate army, having enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, in 1863. In January, 1863, he was captured at Arkansas Post, and taken a prisoner to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, where he was held three months. He was then taken to City Point, Va., and exchanged, after which he joined his old company in the Army of Tennessee, under Gen. Bragg. He served in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and after the latter battle returned home. He also fought in many skirmishes, but was never wounded. Mr. Ray cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, and has voted the Democratic ticket since. He has been a Mason for about eighteen years, and joined the Missionary Baptist Church prior to his marriage. Mrs. Ray is also a member of that church.

James H. Reed, superintendent of the United States court-house and post-office, was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1836, and is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Lloyd) Reed. The former was of Irish descent, and born in McNairy County, Tenn. He was a builder and brick-layer by trade, and in 1839 came to Fort Smith, where he was engaged in building the garrison. In 1833 he, in company with his elder brothers, Hamilton and Stephen, left Memphis and traveled to Little Rock on foot. Gradually journeying west, they came to Fort Smith in the year 1839, as above stated. Passing his youth here, James H. learned his father's trade, since which time he has erected a large number of buildings, among which are the Arkansas Industrial University, of Fayetteville, the Commercial Bank, the Hotel, Main Block and McKibben Hotel and residence, the Opera House and the Morrison Building. He superintended the building of the United States jail and court-house, and has probably erected more buildings than any other man in Fort Smith. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate service, and for six months served as lieutenant in Reed's Battery, under Gen. Benjamin McCullough. He afterward joined the infantry, and served until the close of the war. His first battle was at Elk Horn. Mr. Reed has seen Fort Smith grow from a small settlement into a thriving town. He lighted the first gas lamp in the place, and opened the first mail received in the post-office here. He served in the town council some time, and was assistant postmaster two years. He was united in marriage here to Miss Martha Talula Marshall, a native of Georgia, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of George R. Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Reed belong to the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

James D. Richmond, farmer, was born in Chester District, S. C., in 1843, his parents being Robert G. and Louisa (Cornwell) Richmond, also natives of that State, where they were reared and married. In 1853 the family moved to Floyd County, Ga., and five years later went to Jackson (now Lincoln Parish), La. In 1867 they came to Scott County, Ark., where the father is now a well-to-do farmer. While in Georgia he served some time as justice of the peace. Gunning Richmond, the grandfather, came to America with his parents, prior to the Revolution, from Ireland, and after attaining his growth lived in South Carolina until his death. Davis Cornwell, the maternal grandfather, lived and died in South Carolina. The parents of our subject were Presbyterians in faith, and reared a family of seven sons and four daughters, of whom James D. was the second child. At the age of eighteen he joined Company I, Twenty-eighth Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in the famous Red River expedition. He fought at Pleasant Hill, Alexandria, Yellow Bayou and other places, and was wounded at Franklin, near New Orleans, April 14, 1862. He was then held a prisoner by the enemy until his recovery, when he was exchanged, and rejoined his company, remaining in service until the same was disbanded at Shreveport. In 1867 he accompanied his parents to Scott County, and was there married, in 1869, to Jane, daughter of Milton and Amanda Larimore, early settlers of Sebastian County, where Mrs. Richmond was born. They are now living in Scott County. Mr. Larimore was in the Government employ during the late war. In 1879 Mr. Richmond left Scott County and settled upon his present farm, which was then a wilderness. He now owns 200 acres of land, 130 of which he has cleared and cultivated. Himself and wife are Methodists. They have had ten children, six of whom are living, and who have enjoyed the advantages of a good education. Mr. Richmond is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Seymour in 1868.

William T. Roberts, a well-to-do farmer of Prairie Township, Sebastian Co., Ark., was born in Monroe County, Miss., in 1838, and is a son of Eli and Permella (Walpool) Roberts. The father was born in Alabama, on the 18th of December, 1808, and when a young man went to Monroe County, Miss., where he married and passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1872. His wife was born in the "Old North State," June 9, 1814, and died October 4, 1878. Five of their eight children are living: Harriet C. (widow of Thomas J. Savage), Annie C. (wife of Andrew Hawkins), William T., John C. and Jasper, all of whom are living in Monroe County, Miss., except William T. After residing with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, he was married (in 1861) to Miss Martha Jane Gilmore, a daughter of Simeon and Lettie (Reece) Gilmore, who were born and died in Monroe County, Miss., both dying when Mrs. Roberts was quite small. She was born in Yalobusha County, Miss., in 1846, and became the mother of one child, Fannie Ella, born August 5, 1865, married, July 2, 1879, to Dr. W. L. Gillespie, and bore one child, William J., born April 27, 1880. Dr. Gillespie was born in Tennessee July 24, 1848, and died near Fort Smith, Ark., March 8, 1882. His widow was subsequently married, November 20, 1884, to W. B. Milam, who was born February 20, 1861, in this county. They have one child, Claudie Leander, born September 15, 1885. Mr. Roberts resided in Monroe County, Miss., until 1882, when he immigrated to Sebastian County, Ark., and purchased ninety-three acres of land four miles south of the county seat. He is now the owner of 243 acres of land, 120 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Roberts is one of the worthy citizens of the county, and in his political views is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Breckinridge in 1860.

Pinckney J. Roberts, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Marion County, S. C., in 1839. His father, William D. Roberts, was born in the same county, August 29, 1806, and there married Miss L. Manning. He still lives in the place of his birth, where he has a large farm. Prior to the war he was a large slaveholder. The great-grandfather of our subject, Roger Roberts, was one of a large family, and when a boy accompanied his parents to America from Wales, prior to the Revolution. He served in that war, and then settled in the South, where many of his descendants now live. His son, Redding Roberts, was born in North Carolina, and served in the War of 1812, under Gen. Marion. He died in Marion County, S. C., in 1873, nearly a century old. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Roberts was a native of Ireland. Our subject is the third child of ten born to his parents, three being sons and the remainder daughters. He received a common-school education during his boyhood, and at the age of twenty-three,

in 1862, joined Company E, First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox, and was with Gen. Stonewall Jackson at the time of his death. He was wounded in the jaw in the second battle at Manassas, lost a finger at Gettysburg, and was wounded in the hip at the battle of the Wilderness. Among other engagements in which he participated were Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Seven-Days' fight. In 1866 Mr. Roberts removed from his native county to Louisiana, and the following year came to Scott County, Ark. In 1871 he married Ruth Ann, daughter of James and Mary Gregory, formerly of White County, Ga., where Mrs. Roberts was born. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory came to Arkansas in 1869, where the father died the same year and the mother is still living. Mr. Roberts settled upon his present farm in 1874, which was then in a wild and uncultivated condition. He has 170 acres in all, and devotes seventy acres to agriculture. Mr. Roberts is a self-made man, his property being the result of hard labor and economy. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock, in 1880. He joined the Masonic fraternity November 17, 1888.

Thomas Franklin Rodden, farmer of Sebastian County, Ark., and native of North Carolina, was born in 1826, and is a son of Spencer H. and Elizabeth (Hill) Rodden. The father was born in the "Palmetto" State (S. C.) June 7, 1799, and afterward moved to Tennessee, locating first in Monroe County, thence to McMinn County. His wife was born in Virginia December 15, 1805, and died in Sebastian County, Ark., in 1880. Thomas was only an infant when his parents moved to Tennessee, and he was there reared to manhood and married, the latter event taking place in 1846. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary C. Morris, was born in 1820, and became the mother of nine children: Eliza Jane (born February 20, 1847, married Andy M. Cameron), James S. (born October 10, 1848, died March 27, 1849), Elisha F. (born June 12, 1854, died February 6, 1855), George W., John B., William M., Thomas M., Joseph M., Andrew J., Winnie Berthena (deceased), Mary Jane and Alice. Mrs. Eliza Cameron left two sons at her death in 1872: James F. and Archibald W. George W. is married, and is the father of five children: Cornelius, Mary A., Thomas, Louella and Tennessee. John B. has also five children: Amanda, Eliza, Emma, Thomas and Rosa. William M. has four children: Franklin, Ora J., Charles C. and an infant. Thomas M. has one child, Frederick C., and Andrew J. also has one child, Bertha. Joseph M. is married and has two children. After his marriage Mr. Rodden located in Polk County, Tenn., and in 1850 moved to Cherokee County, N. C., where he resided twelve years, and again returned to Tennessee. In 1867 he came to Arkansas, and the following year purchased 160 acres of land in Sebastian County, on which he is now residing. He and wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for the past forty years, and he has been deacon for eighteen years. He is a good citizen and an accommodating and obliging neighbor. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment North Carolina Infantry, and was orderly-sergeant of his company. He is a Democrat in politics.

Capt. Hugh L. Rogers, of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1812, and is an old and prominent citizen of Sebastian County. His parents, James and Alis (Cassly) Rogers, were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1824, locating in Pittsburgh, Penn., where they both received their final summons. They were the parents of ten children. Hugh L. Rogers received a good practical education in Pittsburgh, learned the engineer's trade, went on the Ohio River, and navigated on the Mississippi and its branches for several years. He was a judicious financier, saved his money, and finally left the river, going to Washington City, where he worked as overseer for his brother, I. C. Rogers, on the Alexander Canal for some time. Abandoning this he went with his brother on the railroad from Hicksford, Va., to North Carolina, where they took a forty-two mile contract on the Raleigh & Garton Railroad. He had by this become the owner of many slaves, and when this contract was finished he moved his force into South Carolina and took a contract on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Road, and with a brother-in-law of Wade Hampton took a contract on the Central Railroad, the same road being torn up by Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. He next moved his forces on James River Canal, Va., and took a contract that lasted one year. After this he went through to Raleigh, N. C., and gathered up the blooded horses he had been purchasing. He then made an extensive trip over the South, visiting all the

principal marts, and selling all kinds of stock, including negroes. He had become the owner of some of the fastest running horses of the day, and visited the principal race courses of the country, matching races for fabulous sums. In Galena, Ill., he beat O'Kelly and Maurice O'Connell with his stock. He next went to Mineral Point, Wis., won a race and sold stock, selling one filly for \$2,000. After this he went to Raleigh, N. C., and rode horseback from Nashville, Tenn., to that place. Mr. Rogers was familiarly known as one of the leading sportsmen of his day. On reaching North Carolina he found his experience as a sportsman had not been very successful financially, so he returned to the river. The first steamer he owned was the "Osprey," and on her he moved the Mormons from Nauvoo, Ill., to Iowa. He finally sunk her. He afterward owned several boats, but finally built the "General Shield," and ran her for many years, doing much shipping on the Arkansas River with her to Fort Smith. After this he made an extensive trip over the West, and saw many of the Mormons, at Salt Lake, whom he had moved some years before from Nauvoo, Ill. Capt. Rogers finally settled down in Fort Smith, where he still resides as an object of interest to all who know him. The Captain is a member of the Catholic Church.

Thomas Rogers, retail liquor dealer of Fort Smith, Ark., is a native of McMinn County, Tenn., and was born on the 30th of January, 1849. His parents, Thomas and Letitia (Wallin) Rogers, were also Tennesseans, the father's birth occurring on the 5th of October, 1818. He was reared in his native State, and in 1837 assisted in moving the Indians west of the Mississippi River. In 1867 he moved his family to Texas, thence to the Choctaw Nation, and in 1869 reached Fort Smith, where he is spending his declining years. His wife died on the 12th of April, 1888, having borne a family of eight children, six of whom are living. She was a devoted mother, a true wife, and of noble qualities of mind and heart. Their son Thomas was in his eighteenth year when they left Tennessee, and after locating in Fort Smith, in 1879, he was married November 10, 1881, to Miss Alice Neville, who was born in Arkansas, and is a daughter of James and Mary (Nagle) Neville, who came to America from Ireland at an early day, being among the pioneers of Fort Smith. They had two children, who still survive them. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of two children, Agnes Letitia and Mollie. Mr. Rogers began business in Fort Smith a poor man, but now owns two retail liquor stores, two business houses on the great business thoroughfare of the city, besides residence property, most of which he has accumulated by industry and close attention to business. He is a member of the K. of P., and has always voted the Democratic ticket. His family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Protestant in belief.

Robert A. and Styles T. Rowe, attorneys at law, real estate agents and abstractors of titles, are natives of Crawford County, Ga., and Pike County, Ala., born March 5, 1857, and May 28, 1861, respectively. They are sons of Daniel and Margaret A. (Taylor) Rowe, and grandsons of Joshua and Elizabeth (Rigby) Rowe, who were natives of South Carolina, born in 1780, both of whom died on the same day in Crawford County, Ga., in 1840. Joshua Rowe was a Missionary Baptist preacher. Daniel Rowe was born in Georgia in 1822, and was of English descent. He was a farmer, and also a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church. He was married three times, his first wife being Miss Caroline Dearn, his second Miss Sarah Horn, and his third Miss Margaret A. Taylor, who was born in Crawford County, Ga., in 1832, and a descendant of Gen. Zachary Taylor. She was married to Mr. Rowe in 1856. Daniel Rowe resided in Georgia until 1857, when he moved to Pike County, Ala., and in the first of 1872 became a citizen of Sebastian County, Ark., settling one and a half miles east of the county seat. He died November 19, 1876. He was engaged in his ministerial duties the greater part of his life, and had charge of four churches in Alabama, and two in Sebastian County. His wife is yet living, and is the mother of four children: Robert A.; Daniel, who is residing on the old home place; Mary F., wife of John Carter, and Styles T. Robert A. was educated in the common-schools and in the State University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, where he attended two years. At the age of twenty years he commenced teaching school, and followed this occupation nine terms in all in Sebastian County, meeting with good success. In 1877, or during his teaching, he began the study of law, his preceptor being Hon. C. B. Neal, and was admitted to the bar November 28, 1882, in Greenwood, Ark. He was married to Miss Jennie E. Jarrell, who

was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., September 23, 1864, and who bore him one child, Mamie A. Styles T. was educated in the home schools, and at the family fireside, and at the age of nineteen he entered the teacher's profession, which he followed for three terms in Sebastian County. In 1878 he began the study of law under Hon. C. B. Neal, and was admitted to the bar the same year as his brother, Robert A. Immediately after being admitted they opened a law office, with the firm of Rowe & Rowe, and have since been actively engaged in the practice of law. They have met with excellent success, and in connection with their legal pursuits are also handling real estate. They are temperate, and are men much esteemed by all who know them. Styles T. was married May 23, 1884, to Miss Emma C. Patton, who was born in Sebastian County, Ark., August 20, 1859, and who became the mother of three children by her marriage: Prentiss E., Cherub (deceased) and Emma. For the past six years Robert A. Rowe has held the office of deputy circuit clerk for Sebastian County, and is a member of the city council of Greenwood. In 1884 he was a candidate for clerk before primary, and was defeated by nine votes. Styles T. Rowe has also held a commission as deputy court clerk for five years. Both brothers are Democrats in politics, and both are members of the K. of H. Styles T. Rowe and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mrs. Robert A. Rowe is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The brothers both clerked in the store of Thomas McCord, Robert A. for a year, and Styles T. for two years.

Elias Russell, farmer, blacksmith and wood-worker, of Big Creek Township, was born in Atalla County, Miss., about 1832, his parents being William and Polly (Williams) Russell, natives of South Carolina. They were married in the Choctaw Nation, Miss., where the father died when our subject was a lad. The mother died in Mississippi in 1850. The grandfather, John Russell, was born in South Carolina and died in Mississippi. The maternal grandfather, James Williams, was a full-blooded Indian, born in South Carolina, and served in the War of 1812 under Jackson. Elias Russell is an only child, and during his youth received but a limited education, as he was obliged to support his mother. When about grown he learned his trade, at which he has worked at different times since. In 1853 he went to California as a wagon-master, and until 1865 remained there working in the mines. He then engaged in teaming and stage-driving, and during the year 1865 went to Adams County, Ill., where he was married the following year to Elizabeth P., daughter of Malavary Inman. Mrs. Russell was born in Brown County, Ill., and to her union with our subject eight children were born, of whom four sons and two daughters are living. Mr. Russell has lived upon his present farm since 1868, and is one of the pioneers of this vicinity. He has 173 acres of good land, and has greatly assisted in the upbuilding of the surrounding neighborhood. Himself and wife belong to the Union Baptist Church, and have taken great pains to educate their children. Mr. Russell is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860.

James Russell, superintendent of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company's Works at Huntington, was born in Scotland in 1848, and when four years of age accompanied his parents to the United States. He grew to manhood in Mercer County, Penn., receiving but a limited education, and until 1879 was employed in mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He then passed six years in the Indian Territory as superintendent of the Osage Coal & Mining Company. He then went to Ray County, Mo., and superintended the Scullin Coal & Mining Company's business, in which he still has an interest. He then went to Crawford County, Ark., where he was employed as assistant superintendent for the Western Coal & Mining Company, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, where he remained from May, 1887, until coming to Huntington to accept the above named position. In July, 1870, he married Jane Reid, daughter of Adam Reid, and a native of Mercer County, Penn., and now the mother of six children. Mr. Reid was born in Scotland, and in 1853 came to the United States. He engaged in mining all his life, and died in Mercer County, Penn., about 1874. Mr. Russell is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment, and belongs to the United Workmen and Select Knights. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Grant in 1872. His parents, Robert and Jeanette (Calderwood) Russell, were natives of Scotland. The father was a Democrat, and died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1862, while serving his

country in Company C, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, aged fifty-two. The mother is now sixty-four years of age, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their oldest son, Capt. Thomas Russell, now a farmer at Leavenworth, Kas., was engaged in mining until a few years ago. He commanded Company F, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, during the war, and had charge of the miners at Vicksburg, Miss., when Fort Hill was blown up. He is a member of the G. A. R., K. of P. and the societies to which our subject belongs with the exception of the order of United Workmen. James' youngest brother, John, succeeded him in the management of the Osage Mines, and is now superintendent for the Western Coal Company in Barton County, Mo.

S. M. Rutherford, deputy sheriff of Sebastian County, Ark., is a graduate of Emory and Henry College, Virginia, having completed a classical course and taken the degree of A. B. from that institution in 1883. He graduated with the second honors of his class, and bears with him from his alma mater the "debater's medal." Since leaving college he has been pursuing the study of law, and is now preparing to be admitted to the bar. In 1885 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Fort Smith District, of Sebastian County, and is still filling that position with a marked degree of success. He is a young man of brilliant attainments, and has the promise of a bright future before him. His birth occurred in Lewisville, La Fayette Co., Ark., in 1859, and he is a son of Robert B. and Sallie W. (Butler) Rutherford, grandson of Samuel M. and Eloise M. (Beall) Rutherford, and the great-grandson of W. B. Rutherford, who was born in Virginia, and moved to Tennessee about 1812, settling near Nashville, where he spent the remainder of his days. His son, Samuel M., was born in Virginia in 1797, and removed to Tennessee with his father, and in 1814 enlisted in the War of 1812, being with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and after the close of that war remained in New Orleans until 1817. He then sailed up the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers until he reached a point about four miles above where Fort Gibson is now situated, where he established a trading post among the Osage Indians, and remained two years. He was the first sheriff of Clark County, being appointed September 1, 1819, and served until 1823. He then moved to Phillips County, and acted as clerk of the circuit court from 1823 to 1825, and from that date up to 1830 was sheriff of Pulaski County. He was treasurer of the Territory of Arkansas for three years, but previous to that time had represented Pulaski County in the Legislature. From 1836 to 1840 he was register of the land office at Little Rock, and at the latter date was elected presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket. In the spring of 1846 he was appointed to what was then the western superintendency of Indian affairs, by President Polk, which position he filled until the summer of 1849. He was the first representative from Sebastian County to the State Legislature (in 1851), and was county and probate judge of Sebastian County from 1854 to 1856. The following year he was appointed by President Buchanan as agent for the Seminole Indians, and held this position until the breaking out of the late Civil War, in 1861. He then retired from public life, and died on his farm in 1867 at the age of seventy years, having lived a long, useful and prosperous life. His son, Robert B. Rutherford, was born at Little Rock, Ark., and was reared in Pulaski and Sebastian Counties. He graduated from Arkansas College, at Fayetteville, in 1854, after which he became a disciple of Blackstone, and practiced his profession in La Fayette County from 1857 to 1867. At the latter date he returned to Fort Smith, where he was elected justice of the peace in 1874, and afterward served as county and probate judge two terms, commencing the duties of the office in 1878. From 1882 until 1886 he served as judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law. His wife was born in South Carolina in 1837, and became the mother of seven children: Samuel M., whose name heads this sketch; William B., attorney at law and civil engineer; R. B.; Raymond P.; Jane G., wife of William B. Smith; Emmala Elise and Ethelende Butler. The mother is a daughter of Dr. William Butler, of South Carolina, who represented that State in the United States Congress in 1844, and a niece of the late Senator A. P. Butler, also a niece of the late Gov. P. M. Butler, who was colonel of the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina volunteers, and was killed in the Mexican War. She is a sister of Gen. M. C. Butler, the present United States Senator from South Caro-

lina. Her parents were of English-Irish descent, and she is a worthy descendant of illustrious ancestors. Mrs. Rutherford is also a niece of Commodores Oliver and Matthew C. Perry, her mother being their sister.

Ashley W. Rutherford was born June 8, 1849, in Butler County, Mo., and is a son of Shelby R. and Charity (Thurman) Rutherford. The father was born in Logan County, Ky., and during his youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he afterward followed. He immigrated to Missouri, and until 1859 lived in Butler County. He then came to Sebastian County, where he died in April, 1879. The mother was born in Blount County, Tenn., and married in Missouri. She is now living in this county, aged fifty, and is the mother of four living children: Harriet, wife of John McDaniel; Taylor, Ashley W. and Shelby R. The children she lost were Archie, James and Catherine. The paternal grandparents of our subject were born in Virginia, and in an early day immigrated to Kentucky. The maternal grandparents were natives of Tennessee, who went to Missouri. The grandfather died in Arkansas. Ashley W. Rutherford came to this county when ten years old, where he received a good education. He began farming on his own account in 1867, and January 30, 1872, married Mollie, daughter of James Lorgen. The latter went to Georgia from Virginia, and in an early day came to Arkansas. Mrs. Rutherford was born in Murray County, Ga., and died here March 8, 1888. Eight children were the result of her union with our subject: Fred, Edgar and Earl (twins), Jennie, Ida, Sammie, Ashley G. and Morton O. Mr. Rutherford is a well-to-do citizen, owning 100 acres, sixty-five of which he cultivates, and in connection with his farming is interested in general milling. Politically he is a Democrat, and as such has served his township as constable. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

George Sengel was born near Strassburg, France, November 11, 1852, and is a son of John and Siloam (Metzger) Sengel, natives of Alsace, France. The father served fourteen years in the French army, and was stationed at France during the deposition of Louis Phillippe. He remained in the army from the age of twenty until thirty-four years old, and when thirty-six years of age married, coming some years after from Alsace directly to Fort Smith, with his wife and three sons, Charles, John and George. Louis, the fourth son, was born at New Orleans, and Edward was born at Fort Smith. Of this family only Charles, George and Edward survive. John Sengel, Jr., died, leaving a family of three sons and two daughters, and Louis was drowned when twelve years of age. The father died at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. When thirteen years old our subject left school to clerk in a hardware store. When twenty-five he went into business, and until 1888 did business under the firm name of Sengel & Schutte, at which time he purchased Mr. Schutte's interest. Mr. Sengel is a self-made man, and is secretary of the Fort Smith Board of Trade, president of the Fort Smith Home Land Company, and a director and the secretary of the Fort Smith Gas Light Company. He assisted materially in the organization of the Western Arkansas Fair Association, and until 1888 was one of its directors. He is now the treasurer of the Fort Smith Evaporating Company, president of the Hayes Ferry Company, and was a director of the Merchants' and American National Banks, both of which he helped to organize. Mr. Sengel married Miss Nannie Kirchherr, a lady of fine education, who is now the mother of three sons and one daughter: Ethel, George, Jerome and an infant. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and for over twenty years Mr. Sengel has taught in the Sunday-school. He is one of the leading merchants of Fort Smith, and controls a business aggregating about \$100,000 per annum. He is a member of the Chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the German Saengerverein.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Goode) Smith. The agricultural interests of Sebastian County, Ark., are well represented by the lady whose name heads this sketch, and who was born in Alabama January 5, 1827. Her father, Holbert Goode, was also a native of Alabama, and died in 1833, and three years later Mrs. Smith removed with her mother to Arkansas, locating in Franklin County. Here Mrs. Smith spent her early life, and was married in 1845 to Pleasant W. Richardson, who was born in Georgia January 11, 1815, and a son of William Richardson. He died in 1848, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss: Mrs. Emily J. Smith, of Texas, and Mrs. Mary E. Colter, now residing in California. In



1851 she was married to her second husband, John W. Putman, a son of Samuel and Mary Putman (the former from Vermont), and three children, Mrs. Sarah J. Hill, Mrs. Lucy Carroll, and John H., blessed their union. Lucy's husband, Hugh Carroll, was a son of Col. John Carroll, of Carroll County, Ark. He (Hugh) and wife are deceased. Mr. Putman died in 1862. Two years later his widow wedded Augustus H. Smith, who was born in Washington County, Ark., October 8, 1832, and by him became the mother of two children, James A. and Ada G. The father of these children died in 1879; he was a son of Burt and Mary Smith. Since 1851 Mrs. Smith has resided on the farm where she now lives. She at first owned 850 acres of land, but has divided it among her children until she now owns only sixty acres. She moved to Kansas in 1864, but returned to Arkansas in the fall of 1865, where she has been contented to make her home since that time. She is a lady of rare good sense, and is noted for her liberality and charity to the poor and unfortunate.

Dr. J. D. Southard, one of the prominent practitioners of Upper Township, is a native of Franklin County, Ark., where he was born in 1861, being the son of M. and Sarah (Murrell) Southard. The father was born and reared in North Carolina, and moved to Tennessee in an early day. He is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and spent about ten years in Tennessee engaged in his ministerial duties. He came to Arkansas in 1858, settling in Franklin County, and here he now resides. Of the eight children born to his union with Miss Murrell, Dr. J. D. Southard is the seventh in order of birth. He entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1884, and took the degree of M. D. in 1886. He also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1888. After taking his degree in 1888 he came to Fort Smith, located, and has been practicing his profession since that time. He became a partner with Dr. J. W. Breedlove in April, 1887. He is a member of the county and State medical societies, of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

D. B. Sparks, boot and shoe merchant, at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in that city in June, 1850, being the son of Mitchell and Hannah (Bennett) Sparks. The father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin Institute. He graduated in medicine, but never practiced his profession. He immigrated to America when a young man, locating at Fort Smith, where he engaged in merchandising up and down the river, and entered business with a man by the name of Miller, who was one of the leading merchants of Fort Smith for many years. Mr. Sparks was married in New York, in 1847, to Miss Hannah Bennett, a native of Massachusetts. After marriage they moved to Fort Smith, and here Mitchell Sparks died in 1864. Mrs. Sparks is still alive, and is now residing at Fort Smith. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are yet living, three sons and a daughter. D. B. Sparks was educated in Massachusetts, and afterward returned to Fort Smith, where he was for some time connected with the Elporaso Stage Company, was again associated with the transfer, and for two years was engaged in the saddler's business. He has now, for six years, been occupied in the wholesale boot and shoe business. D. B. Sparks was married to Miss Lillie Pryor, daughter of one of the early settlers of Fort Smith. Four children have been the result of this union: George, Jerry, Kate and Bennett. Mr. Sparks is a member of the A. F. & A. M., also the K. of H., and his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

John Speaker, retail liquor dealer of Fort Smith, Ark., was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, May 16, 1848, and is the son of Ernest and Catherine Speaker. Earnest Speaker was also a native of Germany, born in 1825, and served some time in the army in Germany. He came to America when his son John was quite small, settling in Fort Smith, and here followed the stonemason's trade for some time. He has also followed various avocations in that city. Catherine Speaker died in Fort Smith with cholera. She was the mother of seven children, John Speaker being the eldest: J. H., L. M., Charles, Annie, Mary and Lena. The father is still living, and resides in Fort Smith. John Speaker was reared and educated in Fort Smith, and in early life followed the brick business, being a brick molder by trade. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Bettie Schuster, a native of New York, and the daughter of Anton Schuster. Of the five children born to this union three are now living: John, Mamie and Frank. Two are deceased: Nettie, who died at the age of seven years, and Charley, who died when five years of age. Mr. Speaker is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics.

Benjamin F. Spears, was born in Mecklenburgh County, N. C., April 8, 1836, and is a son of William and Jane (Gray) Spears. The father was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., and there learned the mechanic's trade, although he lived upon a farm until eighteen. He was also a tailor by trade, but worked at the first named trade the greater part of his life. For a short time he kept a tavern at Charlotte. He died in the prime of life, in North Carolina, in the year 1842. The mother was a native of Mecklenburgh County, where she was educated and married. She died, aged eighty-one years, on April 10, 1877, and was the mother of nine children, of whom three are now living: James M., Flornoy G. and Benjamin F. Those deceased are Washington, Wallace, Charles, Edny, Stanhop and Mary. The paternal grandfather, Wallace Spears, was born in Ireland, of Irish parents, and when twelve years old came to North Carolina, where he married Betsy Gilmor. He never heard but one minister after settling in North Carolina. His wife, Betsey Spears, was born in North Carolina, and was of Scotch parentage. Nelson Gray and Olivia his wife, the maternal grandparents, were natives of Wake County, Va. Mr. Gray had a brother who was killed in the Revolution, and two of Mrs. Gray's brothers served in the same war. Benjamin F. lived in his native county until 1847, and then went to Lafayette County, Miss., where he lived until 1879. He received a common-school education, and in April, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Fourth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, Confederate Army. He was in the fights at Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Big Black, Resaca, Franklin and Nashville, among many others. At Nashville he was captured, and held a prisoner at Camp Chase for six months. He was paroled at Vicksburg, but was afterward exchanged. He was discharged June 12, 1865, and then resumed farming in Mississippi. January 4, 1859, he married Marina M., daughter of William and Lucinda Giles, natives of North Carolina, who immigrated to Mississippi when Mrs. Spears was a child. She bore three children, McKindrey, Delia and Eugene, and died February 19, 1878, in Mississippi. December 11, 1879, Mr. Spears married Dorcas Ross, also a native of North Carolina, who immigrated to Mississippi. In 1879 Mr. Spears came to Sebastian County, Ark., where he now owns a farm of 200 acres, which he bought after renting land two years. Fifty acres he keeps under cultivation. Politically Mr. Spears is a Democrat, and himself and wife and McKindrey and Delia belong to the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Isabella (McKamey) Spessard, of Sebastian County, Ark., was born in East Tennessee in 1841, and is a daughter of John C. and Zerelda (Tunnell) McKamey, both of whom were born in East Tennessee and died in Arkansas, where they moved in 1869. The father was a farmer, but served one year in the army in 1838. Two of their children are living: Isabella (Mrs. Spessard), and John S., a merchant of Huntington, Ark. William T. is deceased. The grandparents, John and Mary McKamey, were born in Virginia, and removed to East Tennessee at an early day. The maternal grandparents, William and Elizabeth (Worthington) Tunnell, were born in North Carolina and Virginia, in 1774 and 1781, and died in 1861 and 1862, respectively. The grandfather was a farmer, and a colonel in the War of 1812. He was sent ten times to the Legislature at Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Spessard spent her early life in East Tennessee, and received some education in Robertsville Academy. September 12, 1867, she was married to William R. Spessard, who was born in East Tennessee, in 1844, and by whom she became the mother of seven children: Zerelda A. Lipard, William M., Nancy E. and Mary E., living, and John F., Robert L., Ada D. and William R., deceased. Mr. Spessard was a Master Mason in good standing when he died, March 22, 1880. His parents, William and Delana (Leach) Spessard, were both born in Tennessee. In 1862 he enlisted in Col. Cain's Artillery, and was captured at Cumberland Gap, and taken to Camp Douglas, Ill., but was not exchanged until near the close of the war. He then returned home and resumed farming.

Lieut. George N. Spradling, merchant of Greenwood, and ex-county clerk of Sebastian County, Ark., is a native of Hickman County, Tenn, born in 1840, and the son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Norris) Spradling, and grandson of David and Ann Spradling. Leonard Spradling was born in the State of North Carolina in 1806, and was of German descent. At the age of twelve years he moved with his parents to Alabama, and about 1822 he moved to Hickman County, Tenn., where David Spradling and wife received their final summons. Leon-

ard Spradling was a young man when he went to Hickman County, Tenn., and here he was married about 1829. In 1842 he became a resident of Crawford (now Sebastian) County, Ark., and located eight miles north of Greenwood. He was a farmer, and entered 200 acres. In 1845 he moved and settled seven miles north of the county seat, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was commissioner of the county, and was one of three men who located the county seat, the other two being Jeremiah Bell and Green F. Bethell. This was in 1856, and was the second location of the county seat. Leonard Spradling died in November, 1858. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1806, and died two weeks previous to the death of her husband. They were the parents of nine children who lived to be grown, four of whom are now living: Ephraim, Nancy E., George N., and Martha M., wife of Thomas Wingfield. George N. Spradling was but one and one-half years old when his parents moved to Sebastian County, Ark., was reared and grew to manhood on a farm, and remained with his parents until their deaths. In 1859 he attended school, and afterward became employed as book-keeper in Fort Smith, about the time of the breaking out of the late war. In February, 1863, he went to Springfield, Mo., where he enlisted in Company E, First Arkansas Infantry, in the Federal army, and in the summer of the same year he returned with the army to his home. In October, 1863, he raised a company for the Second Arkansas Infantry, went out as private, and in a few months was commissioned as second lieutenant, and served during the remainder of the war. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove, at Jenkins' Ferry, and at the last fight was acting aide-de-camp for Gen. Edwards, who commanded the brigade. He was in the Federal army, and was discharged at Clarksville, Ark., August 8, 1865. After the war Mr. Spradling established a general store at Clarksville, Ark., but later engaged in merchandising at Greenwood, Ark. He sold out at Clarksville, and returned to Sebastian County in February, 1867, where he again engaged in merchandising at Greenwood. In 1872 he sold out, and was elected county clerk, holding that position two years. The following six years he was proprietor of a grist-mill at Greenwood, but sold the mill in 1879 and again resumed merchandising, which he has since continued. In January, 1865, he married Miss Mary A. King, of Johnson County, Ark., where she was born in 1845. To them were born nine children, four of whom are still surviving, viz.: Maggie, wife of W. J. Hodgins; Lulu, George B. and Rebecca McCord. Mr. Spradling lost his wife in February, 1888. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was an excellent woman. Mr. Spradling is a member of the Masonic order, of the K. T., a member of the K. of H., and is a Republican in his political views.

Joseph Cole Stalcup, of the firm of Garrett, Stalcup & Co., liverymen, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., February 20, 1851, and is a son of Moses and Nancy (Black) Stalcup. The father was a native of Virginia, and one of the first settlers of McMinn County, Tenn. He lived upon the farm he first cleared and located upon in that county for over half a century, and there reared a family of eleven sons and two daughters. One son was killed during his youth, while on duty at Vicksburg, serving as lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-first Tennessee Infantry. Another died at the close of the war at Jeffersonville, Ind. Seven of his sons were soldiers in the Confederate army. The Stalcup family originally came from Massachusetts and settled in Virginia, where they became well-to-do planters. The family upon the side of our subject's mother were influential people of Greene County, Tenn., being early settlers of that place. Joseph C. lived in his native county until 1869, when he left home and spent three years in Southwestern Missouri and one year in Kansas. He then engaged in farming in Sebastian County, near Fort Smith, and in 1880 was chosen by his friends to fill the position of deputy circuit clerk, and took charge of the office at Fort Smith. In 1882 he was elected circuit clerk, to which he was successively elected until 1888. He then retired from public life, and went into the livery and transfer business with Mr. Garrett. He was united in marriage at Bolivar, Mo., to Miss Fannie A. Miller, a native of McMinn County, Tenn., and daughter of the Rev. John W. Miller, a minister in the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Stalcup have one son and two daughters: Ada, a student at Baird College, Clinton, Mo.; May and Hugh. Mr. and Mrs. Stalcup have buried two children in Hackett City Cemetery, named Frank and Lilly. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which the latter is an active worker. He is a Master Mason.

J. R. Stephens was born near Petersburg, Va., August 8, 1858, his parents being William and Mary (Stacey) Stephens. The father was a native of Virginia, and a builder by occupation and trade. In 1839 he removed to Tennessee, and there J. R. Stephens grew to manhood and began to learn his father's trade. At the age of seventeen he went to Sherman, Tex., and there, with an elder brother, completed his trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Texas Volunteer Cavalry, and served throughout the war, being on detached duty in the South and West the last two years. After peace was declared he returned to Sherman, but in 1868 came to Fort Smith, where he has since been prominently identified with building interests. Among the many buildings he has erected may be mentioned the Belle Grove school-house, the Peabody school, the New Hope school building and the residences of D. B. Sparks, Herman Bair, Frank Bolinger and F. J. Klein. Mr. Stephens was united in marriage in Texas to Miss Mary Akhalt, a native of Maryland, and daughter of M. L. and Elizabeth Akhalt, also natives of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have one daughter, Lillie, a young lady of excellent literary and musical attainments. Mr. Stephens is a K. of H.

Elam H. Stevenson, M. D., was born in Giles County, Tenn., near Pulaski, July 22, 1856, and is a son of Willis M. and Eliza T. (Abernathy) Stevenson, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors first settled in North Carolina before the Revolution, and his grandfather, Elam Stevenson, was a minister of high standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maternal grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Giles County, Tenn. Our subject was one of a family of five sons and four daughters. He passed his boyhood at home, and first began to study medicine with W. Slaughter, M. D., a physician of high standing. A year later he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the winter of 1879-80. He then practiced his profession in Kerrville, Tenn., until 1881, at which time he located in Beebe, Ark. Since 1883 he has enjoyed a lucrative practice in Fort Smith. He is a self-made man, having paid his own way through college, and is one of the respected citizens of this place. While but a young man he became identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is one of the active members of that denomination at Fort Smith. He was married in Tennessee to Miss Cleopatra, a daughter of Dr. Slaughter, and an accomplished lady. They now have two children: Eugene and Wyatt. Mrs. Stevenson is deeply interested in the progress of the women's temperance work in this city, and also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Stevenson belongs to the I. O. O. F., the National and State Eclectic Associations and the American Legion of Honor.

Adam Stinebaugh, farmer, of Prairie Township, was born in Lincoln County, Mo., in 1821, his parents being Jacob and Nancy (Cannon) Stinebaugh, who were born in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. They were married in the latter State, and in 1819 removed to Lincoln County, Mo., living there until 1850, from which time they made their home in Dallas County until the war. They then returned to Lincoln County, and after peace was declared removed to Texas. There the father died, about 1882, aged eighty-seven. The mother died some years previous. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stinebaugh was a skillful mechanic. The grandfather, Jacob, was born in Germany, and with nineteen others joined the English army during the Revolution, with the intention of coming to America, and as soon as possible deserting the English army to join forces with the colonists, in which project they were successful. Mr. Stinebaugh settled in Pennsylvania when the father of our subject was a boy; he next went to West Tennessee, and later settled in Kentucky, where he died. The maternal grandfather was born in South Carolina, and became a pioneer of Lincoln County, Mo., where many of his descendants now live. Adam Stinebaugh is the oldest of a family of ten children, and during his youth received a common-school education. In 1884 he married Mary Daniels, in Lincoln County, who was a native of Fauquier County, Va. She died in Sebastian County in 1876, leaving seven daughters and two sons, who married and reared families. Two have since died. In 1882 Mr. Stinebaugh married Mary E. Cloppon, who was born in Arkansas, and is the mother of four children. In 1845 Mr. Stinebaugh removed to Dallas County, Mo., and in 1850 spent some months in California. He returned home on account of his health, making the trip via the Isthmus of Panama. During the winter of 1850-51 he traveled in

Central America, familiarizing himself with the customs and social habits of the people of that country. After an interesting and eventful journey homeward, he taught school a few years in Dallas County, and engaged in cattle dealing. From 1859 until 1868 he farmed and dealt in stock in Texas, and then came to Sebastian County. He has always lived in the same vicinity, and by the exercise of business ability and industry has accumulated a fortune. He is an experienced cattle dealer, and for fifteen years drove cattle and horses from Texas to this county, sometimes making four trips in one season. He probably handles as much stock as any other man in the county, and is the owner of 600 acres of land, besides property in Dayton, where for a year he sold goods. He is a Democrat, as his father was before him, and although a public-spirited man has never desired public office. He has been a member of the Baptist Church over forty years, and holds a license to preach, but has never done so. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of thirty years' standing, and has taken most of the degrees conferred by that order.

Capt. Hubbard Stone, merchant, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 20, 1827. His father, Wilmot Stone, was born in Guilford, Conn., of an old New England family, and in after life engaged in shoemaking in Cincinnati. The mother was Miss Ann Eddy, a native of Vermont, and a lady of character and energy. Our subject was reared in the place of his birth, and in 1850 joined a company of 130 who started by water for California. He remained in that State, engaged in mining and merchandising, until April, 1854, when he returned home and sold goods until 1856. He then went into the hardware business at Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1857 began to deal in real estate. Upon the outbreak of the war he joined the Union army as a private. He was afterward made sergeant-major and then first lieutenant of Company A, Fifty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the fall of Vicksburg he was made captain of Company H of the same regiment. He was wounded by a shell at the battle of Resaca, and was disabled at the battle of Ezra Church, near Atlanta, Ga. After the war he again returned to Cincinnati, and in 1865, on April 1, landed at Fort Smith, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He is a well-to-do man, although he has twice suffered heavy losses. He was married in Cincinnati to Miss Miriam E. Meader, daughter of Daniel F. Meader, a furniture manufacturer and dealer of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have an adopted daughter, Bettie, now the wife of Howard B. Wier, and a lineal descendant of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. She has two children, Hubbard Stone and Mary. Mr. Howard B. Wier is a son of the Rev. Wier, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (of Mississippi). For twelve years he served as a school director of Fort Smith, during which time he assisted in obtaining from the Government a donation of 865 acres of land in the Government reservation for school purposes. He is a director and stockholder in the First National Bank and the Water Works Company, and has served as secretary of the latter association. He is treasurer of the Western Arkansas Fair Association, and one of its leading spirits. Both himself and wife are active members and liberal donors to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., K. of H. and A. F. & A. M.

Henry Suratt, captain of police at Fort Smith, was born at Corinth, Miss., June 12, 1850, and is a son of William and Amanda (Harris) Suratt. The father was born in France, and came to America with his parents, who settled near Huntsville, Ala., where he grew to manhood. In 1844 he was married, and in 1872 came to Arkansas, locating at Arkadelphia, where he still lives. He served throughout the entire war. Capt. Suratt attained his growth in Mississippi, and early in life engaged in farming near Corinth. He served two years during the war in company A, Nineteenth Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry, commanded by Col. Jeff. Forrest. After 1870 he farmed in Arkansas five years, and then for nine years clerked for William Breen at Fort Smith. He then was employed as receiving and billing clerk by Echols & Johnson for two years. In 1885 he was elected city marshal, which position he held two terms, or until made captain of the police. Mr. Suratt married Miss Belle Harrison, daughter of Willis Harrison, of Alcorn County, Miss., a descendant of Gen. W. H. Harrison. His parents, Luke and Mary Harrison, were from Ireland, and early settlers of Alabama. They died in Alabama. To Mr. and Mrs. Suratt three sons and two daughters have been born: Clara, Willie, Ernest, Mary and Albert. Mrs. Suratt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Capt. Suratt is a Knight of Honor.

Col. Mark T. Tatum, general merchant of Greenwood, is a native of Dallas County, Mo., where he was born in 1836, and is the son of Eaton and Charlotte B. (Reynolds) Tatum. Eaton Tatum was born in South Carolina in 1792, and was of Scotch descent. At the age of eighteen years he went to West Tennessee with his brother, Wilkins Tatum, and here married Miss Charlotte B. Reynolds, who was born in West Tennessee in 1810. About 1828 they moved to Dallas County, Mo., and in 1843 became a citizen of Sebastian County, Ark., locating at Jenny Lind, five miles northwest of the county seat. He here entered 160 acres of land, and here resided until 1862, when he sold out, and moved two miles east. He was a trader and speculator in lands, and owned about 500 acres the greater portion of the time. He died in 1872. His wife died in 1852, and after her death Mr. Tatum married Mrs. Josie Little, who is now living on the old homestead. Eaton Tatum was the father of eight children by the first wife and two by the second, all now living but one. Col. M. T. Tatum was the fourth child by the first marriage, and was only seven years of age when his parents moved to Sebastian County, and virtually he has passed his entire life in that county. He remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, dealt in stock for four years, and in 1858 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Sebastian County, serving four years. In 1861 he made the assessment of Confederate taxes of Sebastian County, and May, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Arkansas Infantry. He went out as third lieutenant, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of major of his regiment. Later, for his bravery and meritorious conduct, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was in the fights at Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and several severe skirmishes. He was in service over three years, being paroled at Marshall, Tex. After the war he taught a term of school in Jefferson County, Tex., and in 1866 returned to Sebastian County. In 1867 he taught the public schools in Greenwood, and became employed as salesman in a general store of Neal & Kersey, for whom he worked five years. In 1874 he established a general store of his own in Greenwood, at which business he has since been engaged. In 1860 he married Miss Lucinda Cauthron, of Scott County, Ark., and daughter of Col. Walter and Bashiwa Cauthron. Mrs. Tatum was born in Scott County, Ark., in 1843, and by her marriage became the mother of twelve children, eight now living: Walter E., Marshall, Mary E. (wife of E. W. Yates), Pearl R., Tennessee, Louisa May, Thaddie and Eddie. Col. Tatum began business in Greenwood as a poor man, but by economy and industry has met with good success. He deals largely in buying cotton and produce of all kinds. In 1879 he purchased 1,628 bales of cotton, and on an average he buys 1,000 bales per year. He is doing the largest business of the kind of any man in Greenwood. He is Democratic in his politics, was postmaster for seven years at Greenwood, is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Commandery degrees, and is a K. of H. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is steward and Sunday-school superintendent of the same.

William J. Teaver, farmer, was born June 27, 1863, in Little River County, Ark., his parents being James and Sarah (Jetton) Teaver. The father was a farmer by occupation, and served during the greater part of the Civil War, being a Confederate soldier. He passed the greater part of his life in Little River County, and died in 1865. The mother was born in Tennessee, but received her early education in Franklin County. After moving to Little River County she was married and bore three children: William J., Martha and Juan (deceased). The maternal grandparents of our subject were natives of Tennessee and early settlers of Arkansas. They died in 1870 and 1883, respectively. William J. came to this county when three years old with his mother, and until the death of his grandparents made his home with them. He then lived with his mother until his marriage, in 1885, to Rosa S., daughter of Robert and Josephine McClendon, and born January 5, 1870. Mrs. Teaver was born and reared in Franklin County, and her father and mother were natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively, the latter being reared in Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Teaver are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the parents of one child, Bertie Lee, born September 18, 1887. His mother being left a widow when he was a lad, Mr. Teaver had few educational advantages, and as he was reared on the farm, he learned no trade. He is a young man of industry and enterprise, and he is now the owner of 135 acres of land, eighty-five of which he cultivates. His home place is well improved, and he also owns 100 acres of land in Little River Coun-

ty. Mr. Teaver is a strong supporter of the present public school system, being a school director, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. M. J. (Byrd) Thomas, an enterprising and successful lady farmer of Sebastian County, Ark., was born in Hardin County, Tenn., October 17, 1840, and is one of ten children, seven living, born to the marriage of Thomas Byrd and Maria Smith, and is a granddaughter of William Byrd, who was born in the "Palmetto State," and who removed with his family to Tennessee at an early day. His wife's maiden name was Lovey Cherry. John Smith, the maternal grandfather, was a farmer, a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Tennessee in 1854. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Thomas' parents were born in South Carolina in 1812, and Tennessee in 1814, and died in the latter State in 1884 and 1864, respectively. The names of their children who are living are as follows: William R., Emeline (Bryson), Susan (Counts), Calvin C., Thomas J., Elizabeth and M. J. (Thomas). The last named was reared in Tennessee, and was there married in 1856 to James Thomas, a native of the State, born in 1837, and a son of James and Adaline (Young) Thomas, who were early immigrants to Tennessee. James, the son, was a farmer by occupation, and in 1868 enlisted in the Confederate States army, and served until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed the peaceful pursuit of farming. In 1875 he came to Sebastian County, Ark., where his death occurred in 1881. He was a Mason, a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge. He and wife became the parents of seven children: Newton S., Walter E., Mattie M., James A., Maude, Claude and Nellie.

John Marion Thompson was born in Perry County, Tenn., in 1834, and is a son of William G. and Elizabeth C. (Hagan) Thompson. The father was of Irish and Scotch descent, and was born in Mecklenburgh County, N. C., in 1804, and at the age of nine years was taken by his father, John Thompson, to Bedford County, Tenn., where he received the education and rearing of the average farmer's boy of that period, and was married in 1825. In 1852 he located in Henry County, Tenn., and in January, 1880, became a resident of Sebastian County, and on the 23d of the same month died at the home of his son, John M., having contracted a cold on his way here. His wife was born in Middle Tennessee in 1804, and died October 10, 1874, having borne a family of ten children, five of whom are living: Margaret, wife of W. L. Cole; Rebecca J., wife of Thomas Ary; John Marion, Martha K., and Amanda, wife of W. W. Holden. John Marion resided under the paternal roof until twenty-two years of age, and during the late war was one of the boys in gray. May 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Jonesboro and many severe skirmishes. He was neither wounded nor captured during the war, and was only sick when he had the measles. He was paroled at Johnsonville, Tenn., May 23, 1865, but surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. His service extended over a period of four years and three days. After the war he returned to Henry County, Tenn., and February 22, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Cole, a daughter of Joseph and Polly Cole. She was born in 1834 or 1835, and died in Sebastian County, Ark., April 24, 1885, having borne a family of five children: Emma B., wife of Harvey Oliver; Joseph E.; Lulu D., who is keeping house for her father; Albert S. and Mary M. In 1870 Mr. Thompson moved to Calloway County, Ky., and seven years later came to Sebastian County, Ark., and the following year purchased eighty-seven acres of some of the most fertile land in the county. He has since increased his land until he now owns 105 acres, and throughout the county is considered one of its foremost farmers. His farm is about six miles from the county seat, and he has a pleasant and comfortable residence. He is a Democrat in his political views.

Col. F. W. Tillay, contractor and builder, at Huntington, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1831, his parents being F. B. and Mary E. (Gwathmey) Tillay. The father was born in Ohio, and when a boy went to Louisville, where he engaged in the wholesale mercantile business until his death, in 1851. The grandfather, John B. Tillay, came to America from France in an early day. The mother of our subject was born in Louisville, Ky., and was of Virginian descent. She died at St. Louis in 1876, where she had lived since 1853. During his youth the Colonel attended the schools of Louisville, and when his mother removed

to St. Louis he accompanied her. There he married Mary, daughter of Col. Robert Renick, who has borne him two children. While in St. Louis Mr. Tillay engaged in the commission business the greater part of the time. Mrs. Tillay's father was one of the prominent citizens of St. Louis, and at the time of his death was serving as a water commissioner. He was a banker, and having graduated from West Point, he served during the war as colonel of the Missouri State Militia. Mrs. Tillay and her husband, while in St. Louis, became members of St. George's Episcopal Church. The latter is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, having belonged to the fraternity since 1852. He is also a K. of H., and belongs to the L. of H. In politics he is a Democrat, his first presidential vote having been cast for Pierce in 1852.

William Franklin Turner, M. D., of Milltown, Sebastian Co., Ark., is a son of William J. and Mary A. (Nance) Turner, grandson of James Turner, and great-grandson of Jesse Turner, who was born in the "Old North State," and settled in Stewart County, Tenn., at an early day. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Both James and his son, William J., were reared in Tennessee. After the latter had reached manhood he went to Benton County, Tenn., where he was married January 9, 1845, to Miss Nance, a native of South Carolina, born in 1824, by whom he became the father of five sons and one daughter. In 1858 his wife died, and the following year he married Hannah A. Lynch, who was born in Benton County, Tenn., October 30, 1829. Six children were also born to this union, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Turner has made farming his chief calling through life, but for two years was deputy sheriff of the county, and served as magistrate of Benton County, Tenn., three terms. In 1877 he moved to Jackson County, Ill., and four years later to Sebastian County, Ark. He has always supported the principles of the Democratic party, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and during the late war espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and for about six months was on post duty. He was born in Stewart County, Tenn., March 20, 1821, and although sixty-seven years of age is yet strong and healthy. The youngest child by his first wife, William Franklin, was born in Benton County, Tenn., on the 9th of October, 1852, was reared on a farm, and received his literary education in the district and the Camden public schools. When about twenty-two years of age he began teaching school, and after accumulating some means began attending school again, and was alternately engaged in teaching and attending school until he acquired a thorough English education. In 1872 he was wedded to Cornelia E. Elmore, a daughter of William P. Elmore. She was born in Benton County, Tenn., January 16, 1855, and became the mother of five children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are Clemett W. and Bertha May. The Doctor and his wife came to Sebastian County, Ark., in 1880, but after a short time returned to Tennessee, where he remained until the fall, and again took up his residence in Sebastian County. For about fifteen years he had been engaged in the study of medicine, and in 1884 entered the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University, and after taking lectures in this institution he began practicing his profession at Milltown, Ark., and has by his own energy and meritorious effort built up a most lucrative and increasing practice. He deserves much credit for the prosperity which has attended his footsteps, as he is essentially a self-made man, and has surmounted many difficulties in his walk through life. He belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and K. of H. fraternities, and is a Democrat politically. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William M. Tyler, farmer, was born in Gibson County, West Tenn., in 1837, and is a son of Roderick and Tampa (Williams) Tyler, natives of North Carolina, where they were married and lived until 1845. They then went to Gibson County, and in 1858 settled in Dayton Township, this county, where their deaths occurred in 1872 and 1887, respectively. They had for many years been members of the Christian Church. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was of Irish descent, his grandfather having come to America from Ireland and located in South Carolina, where he taught school. William M. is one of a family of eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. He received but a limited education, and accompanied his parents to this county, where in 1861 he married Caroline, daughter of Hansel and Louisa Caleb, who came here from Tennessee in 1856. They died in Scott County. Mrs. Tyler was born in Tennessee, and is the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living. Since his marriage Mr. Tyler has lived near Dayton, but has only been



a resident of his present farm about a year. He owns 150 acres in two farms, all of which he has become the possessor of since the war, as he lost all his property at that time. He served a short time in the Confederate army with Capt. William Oosley, under Col. William Brooks, but was discharged at Fayetteville in 1862 on account of disability. He voted for Breckinridge in 1860, and in politics is a Democrat. Himself and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He is now a well-to-do citizen, and has given his children the advantages of good educations.

Theodore and Francis Vogel, of the grocery firm of Vogel Brothers, at Fort Smith, Ark., were born in that city in 1851 and 1860, respectively. Their parents, Trangott and Appellinia (Fink) Vogel, were both natives of Germany. Trangott Vogel was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1819, and is the son of William Vogel, who was also a native of Prussia, and who was forced to join the army of Napoleon when but seventeen years of age, and served under him four years. Trangott Vogel served his time in the Prussian army, and came to America at the age of twenty-four years. After staying two years in New Orleans he came to Fort Smith, where he located in 1845. He is one of the sturdy citizens now living who witnessed the gradual growth and development of the country, and who, by his unswerving energy and perseverance, amassed considerable wealth, owning some of the best property on Garrison Avenue, the central part of the city. By his marriage to Miss Fink he became the father of four children: Theodore, William, Frank and Henry. Trangott Vogel is now living a retired life in Fort Smith. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife and sons are members of the Catholic Church. Theodore Vogel supplemented his common school education with a literary course at Cane Hill College, at Boonsborough, Washington Co., Ark. On leaving school he commenced life as a clerk in a store, and in 1876 he engaged in the grocery business for himself, which he has since continued. He was married to Miss Kate Shumes, who bore him three children: Lena, Kate and an infant (deceased). Mr. Vogel is a member of the Catholic Knights of America. Francis Vogel is one of the competent business men of the city, was educated and reared in Fort Smith, where he also served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, and afterward followed agricultural pursuits for five years. He then clerked in a grocery store for two years, after which he became a member of the present firm.

Mrs. Martha J. Walker is a native of Winchester, Tenn., born on the 6th of January, 1822, and is a daughter of Capt. William M. and Martha (Baldwin) Raines. The former was a Virginian, born near Richmond, and was a merchant by occupation. At an early day he left his native State and went to Georgia, and during the Creek War acted as captain under Gen. Jackson. After the close of the War of 1812 he moved to Winchester, Tenn., being one of the pioneers of that place. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and followed the occupation of merchant tailor for many years. While in Virginia he was married to Miss Baldwin, by whom he had seven children, only four of whom are now alive: Dr. C. B. (of Mineral Wells, Tex.), Col. Henry A. Raines (deceased), Martha (Mrs. Walker), Mrs. M. B. Ake (of Las Cruces, N. Mex.) and Mrs. A. M. Ward (of Little Rock, Ark). R. P. was an eminent lawyer of Trenton, Tenn., and is now deceased. Mrs. Martha Walker came to Arkansas in 1838, and has been prominently connected with the schools of Sebastian County ever since. She has been married twice, her first husband being Dr. C. B. Ake, and in 1854 she was married to Calvin Walker, who was killed during the late war, while at home. She has one living child, Mollie, who is the wife of Edward Pennington, editor and proprietor of the *Deming Head Light*, of Deming, N. Mex. One of Mrs. Walker's grandchildren is living with her.

James S. Weaver, who has been an agent for the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, at Huntington, since 1887, was born in Maryland in 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Wetzel) Weaver, who were born in Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and married in the latter State. The father died there in 1883, and the mother in 1886, in the city of Baltimore. The father was a farmer by occupation, and of German descent. His father, Daniel Weaver, passed his life in Adams County, Penn. James S. Weaver is the eldest of a family of fourteen children, of whom eleven are living. All with the exception of one have families. James is the only one living West. He received a common-school education during his youth, and in 1858 went to Alton, Ill., where for a number of years he was interested in the grocery and grain business. While there he was

married, in 1868, to Mary E., daughter of John Darneille, of Madison County, Ill., where Mrs. Weaver was born. Mrs. Weaver's father was one of the well-to-do farmers, traders and pioneers of Madison County, Ill. Since that time Mr. Weaver has been engaged in the grain or grocery business, one year at Des Moines, Iowa, Oswego, Kas., six years, and two years, at Salina, Kas. From 1879 until 1887 he engaged in the grain business at Stanberry, Mo., when he removed to near Kirkwood, St. Louis Co., Mo. Since the fall of that year he has been employed in Huntington, as above stated. Mr. Weaver has a nice home in town; in politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Douglas, in 1860.

Hon. John F. Weaver was born at Fort Smith September 11, 1849, and is a son of W. J. and Catherine (Minmier) Weaver, natives of Philadelphia, Penn., and Germany, respectively. His father was a tradesman, and was a son of Emmor T. Weaver, born in Chester County, Penn., of English parents; he was a goldsmith or jeweler. The great-grandparents of our subject were of Quaker faith, and early settlers of Pennsylvania, landing with William Penn. They were people of temperate habits and fine physique, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their descendants were mostly farmers, but many became ministers and lawyers. Catherine Minmier was born in Prussia, near Minden. John F. Weaver grew to manhood on a farm in Henry County, Ill., where he received a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the printer's trade, at Salem, Ohio, working in the office of the *Salem Journal*. After having learned his trade, he worked two years on a farm, and in 1871 came to Fort Smith, Ark. Here he worked three years at his trade in the office of the *New Era*, and then spent five years on the *Western Independent*. In 1880 he assumed the management of the paper, which became known as the *Independent Democrat*, with which he remained until 1885. He then took an active interest in the publication of the *Elevator*, with which he is now connected. Mr. Weaver has always been an active politician, and is now a representative of his county in the Legislature. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and an honored and respected citizen.

Thomas J. Webb was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1821, and is the oldest of four children born to Kendall and Mary (Dugal) Webb, natives of Maryland and Pittsburgh, Penn., respectively. They were married in Tennessee, where the mother died about 1834. The father re-married two years later, and then removed to where Ozark, Ark., now stands. In 1853 he went to California, where he spent about three years, after which he located in Franklin County, Ark. He was left an orphan when young, and being bound out to a Quaker in Philadelphia, learned the shoemaker's trade, which he afterward engaged in extensively. He was a prominent Mason, and died near Ozark in 1873. Thomas Webb, the grandfather, came with a brother to the United States at an early day. The maternal grandfather was of Irish origin, the name formerly having been McDugal, but it was changed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Thomas J. Webb passed his boyhood in Nashville, Tenn., and when fifteen accompanied his father to Arkansas. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War for twelve months, and served in Company D, Arkansas Cavalry, under Gen. Taylor. He was captured previous to the battle of Buena Vista, and taken on foot to the City of Mexico, a distance of 1,000 miles, where he was held a prisoner six months. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California, where he remained until 1883, engaged in mining and farming. During the late war he served three years and one month in Company L, First California Cavalry, being engaged the greater part of the time in fighting the Indians in Arizona. He had charge of supply stations several times. After returning to Arkansas from California he engaged in cattle trading for some time in Franklin County, but since 1885 has farmed in Sebastian County. By the exercise of industry and economy Mr. Webb has become a well-to-do man, and in partnership with his brother he owns 1,200 acres of choice land in this county. He is devotedly fond of reading, being well-informed on all current topics, and his library contains a number of good works by well-known authors.

J. C. Welch was born in Sevier County, Ark., on the 4th of March, 1861; was principally reared in Scott and Yell Counties, Ark., on the farm. In 1879 he entered school at Booneville, Logan Co., Ark., and remained in school the better part of three years. After quitting school he went to Brazil Station, I. T., and entered into the mercantile business in connection with his father, D.

R. Welch, who had been doing a large business at that place as merchant and planter since 1871. After carrying on a very successful business at Brazil Station for three and one-half years, he came to Hackett City, Ark., and in September, 1886, opened a general merchandise store, and has since been one of Hackett City's leading merchants, carrying a stock of from \$12,000 to \$15,000, owning the store building in which he is doing business, and, besides, quite a number of valuable town lots, a fine residence, etc. October 30, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Forbes, daughter of Dr. J. H. Forbes, one of Hackett's leading physicians and oldest residents. One child is the result of the happy union, named Gussie.

O. D. Weldon, local editor and business manager of the *Fort Smith Weekly Elevator*, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, September 23, 1847, and is a son of Oliver and Augusta A. (Smith) Weldon. Oliver Weldon was a native of Connecticut, and a clock-maker by trade, though in his younger days he followed the life of a sailor. He was one of the inventors of the spring clock. During his early married life he lived in Connecticut, but being of a roving disposition moved to Ohio, and thence to the State of Michigan. In 1854 he traveled extensively as a peddler, and, with his two horses and watch dog as companions, made his way from Michigan to the line of the Indian Territory, and here set up a store in a log hut and engaged in trading with the Indians. While at this point he became interested in lead mine discoveries, and sent for his family, who traveled the entire distance from Dewajack, Mich., to Polk County, Ark., in a two-horse wagon, being about eight weeks on the road, his son-in-law, A. L. Strong, accompanying them. After living in Polk County about one year he drifted to Fort Smith, where he died in 1872. Augusta A. (Smith) Weldon is still living, is seventy-six years of age, and a resident of Fort Smith, so well preserved that a casual observer would not take her to be more than fifty-five or sixty. She was the mother of seven children, O. D. Weldon being her youngest child and only son, five of whom she survives. The paternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and lived to be one hundred years old. She was one of twelve who organized the first Baptist Church in the then town of Hartford, Conn. O. D. Weldon began learning the printer's trade in 1861, just at the breaking out of the war, in the office of the *Thirty-fifth Parallel*, a weekly paper edited and published by Gen. A. G. Mayers at Fort Smith. This paper only survived a short time after the beginning of hostilities between the North and South. Weldon remained in the Confederate lines until 1863, when the Federals, under command of Gen. Blunt, captured the place, and occupied it until after the close of hostilities. During the war he learned the butcher's trade, and assisted in slaughtering beef for the army. In 1866 he again went to work at the printing business in the office of the *Fort Smith Herald*, owned by Judge John F. Wheeler, and from that time engaged alternately in the butchering and printing business until 1877, having spent one year at Fort McKavett, on the Texas frontier, furnishing beef to the soldiers under command of Gen. Clitz. He has been constantly connected with his present paper for ten years, and previous to that was connected with the *New Era*, the late V. Dell being editor and proprietor. He was first married to Miss Elona Haag, of Fort Smith, and one child, Lorena A., was the result of this union. Mrs. Weldon died in 1876, and in 1880 Mr. Weldon married Miss Lue Brown, who bore him three children, one now living, Jimmie. One child, John Carnall, died at the age of two years, and Ollie D. at the age of five months. Mr. Weldon is the regular correspondent at Fort Smith for the *New York Herald*, *Chicago Times*, *Globe Democrat*, *Fort Worth, Tex., Gazette*, and *Little Rock, Ark., Gazette*, and occasionally writes for other papers. He is a Democrat in his political views, and his wife and eldest child are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Weldon is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, and was educated at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Their daughters, Lorena and Jimmie, are members of "The Little Helpers" society.

Master Lewis Joseph White, only son of Edward S. White, deceased, was born June 27, 1881, in Louisville, Ky. His father was a native of New York City, born October 14, 1856, and was the son of Lewis Joseph White, a very prominent and wealthy capitalist, of New York, who in his younger days had been a very extensive and successful wholesale merchant in the hide and fur trade. Edward S. White came West, when a young man, to Fort Smith, and engaged in the cattle business in the Indian Nation a short time. He there met

and married Miss Bessie Hurley, who was born February 19, 1860, in Ottawa, Canada, and is of Irish ancestry. Mrs. White's parents died when she was quite young, and she married Mr. White, whom she survives. One child is the result of this union. He is named Lewis, and is the heir to a large estate, consisting of all kinds of property in New York, Louisville and Fort Smith.

James C. Wilkinson, dairyman and breeder of Jersey cattle, in Sebastian County, Ark., was born in England in 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Beard) Wilkinson, who were also born in England. In 1863 James C. Wilkinson crossed the ocean as a volunteer in the United States army, and enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers, operating in Kansas and Missouri until the close of the war. He then went to New Mexico, as agent in charge of the Comanche Indians, and was afterward appointed sub-agent to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. He next located in Fort Smith, Ark., where he was United States Marshal for fourteen or fifteen years, and then moved to the country in Sebastian County, where he purchased 245 acres of land, which he fenced and made into a fine dairy farm. He resides in a large two-story frame house, and his barns are commodious and convenient, there being ample room for fifty cows. He finds a ready sale for dairy products in Fort Smith, and also handles pedigreed Jersey cattle. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mary J. Majors, a daughter of Robert T. and Nancy (Petty) Majors. She was born in Sebastian County, and is the mother of five children: James C., Cassius E., Robert, Mary J. and Bertha Catherine. Mr. Wilkinson is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the K. of H. and the G. A. R. He is a staunch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. The family worship at the Episcopal Church.

Harvey D. Wilkinson, farmer, was born July 9, 1863, in Polk County, Ark., and is the son of Benjamin J. and Sallie A. (Arbuckle) Wilkinson. Benjamin J. Wilkinson was born in Mississippi, and there lived to be grown, and was by profession a lawyer, graduating, both in the academic and law department, at Lebanon, Tenn., and establishing himself in the profession at Fort Smith with Judge Walker as his law partner. He had previously read with Judge Brown, of Van Buren, and subsequently continued in practice in Fort Smith until the breaking out of the war. Then he went to Texas, and remained there until his death in 1864. Sallie Arbuckle was born and reared in Sebastian County, on Arbuckle Island, and was educated by private tutor. Here she grew to womanhood, and married Mr. Wilkinson, and bore him one child, Harvey D. After Mr. Wilkinson's death she was married to John Jacoway. James A. Wilkinson, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Tennessee, and was there reared and married, going thence to Mississippi and Texas, returning finally to Tennessee. He is now living in Texas. John D. Arbuckle, the maternal grandfather, was born near Hopkinsville, Ky., leaving there when about twenty years of age. He remained in Missouri some time teaching school, and then came to Sebastian County, having married, however, in Missouri, Louisa Jones. On coming to Arkansas he settled on Arbuckle Island, which now bears his name. During his early life he was elected colonel in the State Militia in Kentucky. He and wife both died on the farm where our subject now lives, he at the age of sixty-five, December 8, 1873, and while occupying the senatorial seat from the Eighth District, having been elected over Col. B. J. Brown, and in an article taken from the Fort Smith paper we find the following: "The noble old man, whom the people all delighted to honor, passed away from earth to an assembly where we trust he will wear brighter than any earthly honors. Arkansas has lost a valuable representative, the community an estimable citizen, and the family a loving husband and father." Gen. Mathew Arbuckle, of Kentucky, was an uncle, and a graduate of West Point, and it was through him that Arbuckle Island was acquired by a patent from Martin Van Buren in 1839. The first court-house site of the county is now on land owned by Harvey Wilkinson, he having acquired the property through his grandfather, John D. Arbuckle. Harvey D. Wilkinson was principally reared in this county, being cared for after the death of his parents by his grandfather and grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuckle. He lived with them until their deaths, and from 1879 until 1886 attended the Fayetteville University. He is the owner of 700 acres of land, 200 of which he cultivates, the old homestead being included. In connection with his farming he is engaged in milling and ginning. In politics Mr. Wilkinson is a Democrat, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Charles H. Willhaf, manager of the mammoth store of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, at Huntington, was born in Crawford County, Ark., in 1848, and is a son of Leonard and Mary (Beckel) Willhaf, who were born in Wurtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. When young they came to the United States, and after their marriage at Fort Smith they settled at Van Buren, where for years Mr. Willhaf kept a bakery and grocery store. He was a lieutenant in Yell's Arkansas regiment during the Mexican War, and one of the first merchants of Van Buren, where he died in 1866, and the mother still lives. Our subject was an only child and passed his youth in Van Buren, receiving but a limited education, and at an early age began life for himself by clerking. In 1868 he went to Oswego, Kas., where he clerked until 1881, and since that time has been employed by the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, with the exception of two years at Pittsburg, Kas., Monett, Mo., Hackett City and Huntington, Ark. He has been a resident of the last named place since August, 1887. Mr. Willhaf was married in 1876, at Oswego, Kas., to Caroline J., daughter of Isaac A. Marks, formerly of Crawfordville, Ind., where Mrs. Willhaf was born. Mr. and Mrs. Willhaf have but one child. The former is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James A. Williams was born at Dripping Springs, Crawford County, Ark., in 1836, and is a son of Hansford and Cynththa (McDonald) Williams. His parents were married in Arkansas in 1830, and have reared a family of fourteen children. All lived to be grown with the exception of one. In 1839 the father left Tennessee and came to Crawford County, locating on Lee's Creek, where he farmed until after the war. He then engaged in the mercantile business near Hackett City until a few years ago when he again resumed farming. He now lives upon his farm with his wife, enjoying in his old age the fruits of his youthful industry. James A. Williams passed his youth in Crawford County, where he farmed until 1870. He then embarked in the dry goods business at Greenwood, but ill health compelled him to give it up. He afterward established the *Horse Shoe*, a newspaper, of which he is still editor. In August, 1862, he entered the Southern army. He served in Company H of the Thirty-third Texas throughout the entire war, and was in the quartermaster's department, a brother of his serving in the Sixth Kansas during the war. Mr. Williams is now interested in the real estate business and owns five town lots and a handsome residence. In 1886 he was elected to the Legislature by a majority of 1,465, his opponents being Dr. H. W. Fanner and Cash Barnes, and in 1888 was re-elected to the same office by a majority of 1,100, his opponents being Thomas Lathern and Robert Claybourne. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has for five terms served his lodge as Worthy Master. In 1858 he married Miss Malvina F. Kelly, of Kentucky, a niece of the late Winright Flanagan, of Texas. This union has been blessed with eleven children, seven of whom are living: Hansford A., Philander M., James W., Lillie E., Joseph F., Noval A. and Pauline M. Mr. Williams is a K. of H., and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Hon. S. A. Williams, present mayor of Fort Smith, was born in Charleston, S. C., January 24, 1841. His grandfather, Charles Williams, though of Scotch descent, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, from whence he immigrated with his family about the year 1789 to this country, and settled in South Carolina. In religion he was a Lutheran, which faith is adhered to by the family to this day. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son Andrew, the father of our subject, was born in 1799, who, when twenty-five years of age, paid a visit to Hamburg, Germany, the former home of his father, and while there married, and upon his return established himself at Charleston, S. C., as merchant tailor. Samuel A., when about ten years of age, came, by consent of the parents, with his uncle, John H. Williams, to California, where the latter engaged in mining. Schools in those days being something unheard of in the mining regions of California, the uncle taught the boy at night and rainy days as best he could. About four years after their arrival in California an accident caused the death of the uncle, and Samuel A., at the age of barely fourteen, found himself, without any relatives, in a strange land with no means whatever, the uncle having been unfortunate in all his mining ventures. Making his way on foot to Sacramento City (170 miles), Samuel A. worked at anything he could get to do during the day, and with a portion of these earnings educated himself at night schools. In 1860 he went to Virginia City, Nev., and found employment as book-keeper. After the outbreak of the war in the spring of 1862, the Second

California Volunteer Cavalry passed through Virginia City on their way to the front (as they were told and believed), and Mr. Williams left his desk, and together with a number of others joined that regiment as privates. When arriving at Salt Lake City, greatly to the disgust and sore disappointment of all the troops, they were ordered to stop and build quarters, and never afterward during the war got further east than Fort Laramie, where, after four years of hard fighting with Indians on the plains, Mr. Williams was mustered out. After leaving the army Mr. Williams engaged some in grain dealing in Chicago, and in 1867 went to Kansas City, where he carried on a small mercantile business. He arrived in Fort Smith in January, 1869, where he has since resided. Here he has been engaged as deputy clerk of the State Circuit Court and of the United States Court until elected mayor of the city in 1887. He has filled a great many honorary positions in the city, among them six terms as alderman and four years as director and secretary of the school board. All public enterprises received his hearty support. He assisted in organizing and putting in operation the Fort Smith Evaporating Company, the Fort Smith Canning Company, two building and loan associations, of one of which he is still the president; also the fair association, which he served as secretary for eight years, an enterprise acknowledged to have contributed more than any other one agency to the growth and prosperity of the city. He is a charter member of the K. of H. lodge, and an active member of a number of other societies and organizations. The family, back to the great-grandfather, being practically of German descent, that language is no foreign tongue to Mr. Williams or his family, all of whom worship at the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Williams married Miss Paulina Geiger, daughter of the late Mr. William Geiger, and is the father of four sons and two daughters: Benjamin C., Annie E., Pauline M., Elias J., Oscar G. and Andrew H. In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican.

John F. Williams, sheriff of Sebastian County, Ark., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1847. His father, I. O. Williams, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1827, a mechanic by trade, and moved to Missouri soon after his marriage to Miss Sarah Lee. He located in Ste. Genevieve County, where he was engaged in farming, and in 1850 came to Arkansas, dying in Sebastian County in April, 1887. His wife was born in Illinois in 1829, and died in Arkansas April 1, 1888, their union resulting in the birth of seven children, four living. The paternal and maternal grandparents were of Scotch and German descent, respectively. John F. Williams was reared in Sebastian County, Ark., and worked at the mechanic's trade until he was elected to the office of sheriff in 1884, and is now filling his third term. He was married to Miss Alice Jones, of Tennessee, a daughter of Henry Jones, who died in 1861, and was an extensive planter in Weakley County, Tenn. Mrs. Williams became the mother of the following children: Beulah, Minnie, Hervey, Jim and Effie. The family attend the Methodist Church, and Mr. Williams is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the K. of H., and is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He is one of the best informed men of the county relating to the agricultural condition of the country, and has one of the finest stock farms in the county, and is preparing to engage in the stock business on a large scale in a short time. Mrs. Williams belongs to the Eastern Star Lodge, and is a member of the Ladies' Christian Association.

Constant P. Wilson, farmer of Upper Township, Sebastian Co., Ark., and native of the county, was born in 1856, being a son of Thomas E. and Mary A. (Dillard) Wilson, who were born in Kentucky and Virginia, July 6, 1804, and April 27, 1822, respectively. The father removed from Kentucky to Fort Gibson, and in 1832 located at Fort Smith, Ark., where he was engaged in surveying, and acted as sutler for the soldiers. He owned a large farm of 1,200 acres, and from fifteen to twenty slaves. The following are his children: Neosho L. (deceased), Thomas E., Virginia T. (Baxter), John D., Constant P., Sallie P. (Falconer), and Macha M. He has one step-daughter, Mrs. Marcus Boyd. Mr. Wilson's death occurred September 11, 1880, his wife dying on the 11th of January, seven years later. Her parents, John and Sallie P. (Moore) Dillard, were born in Virginia, and in 1822 removed to Arkansas, where the father engaged in merchandising, farming and stock dealing. He was one of the prominent men of his section of the country, and represented his county in the State Legislature. He died in 1846. His maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Polly (Price) Moore, came from Virginia to Arkansas in 1821, and the descendants of

this noble couple are among the leading citizens of Arkansas. Constant P. Wilson, whose name heads this sketch, has spent his entire life in Sebastian County. He was married on the 30th of May, 1881, to Miss Nellie Collins, who was born July 4, 1860. From 1877 to 1885 he was in the saloon business at Fort Smith, but since that time has been manager of the Wilson and Collins farms, comprising 1,600 acres of land, and is the most extensive planter in Northwestern Arkansas. Throughout life Mr. Wilson has been the architect of his own fortune, and is of a very energetic and determined disposition. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in his political views is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden. Mrs. Wilson's father, James M. Collins, was born in Virginia in 1830, and died on the 2d of March, 1887. He was reared and educated in Pennsylvania by his grandfather, Christopher Riley, and after attaining man's estate went to Texas and engaged in the stock business on a large scale. While in the "Lone Star State" he became acquainted with and married Mary J. Whitsett, a daughter of Dr. William C. and Elizabeth L. (Edmunds) Whitsett. Although not in the army, Mr. Collins gave valuable assistance to the Confederate cause in furnishing the army with provisions. In 1866 he came to Fort Smith, and engaged in the mercantile business, and also purchased 1,200 acres of land in Sebastian County, on which he located in 1869. Here he died March 2, 1887. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Riley) Collins, were natives of Virginia. His wife's parents were born in Kentucky August 7, 1812, and December 15, 1815, and died January 9, 1882, and January 22, 1883, respectively, and her paternal great-grandparents, Gen. William and Emily (Haden) Whitsett, were Virginians, the former dying in 1841. Her maternal grandparents, William and Mary A. (Penn) Edmunds, were Virginians, Mary A. being a descendant of William Penn, of historical renown.

Green B. Wimberley, land agent of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, at Huntington, has held that position since the location of the company at that place. He was born in Choctaw County, Ala., in 1846, and is the second of a family of twelve children (nine of who are living) born to William and Susan (Needham) Wimberley, natives of Enterprise, Miss., and Greensboro, Ala., born in 1814 and 1820, respectively. They were married in Choctaw County, Ala., where they still live. In younger days the father was an overseer, but he is now a well-to-do farmer and planter. When a boy he lost his father, John Wimberley, who was of Irish origin. The great-grandfather of our subject, Capt. William Wimberley, came to America with Gen. La Fayette, and served as a captain in the Revolution. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Needham, was of Scotch descent, born in North Carolina, and died in Choctaw County, Ala. In 1862, at the age of fifteen, Green B. Wimberley joined Company G, Fortieth Alabama Infantry, in which he served until discharged in September of the same year for disability. The following December he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Alabama Cavalry, as second sergeant, and operated afterward in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia. June 24, 1864, he was captured at La Fayette, Ga., and taken to Camp Morton, Ind., where he was held ten months. He was paroled in Virginia a few weeks before the general surrender, and then returned home. In the winter of 1865-66 he went to Louisiana and was there married, in November, 1867, to Mary Ann, daughter of C. C. and Mary Brewster, who were formerly from Mississippi, the State of Mrs. Wimberley's birth. Mr. and Mrs. Wimberley have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over twenty years. To them four sons and four daughters have been born. In December, 1869, our subject settled near the present site of Huntington, and until the establishment of that town made farming his sole occupation. His farm now consists of 200 acres, all of his property being the result of his own labor. He is a Democrat, and since 1884 has held the office of deputy sheriff of Sebastian County. He is a member of Pulliam Masonic Lodge No. 133, of which he was Master six years.

T. P. Winchester, attorney at law, of the law firm of Winchester & Bryant, at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1850, and is the son of George W. and M. H. (Gaines) Winchester. George W. Winchester was born May 14, 1822, in Sumner County, Tenn. He was an attorney, was in the State Legislature before the war, and was a member of the secession convention. He was a Confederate soldier, was a major on Gen. W. B. Bates' staff, and was captured at Missionary Ridge. He was imprisoned at Johnson's Island until the close of the war. He was the seventh son and the youngest child of Gen.

James Winchester, an officer of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812, and one of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee. The family is of Welsh descent. T. P. Winchester was reared in Sumner County, Tenn., and lived there until 1865, read law under his father, and also studied one year in the University of Virginia. He practiced law in Memphis, Tenn., seven years, and in 1880 located in Fort Smith. The present law firm was organized in September, 1883. In Albemarle County, Va., he was married to Miss Nanna Thurman, in the year 1874, and to them have been born three children, one (Agnes) now living. Two died in infancy. Mr. Winchester is a member of the K. of P. and the Methodist Church, South.

Edgar E. Bryant, also a member of the above mentioned firm, was born in Paris, Miss., December 9, 1861, and is the son of A. A. and Margaret (Stein) Bryant. A. A. Bryant was a native of Virginia, is a physician, and immigrated to Mississippi with his father when a boy. He there married Miss Margaret Stein, and seven children were the result of the union, of whom Edgar D. is the eldest. The paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, and the paternal great-grandfather was a Scotchman. The maternal grandmother was a Pope. The Pope family located in Westmoreland County, Va., and Pope's Creek was named after them. A. A. Bryant is still alive, and is now a planter in Mississippi. Margaret Bryant died on Christmas of 1885. Edgar E. Bryant attained his growth in Mississippi, and in 1880 graduated with the degree of A. B., from the University of Mississippi, with the honors of his class. He afterward graduated in law from Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., and also graduated in law from the Columbia University, of Washington City, in 1883. In August of the same year he came to Fort Smith, and September 7 became a member of the present firm, having practiced at this place since. He is president of the Young Men's Democratic Club at Fort Smith, Ark., and is a member of the order of K. of P.

Capt. William J. Witcher, postmaster and farmer at Witcherville, was born in Surrey County, N. C., in 1829, and is a son of Lacy and Elizabeth (Lyon) Witcher, natives of North Carolina, where the father passed his entire life, dying when William J. was an infant. The mother afterward married Edward Crossen, and about 1835 moved to Johnson County, Ark., going from there to Sebastian County, where Mr. Crossen died at Fort Smith during the war. Mrs. Crossen was a daughter of Col. William Lyon, who always lived in North Carolina. She was a member of the Christian Church, and died at Witcherville in 1880. Her grandfather, Col. Lyon, was an officer in the Revolution, and among his descendants is the Hon. Frank Lyon, a cousin of our subject, who, for many years, was a member of Congress from Alabama. William J. has a twin sister, who, with himself, was reared and educated by their maternal grandfather, in Virginia. In 1848 they came to Johnson County, Ark. In 1849 Capt. Witcher married Mary E., daughter of Abram L. Lester, formerly of Wilson County, Tenn., where Mrs. Witcher was born. There are seven living issues of this marriage. In 1850 Capt. Witcher located upon 160 acres of land in Sebastian County, where he was one of the early settlers. The town of Witcherville was afterward built upon his farm, and received its name in his honor. In 1862 he organized Company D, of Col. W. H. Brooks' infantry regiment, and after serving some time as first lieutenant he was made captain of the company. In the fall of 1863 he was captured while at home, and until February, 1864, was held a prisoner at Fort Smith and Little Rock. Finding it impossible to rejoin his company he joined Gen. Shelby's army, with whom he operated in Missouri and Arkansas, and participated in the engagements at Perry Grove and Helena. In the fall of 1864 he joined his family in the Choctaw Nation, and soon after the surrender returned to Sebastian County. From 1868 until 1884 he engaged in the mercantile business at Witcherville, and since March, 1888, has been the postmaster of that place. Prior to the war he was twice elected internal revenue collector, which position he resigned to enter the army. Mr. and Mrs. Witcher and three of their children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which the former has been an elder since 1854. He is a charter member of Pulliam Lodge, No. 133, and in politics is a Democrat, his first presidential vote having been cast for Cass in 1848.

H. C. Wyman, chief of police at Fort Smith, was born in Rock County, Wis., June 16, 1855, and is a son of C. L. and Emily (Adams) Wyman, natives of New York State. Our subject attained his growth in Knox County, Ill., whither



his parents had removed, and in 1869 went to Jefferson County, Iowa, spending four years at Fairfield. He then ran a stage line in Henry County, Mo., three years, went to New Albany, Ind., and spent two years in Kansas, after which he located at Fort Smith. In 1878 he established a stage line, which ran from Fort Smith to Muskogee, and engaged in the liquor business. He spent some time in Kansas and Texas before Fort Smith became a thriving city. In 1887 he was appointed sergeant of the police, and upon the resignation of John Nevil, in 1887, became the chief. He was married in 1882, at Fort Smith, to Miss Eliza Dodson, daughter of Joseph Dodson. [See sketch.] Mrs. Wyman is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. They have a family of two children: Mamie and Henry. Mr. Wyman's father was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and traced his ancestry to a period prior to the Revolution, in which war the grandfather of our subject, John Wyman, participated.

John C. Yadon is one of the enterprising farmers of Sebastian County, Ark., and was born in East Tennessee in 1835. His father, Thomas Yadon, was born in Washington County, Va., March 27, 1801, and when a small boy was taken by his parents to East Tennessee, where he met and espoused Nancy Haynes, October 14, 1819, who was born in North Carolina March 1, 1803, and moved with her to Missouri in 1839, and to Sebastian County, Ark., in 1849. Here he entered 160 acres of land and spent the remainder of his days, dying January 18, 1886. He served as justice of the peace for twenty years, and held the office of postmaster for a number of years. The following are his children who are living: M. A. (Long), M. J. (Condran), Minerva A. (Douglas) and John C. The mother of these children died February 14, 1881. Joseph Yadon, the grandfather, was born in County Down, Ireland, December 17, 1856, and during the early part of the Revolutionary War crossed the ocean as a soldier in the British army, and served in Burgoyne's command until the latter surrendered to Gen. Gates on the 17th of October, 1777. He then took the oath of allegiance to the colonies and joined the American army, fighting for its interests until the close of the war. He was discharged in 1782, at the falls of the Ohio, and went to Virginia, where he met and married Mary Pennabaker, and moved to Tennessee in 1805. His death occurred September 8, 1838. The maternal grandfather, John Haynes, was born in North Carolina, and was married to Mary McCarver. He died in 1842 or 1843. John C. Yadon spent his boyhood days in Tennessee and Missouri, and on the 17th of March, 1859, was married to Susan A. Douglas, who was born in East Tennessee August 31, 1836, by whom he became the father of six children, four of whom are living: William Thomas, Margaret L. (Williamson), John P. and Joseph M. Those deceased are Nancy E. and Samuel H. The mother of these children died January 11, 1879. Her parents, William R. and Margaret A. (McConnell) Douglas, were born in East Tennessee, October 24, 1796, and December 22, 1806, respectively. The father died in August, 1864, but the mother is still living, and is a resident of Sebastian County. W. R. Douglas was an old-line Whig, during the Civil War was an uncompromising Union man, and though too old and feeble to be in the service, he gave substantial aid to the Union cause and Union sympathizers. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years a colporteur for the American Tract Society. Mr. Yadon owns 346 acres of land, 115 of which are under cultivation and well improved. In 1863 he enlisted in company E, First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, and served until the cessation of hostilities in 1865. He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan.

D. J. Young, resident agent for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, for Fort Smith and adjacent territory, was born in Illinois September 4, 1848, and is the son of William and Sarah (Wells) Young, who were married in Ohio, and soon afterward went to Illinois, where they were pioneer settlers of Bureau County. Here they both died, William at the age of seventy-one, and Sarah at the age of sixty-eight. The Young family were of old New England stock. Sarah (Wells) Young was also a native of Ohio, was of German descent on the mother's side, and on the father's side for several generations back were Americans. She was the mother of nine children, of whom D. J. Young is next to the youngest in order of birth. He grew to manhood on a farm in Illinois, and received a good education for the chances he had. At the age of twenty he left Illinois, went to Missouri, and here followed the railroad business for nine years, being conductor for six years. He ran a train, principally

in Missouri, on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad. In 1877 he quit the railroad, and engaged in merchandising for about three years, when he became agent for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, residing at Seligman, Mo., while that was a railroad point. He left that city and moved to Fort Smith in 1883, though he had an agency here in 1882. Mr. Young has also been engaged in the brick business, under the firm name of Braden & Young, and furnished all the large contracts in the city while in the business, principally the United States court-house, the county court-house, the Anheuser-Busch building, Masonic Temple and others. He is sole proprietor of the Fort Smith Steam Bottling Works, in Fort Smith, and has enlarged the business to its present proportions. He became sole proprietor in March, 1888. Its capacity will supply a trade of 50,000 inhabitants. Mr. Young has been the prime mover in having the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association invest nearly \$80,000 in buildings in the city. He was married in Steelville, Mo., to Miss Angie Jamison, June 16, 1873, daughter of Preston and Mary (Early) Jamison. This union resulted in the birth of four children: James Roswell, Imogene, Maude and Agnes Early. Maude died at the age of four months and eight days. Mr. Young is a Republican in politics, and is a stockholder in the American National Bank, of Fort Smith. He is also a stockholder in the Fort Smith Canning Company, Fort Smith Building & Loan Association No. 3, Fort Smith Journal Publishing Company, Fort Smith Fair Association, Van Buren Ice & Coal Company, Border City Ice & Coal Company, of Fort Smith, and Border City Soap Factory, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar of that order in four lodges; a K. of P., both subordinate and uniform rank; A. O. U. W., and uniform rank of the order, in which he carries \$5,000 life insurance. He is also insured for \$2,000 in the Masonic fraternity, and the same amount in the New England and New York Mutual. Mr. Young owns business property on Townsen Avenue and on Rogers Avenue, and residence property on Fifth Street and Twelfth Street, and has great confidence in the future prospects of Fort Smith. He avoids serving as a director in any of the many enterprises he is interested in, as he has enough business of his own to look after.

Joseph W. Young, mayor and postmaster of Huntington, was born in Pickens County, S. C., in 1853, and is a son of Archibald M. and Margaret E. (Sewright) Young, natives of South Carolina, born in 1826 and 1824, respectively. The father served during the entire Civil War as a blacksmith in Ferguson's Frying Artillery, having charge of the battery. He was captured at Missionary Ridge, and died a prisoner at Nashville March 2, 1864. The grandfather, Joseph Young, was of English descent, and born in Kentucky in 1785. He passed his entire life, after becoming seventeen years of age, in South Carolina, and served many years as justice of the peace and postmaster at Branch Island. He died in 1870. His father, Levi Young, was born in Pennsylvania in 1750, and after serving in the Revolution settled in Kentucky. He died in South Carolina in 1845. He was quite a writer, having written many poems besides a history of his life. Our subject is the eldest of a family of four sons and one daughter, and consequently, his help being needed at home, he attended school but five months during his youth. He was but eleven when he lost his father, and notwithstanding the many difficulties which beset his way, he became a well-informed man by persistent application when the opportunities offered. In 1874 he married Mrs. Martha M. Looper, daughter of Robert and Jane McWhorter, of South Carolina, where Mrs. Young was born. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland. In 1882 Mr. Young sold goods at Excelsior, and in 1883 bought a farm in Center Township, and remained on the farm till October, 1886. He then went into the drug and grocery business at Witcherville, and remained at Witcherville till January, 1888, when he came to Huntington. His grocery stock is valued at \$1,800, and he has a well-improved farm of 280 acres in Center Township, stocked with several head of horses, mules and cattle, and besides this owns a lot on Broadway, in Huntington, besides a two-story frame house. All this is the result of his own industry and good management. He is a public, spirited man, and in April, 1888, was elected mayor of Huntington, and the following September made postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Young belong to the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Young has a family of seven sons and three step-sons. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity four years. Since December, 1887, he has been the Worshipful Master of Pulliam Lodge No. 133, at Witcherville. He is also a K. of L.

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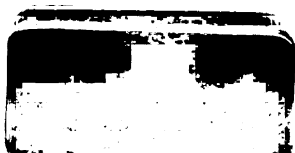


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